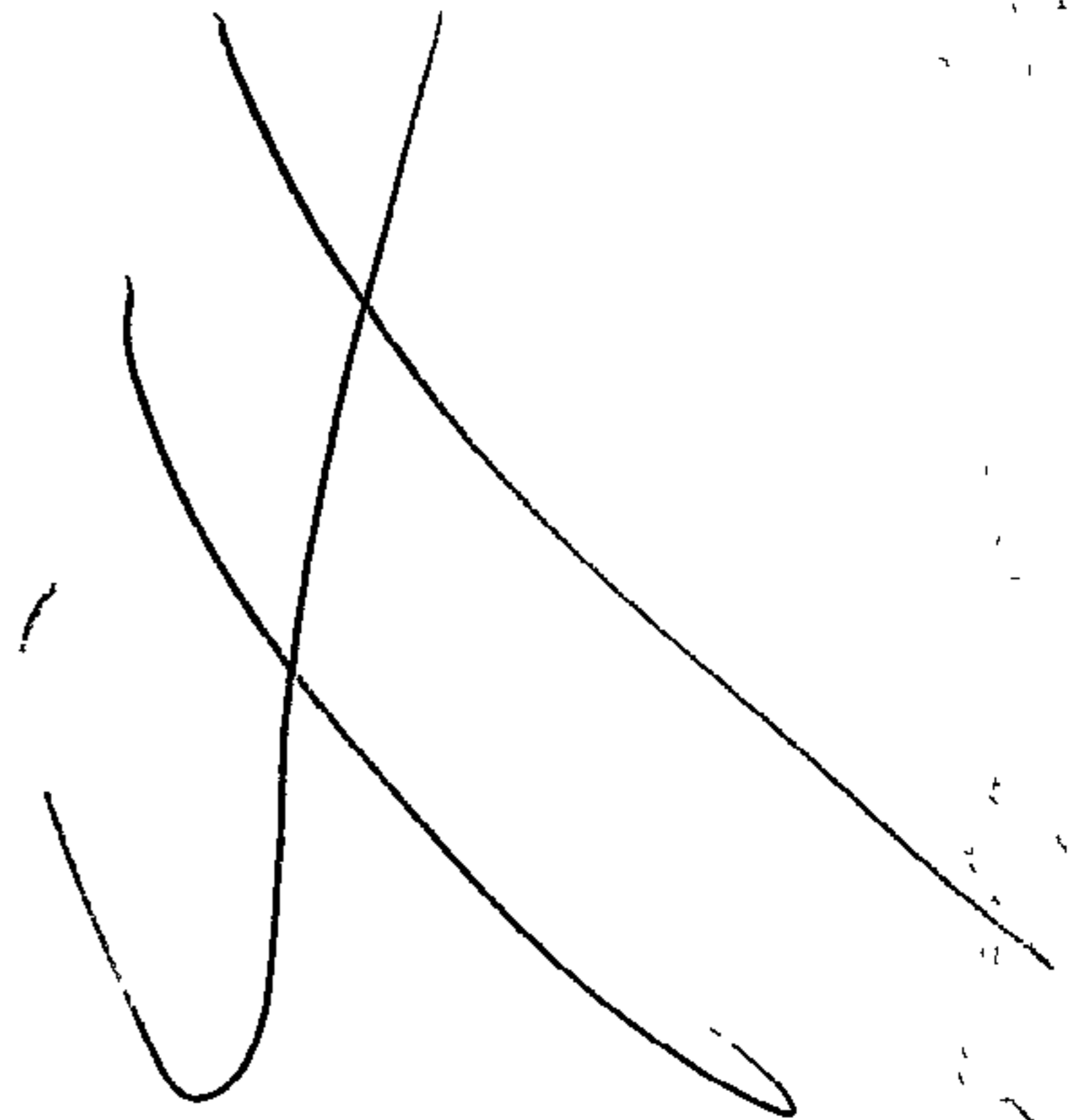


Lesotho General

167

18 1. 79

13 . 12. 79



R.D. 15/11/77

Lesotho thanks Canada

'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr C D Molapo thanked the Canadian Government for his economic aid to Lesotho for various development projects, including coal exploration in the country.

At a farewell ceremony for the Canadian High Commissioner to Lesotho, Mr G K Grande, the Lesotho Foreign Minister said Lesotho and Canada shared the identical viewpoint on many problems.

"As members of the Commonwealth of Nations, and members of the United Nations Organisation our concern is the insoluble contradictions of the injustice in southern Africa," Mr Molapo said. "It is for this reason that the Lesotho government values the friendship of all her friends including Canada."

Mr Grande leaves for Pretoria today.

RDM
24/11/79
167

No appeal for fake cash man

MASERU — Stephanus Nicholas Meyer, a South African, was yesterday refused leave to appeal against conviction and sentence for dealing in counterfeit currency with a face value of more than 55 000 US dollars.

Meyer, 80, was fined R1 000, or two years, when he appeared in the Lesotho High Court in August 1977.

Under Lesotho court rules he should have filed notice of appeal within six weeks of the verdict.

Mr K Sello, for Meyer, told the Appeal Court yesterday that Meyer was senile and had communication difficulties because he did not live in Lesotho.

The president of the Appeal Court, Mr Justice I A Maisels, said Mr Sello had failed to give a satisfactory explanation for the delay.

Sapa

SA, Lesotho explore vast water scheme

RJM 24/1/79

(167)

By DENNIS GORDON
Foreign Editor

SOUTH AFRICA and Lesotho are exploring a major water supply agreement which could double the present capacity of the Vaal River system, the main artery of the country's industrial heart.

A preliminary report to both governments is expected in the next few months after a year of inter-governmental negotiations and investigations by a joint technical committee, the Secretary for Water Affairs, Dr J P Kriel, disclosed yesterday.

The close co-operation between the two countries to exploit an important natural resource marks an improvement in relations after considerable friction in the past.

A planned water supply system from the Oxbow region of Lesotho petered out after abortive negotiations which began in the 1950s.

"It is a much bigger scheme now," Dr Kriel said. "After the preliminary report the most promising possibilities will be investigated in greater detail by the joint technical committee."

He emphasised it was a co-operative effort between the two governments. "This is not a question of one side

selling to the other."

Increased water supplies are vital if the Witwatersrand industrial area is to maintain its 6% annual growth rate.

The projected plan is to divert between 750-million and 1 000-million cubic metres of water a year from the Orange River tributaries in the Lesotho mountains to the Vaal River.

There is no cost estimate yet, but it will probably be between R80-million and R100-million, according to unofficial sources.

The costs will include blasting through the mountains to reach the Vaal catchment area.

Another scheme to bring essential water supplies to the Vaal is nearing completion in Natal, at a cost of R94-million. About 1 000-million cu³ of water a year will be pumped from the Tugela River, over the Drakensberg, into the Transvaal.

This water will also be used by the Electricity Supply Commission to generate power.

When the Tugela project comes on stream and if the Lesotho deal is finalised, the Vaal supply will be boosted from its original 900-million cu³ a year capacity to about 3 000-million

cu³

The Government regards the provision of more water as so essential that Mr Braam Raubenheimer, the Minister of Water Affairs, has estimated that R18 000-million will be spent on schemes to provide it in the next 20 years.

Dr Kriel said negotiations were also taking place with the Transkei and Swaziland governments over water supplies, but he said it was too early to reveal details. The benefit for Lesotho if the project is approved will be a hydro-electric power scheme and earnings from the sale of the water, say unofficial sources.

Dr Kriel says it is uncertain at this stage whether it will be viable for South Africa to utilise the Lesotho scheme for hydro-electric power. Escom had not been consulted "at this stage".

It is known that Escom is as concerned about power supplies for the future as the Department of Water Affairs is about water supplies. Professor Desmond Midgley, of the Hydrological Research Unit at the University of the Witwatersrand, has estimated that South Africa's neighbouring states could produce 20 000 megawatts of electricity worth R400-million a year.

Expenditure and Revenue a/c

'76/77		'77/78	
Expenditure	'76/77	Revenue	'77/78
Stamps (9.04)	9.04	From CASA:	16.07
Xeroxing		subs. 68 at 50c (1978)	34.00
		80 at 50c (1979)	40.00
Stationery (20.21)	20.21	Int. in Savings a/c	2.52
Prizes: Quiz (35.10)	35.10	Donations for book prizes	22.00
Reading Comp.	29.00	Staff of UCT	8.40
Ludi Romani	20.60	Staff of UWC	37.00
Comments: Project:		Mr. Burgers	10.50
Cash floats 2 x R5	10.00	Income from sale of	3.20
Xeroxing	3.20	commentaries	
Dr. Kraay's lecture: to	5.00	Grant from SWI for	250.00
UCT towards costs		Asterix Project and	
Honorarium to secretary		Ludi Romani	
of Classics, UCT for		Ad hoc Grant - CASA for	10.00
typing	10.00*	commentaries project	
Printing of 250 pro-		Donation towards cost	12.00
grammes for Ludi Romani	28.00	of Ludi Romani Programmes	
		Sale of programmes for	7.80
		Ludi Romani	
Surplus	R256.22		
Total	R437.42		R437.42

accumulated Fund
Balance Sept. '77
Savings a/c
Petty cash

(50.18)

Surplus for the period

(-5.25) Sept '77-Sept'78

Note:

Of our current asset R200, being the balance for the purchase of items in Exp. and Re. Thus a sum of R12.65 in the Western Cape comments project. CASA it is clear that as is likely, the expenditure.

Row
Lesotho shuffle 5/2/79
167

By MIKE PITSO
"Mail" Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced at the weekend the appointment of the new permanent representative for the United Nations.

He is Mr Thabo Makeka, 32, who until recently was Lesotho's Ambassador to the United States. He takes the place of Mr J R L Kotsokoane, who was recalled for allegedly supporting sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Kotsokoane, who holds a hard-line attitude against South Africa, has now been made Secretary to the Cabinet and also senior permanent secretary in charge of Lesotho's public service.

Mr Makeka is a career diplomat who studied the law of international relations at the University of Columbia.

reserved for specific purposes: Farmers Winery a/c, is destined to be presented to various schools for the purchase of prizes. (uses '77-78 = R65 - see started the cost of prizes and of the received our grant for '78/79 from n outside sources for help when, above, recur this coming financial

R301.15

R300.26

.89

(43.89)

(1.04)

Maluti ski resort sparks border row

Mercury Correspondent 6/2/79

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, claims that South Africa is violating an international border with his country by building a ski resort in the Maluti Mountains. For many years Lesotho has laid claim to "conquered territory" in the Free State including the border towns of Ficksburg and Ladybrand.

"There has been very little advancement, mainly because our suggestion for a joint commission has never been acceptable," he said.

"On the contrary more of our territory is being seized."

The Prime Minister said a ski resort was being built at Khopjoane in the north "in spite of our protests."

Asked if Lesotho was planning international action on the border question he replied,

"We will never cease to demand all the conquered and ceded territories and we will exhaust all the options open to us."

Chief Jonathan revealed that his Government had made approaches to "our friends in the Arab world" to counter possible interruptions of oil supplies from Iran but he denied interceding for South Africa.

T IN SOUTH AFRICA,

2000

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Paper No. 15

U.C.T.

Cape Town

August 1978

RBM 11/16/79 (167)
6/21/79

Lesotho learns to exploit the S African connection

LESOTHO'S ruling Basotho National Party celebrates the 20th anniversary of its founding this year with festivities and the official opening of a new headquarters block in Maseru

As founder-leader of the party Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, will be looking back at 20 years of the pursuit and exercise of power in one of Africa's unlikely mini states

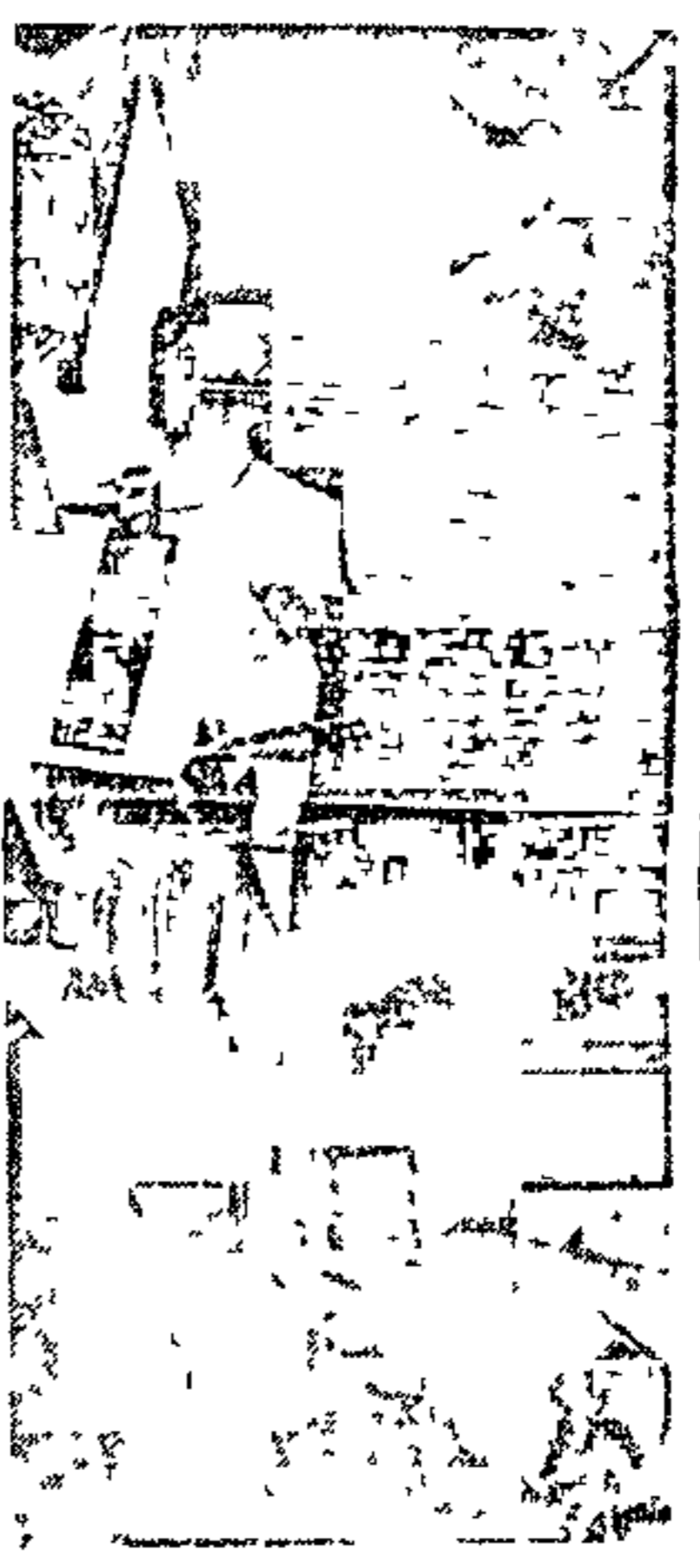
Among other distinctions, Lesotho measures its main export in terms of manpower for South Africa's mines, boasts the highest literacy rate in Africa, and occupies the elevated position of highest country on the continent with no land less than 1 000 m above sea level

Its geo-political situation is the most curious of all Lesotho and its one-million people are entirely surrounded by South Africa, held as firmly as a kernel by a nut

Lesotho cannot exist without South Africa, but after an early flirtation with the South African Government, Chief Jonathan has pursued an outspoken line on his neighbour's race policies, stopping just short of making it impossible to pursue pragmatic joint interests

Chief Jonathan, commenting on the Front Line states of Southern Africa, said "For us the term Front Line state is perhaps an understatement, as we are a state completely surrounded by enemy lines. It

CHIEF LEABUA JONATHAN, Prime Minister of Lesotho, discusses his country's relations with South Africa and its internal political and economic developments in the 20th year of his leadership of the ruling Basotho National Party. **DENNIS GORDON, Foreign Editor,** reports.



is from that basis, from that all-round and everyday proximity with the situation that we are able to speak up for African rights in South Africa

Other Lesotho-South Africa topics which Chief Jonathan touched on in a wide ranging interview were

● Oil supplies "We have made approaches to our friends in the Arab world, not because we want to assist South Africa but because we are a bit concerned about our supplies following developments in Iran

● Sanctions "Whilst we cannot oppose moves that the United Nations takes towards the liquidation of apartheid we are also mindful of the obligation of the Security Council under the UN Charter to ensure that such a move will not affect countries like ours

"As for those who appeal for more foreign investment in South Africa, one would like to know what feasible proposition they have to offer to ensure that such investments do not, as they

do now, perpetuate the present power balance"

● Transkei "There is no question of our changing our stand of principle towards the Transkei. Although border incidents have more or less abated the general problem imposed by the creation of the bogus state along our border with South Africa continues to be an unpleasant reality"

● Land claims "We will never cease to demand all the conquered and ceded territories, and we will exhaust all options open to us. There is very little advancement mainly because our suggestion for a joint commission has never been acceptable

"In fact, on the contrary, more of our territory is being seized. The case in point here being Khopioane in the north where a ski resort is being built on our land despite our protests"

On an internal political level Lesotho is not so very different from the rest of Africa. Once the most hopeful prospect for a multi-party democracy, Lesotho has not had an election since 1970 when Chief Jonathan alleging malpractices at the polls, declared the election null and void, suspended the constitution, jailed his rivals and took over power

In January 1974 his paramilitary police force put down an ill-conceived and poorly executed attempted coup by his main rival, Zambian-based exile Mr Ntso Mokhele, who claims he is the de facto Prime Minister having won the 1970 election

against the idea of elections"

Asked how the people would decide when they wanted an election, Chief Jonathan replied "They can make this decision through the Press and also through the pitso (traditional meetings called by chiefs) system where everybody is entitled to express his views"

Chief Jonathan said the inclusion of opposition leaders in his cabinet "cannot possibly be equated to a gravitation towards a one-party system" This decision also rested with the people

It is very difficult to fault Chief Jonathan's tactics to remain in power. Assisted and advised by his shrewd Foreign Minister Mr C D Molapo, he has gained enormous international sympathy by his brinkmanship with South Africa, especially for his blistering denunciation of the Transkei's "independence" and the retaliation it brought from Pretoria

As a result Lesotho has attracted a number of important international conferences been the subject of a UN commission into its special geo-political problems, and received about R100-million in foreign aid with promises of more. The country is calm and peaceful under the alert surveillance of the police and army. Prosperity is visible in Maseru's once dusty main street, Kingsway. New buildings line both

of the moment nobody is saying so. On the contrary my political opponents are very vociferous



Chief Leabua Jonathan sits in his executive office behind his big glass-topped desk with pictures of King Moshoeshoe II and past leaders of the Basotho nation on the wall

sides and more are going up. Traffic lights control intersections where not long ago the horse was the main form of transport. A big international hotel nears completion on the skyline.

"Deep Throat" and other porn movies are playing at the cinema. A casino, one-armed bandits, more porn movies and a nude revue from South America await the tourist at another big hotel complex.

All of this is evidence of the South African connection and the freely available "forbidden fruits" that may not be tasted at home.

"It is estimated that in 1966 about 4 000 tourists visited Lesotho," Chief Jona-

than revealed. "The number in 1978 was estimated at 132 000. Employment in tourism is now about 1 500 and the total expenditure by tourists was about R6-million in 1978.

"At the moment about 95% of our tourists come from South Africa but we are already looking into ways of diversifying this market." Two major new developments which are expected to boost tourism are a new international airport soon to be constructed and a network of seven major roads which will open up Lesotho's beautiful, mountainous interior. Chief Jonathan said.

An aggressive new tourism policy will be aimed at persuading tour operators to include Lesotho on the itinerary of foreign visitors.

Chief Jonathan knows it is impossible to completely cut ties with South Africa. "Our self-sufficiency strategy should not be viewed as a means of getting our economy isolated, but rather as a means of reducing our dependence through sustained economic growth and diversification, increased domestic employment and the promotion of social justice."

Lesotho is making strides in agriculture, industry, commerce, tourism, social

services and infrastructure, all designed to lessen dependence on South Africa. Part, at least, of this compulsive desire to be more independent of its powerful neighbour stems from the treatment of Basotho citizens in South Africa.

Had there been any improvement? "There have been no changes apart from the cosmetic steps taken, such as the removal of discriminatory signs at the border post into Maseru."

"The root problem, that is the attitude of South Africans to our people both in South Africa and at the border posts, remains intact."

Lesotho isn't going to forget it.

A light in dark corners

RJM 8/2/79

DENNIS GORDON:
Foreign Editor

EDGAR MOTUBA'S bi-weekly newspaper, written in Sesutu and published at a mission station at Morija in the Lesotho lowlands, was founded in 1863 and is one of the oldest in Southern Africa

Interesting enough, but there's more to Leselinyana, in Sesutu "the little light" It is staunchly anti-government — and still it is the biggest seller in a country which has undergone two profound political upheavals in the last nine years

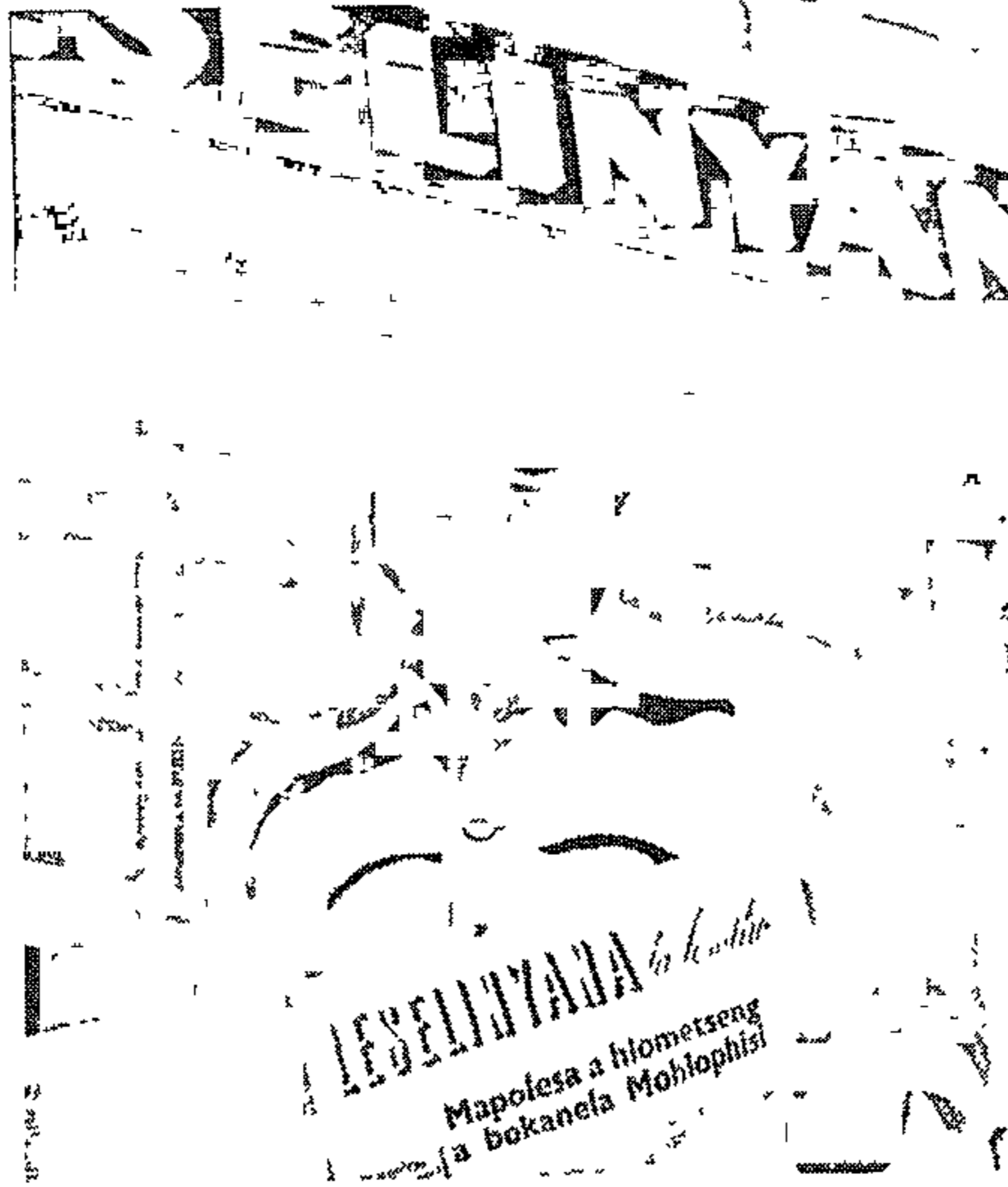
Circulation is now 20 000, rising steeply from a few thousand when Motuba took over in 1971 what was then essentially a collection of notes about the activities of the Lesotho Evangelical Church

At that time Lesotho was in political turmoil after the ruling party had declared the 1970 general election null and void, suspended the constitution and imprisoned opposition leaders

He set about researching and writing the stories that other newspapermen pretended didn't exist "We wanted to paint a picture of Lesotho as it is, not as some people would like to see it," says the 35-year-old editor quietly

Motuba admits that he is a supporter of the exiled Basotho leader, Dr Ntsu Mokhehle, now living in exile in Zambia after fleeing an abortive coup attempt by his supporters in 1974

After an attempted coup



Edgar Motuba . fire-eating journalist

was quashed by the Lesotho para-military forces in 1974 — with more violence than was necessary, according to Motuba — he set about writing stories of alleged atrocities, harassment and brutality by the authorities

Inevitably he was detained without charge or trial under the emergency regulations in October 1975 and held for a month. Considerable international pressure was put on the Lesotho government to secure his release

"I actually read about myself while I was in jail," he recalled with a smile "It gave me a lot of cour-

age to know that people were concerned and that they actually knew I was in prison"

Motuba describes himself as a practising Christian "That's why I worry about some things that happen here Lesotho professes to be a Christian country

"Political repression still exists But there are some who feel that come what may, as long as we are alive, we will not submit"

How then does Leselinyana survive in a country where opposition politics are basically underground?

"Mainly because the government realises it is good for foreign consumption

They can suppress the whole country and just allow this newspaper to function Even then the editor is under constant threat

"They want to give an impression of freedom of speech but meanwhile they intimidate me They wouldn't like to ban the paper because of international repercussions"

Motuba concedes that some members of the Presbyterian Church hierarchy are not happy with his brand of journalism His answer "We have a special responsibility to the country first Our allegiance is to the whole nation, not even to the proprietors themselves"

Born in the northern village of Butha Buthe, Motuba says he was fascinated by newspapers as soon as he could read "I thought it would be interesting to be on the move when others were resting, to make sure I was aware of what was happening around me"

But like many young Basotho, Motuba went to the South African mines He worked as a clerk in a mine hospital for six years He sent off for correspondence courses in journalism, and eventually applied for a job on Leselinyana

The proprietors thought they were taking on a churchman, but they got a fire-eating journalist Motuba has undergone journalist training and practical work in Zambia, Wales and England

Leselinyana has a staff of two It doesn't often run to more than six pages But people read it The little light of Lesotho illuminates dark corners

(40)
(68)

Revenue		Expenditure	
From CASAs:	16.07	Stamps	(9.04)
subs. 68 at 50c (1978)	32.75	Xeroxing	
80 at 50c (1979)			
Int. in Savings a/c	6.18	(20.21) Stationery	
Donations for book prizes	20.40	(35.10) Prizes: Quiz	
Staff of UCT	29.00	Reading Comp.	
Staff of UWC	8.40	Ludi Romani	
Staff of US	37.00	Commentaries Project:	
Mr. Burgers	10.50	Cash floats 2 x R5	10.00
Income from sale of commentaries	3.20	Xeroxing	3.20
Grant from SFM for	250.00	Dr. Kraay's lecture: to	
		IFT towards costs	5.00
Revenue	177/78	Expenditure	176/77

Expenditure and Revenue a/c

obtain considerably higher grades in their school-leaving examinations than children in other regions if they were to qualify for places in secondary schools. In the heady days of Biafra secession at the end of the 1960s, one of the most frequently-heard remarks from young...

'northern Malawi will be a new proverb or slogan and an item in someone else's he would be told that 'We] disenchantment with the re Federation had been better

In a country which is which Chewa ethnicity has reducing school fees and in indeed, school fees have sk removing northerners who ha power from their places. Ti economic reality. Malawi is structure in Chewa areas, ei

And as an essentially rural the educated, she would be hard-pressed to absorb large numbers of educated people. To purge the largely non-Chewa civil service, a mandatory retirement age of fifty was imposed, and large numbers of northerners thus retired. In a small country with only one University, it was not acceptable that it should be dominated by northern lecturers and administrators, especially at a time when an elaboration of Chewa history and culture was being sought. Thus, from 1973, the University's northern senior staff found themselves the target of a series of detention orders which opened the way for non-Northerners to take their place.

Thus far, the move against the non-Chewa and in favour of a Chewa identity for Malawi has been largely successful. Outnumbered by a Chewa-Lowe grouping, the northerners are a frightened and harassed group. What educated members of the elite or in the villages of the North. Banda, with his demagogic blandishments of rural people — and particularly of rural women — has maintained his personal hold upon the people and enjoys considerable support. Yet, as Philip Short rightly noted in 1974, Banda's

cultural policies in general, and language policies in particular, were behind a residue of 't term, the possibility

when the charismatic Banda hnic tensions will ease to g in Malawi over the past

shortly, and only then will a decision be made on whether a full scale feasibility study is justified. Even geological field studies have not yet started, and no one is prepared to guess the ultimate cost of the project

The proposed scheme is certainly ambitious. The present growth rate of the PWV industrial complex has made it necessary to consider a much bigger scheme than the Oxbow project which was investigated in the Fifties. The new project would divert 750m to 1 000m m³ of water a year to the Vaal River, increasing its water resources by more than 50%

Moreover, when the Drakensberg pump storage system comes into operation in 1981, another 430m m³ a year will be pumped into the Vaal. Thus the Drakensberg scheme and the joint SA-Lesotho project together would almost double the yield of the Vaal River.

Under the proposed new scheme, the waters of Orange River tributaries in Lesotho would be tapped by constructing storage dams in the Maluti mountains. From there the water would be channelled northwards through a tunnel to a Vaal River tributary, either near Harris-mith or Bethlehem

Meanwhile, construction of the Drakensberg scheme, which is being undertaken by Escom and the Department of Water Affairs, is about one-third complete. The project involves pumping water from the Tugela River over the Drakensberg into the Sterkfontein Dam near Harris-mith. This dam will ultimately have a storage capacity of over 2 650 m m³, compared with Vaal Dam's 2 330m m³.

The installation of four 250 MW turbines and generators in the underground

406

WATER CONSERVATION Son of Oxbow

117

The much-publicised Lesotho-SA water conservation project is still little more than a pipe dream

A preliminary report by the SA and Lesotho governments will be released

Financial Mail February 9 1979

hall about 5 km from the Sterkfontein Dam and more than 450 m below it has begun. The first is due to be switched on in October 1980 and the last in October 1981. The estimated cost of the Drakensberg scheme has soared to R300m, about R50m higher than original estimates

Wholly individual action implies only external costs (ignoring private costs of actually making a decision to do something). External costs can be internalised by co-operative behaviour but decision making costs may be high especially when numbers are large so that non-co-operative behaviour cannot be detected since the impact on the outcome is small, or cannot be vanished because not detected or too costly to do so. In small groups it is also easier to vote with your feet (leave Pinelands if you want to dance on the bank of the local river or tune your car in your own backyard). In large impersonal communities, voting procedures may have lower decision making costs than voluntary co-operative actions (see Mueller p398). Recognition of costs of decision making is the only reason why collective activity is consented to.

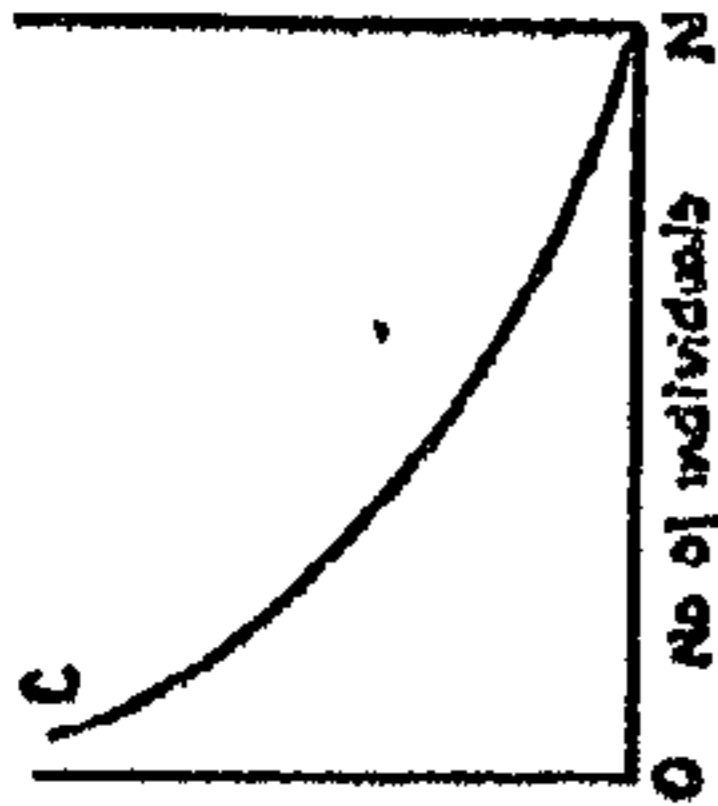
In private action, choices are compulsory for the individual to exercise his freedom. There is also a 1-1 mapping between individual actions and collective actions. In political actions there exists uncertainty of the individual decision along the decision making spectrum on the individual is not certain. This uncertainty limits collective choice based on rational individual behaviour and sequential nature of collective choice is recognised. Sense of responsibility present.

Buchanan and Tullock distinguish between choice at the constitutional level, and choice of concrete and specific action within defined rules where the individual's interest is more readily identified.

2. Constitutional choice

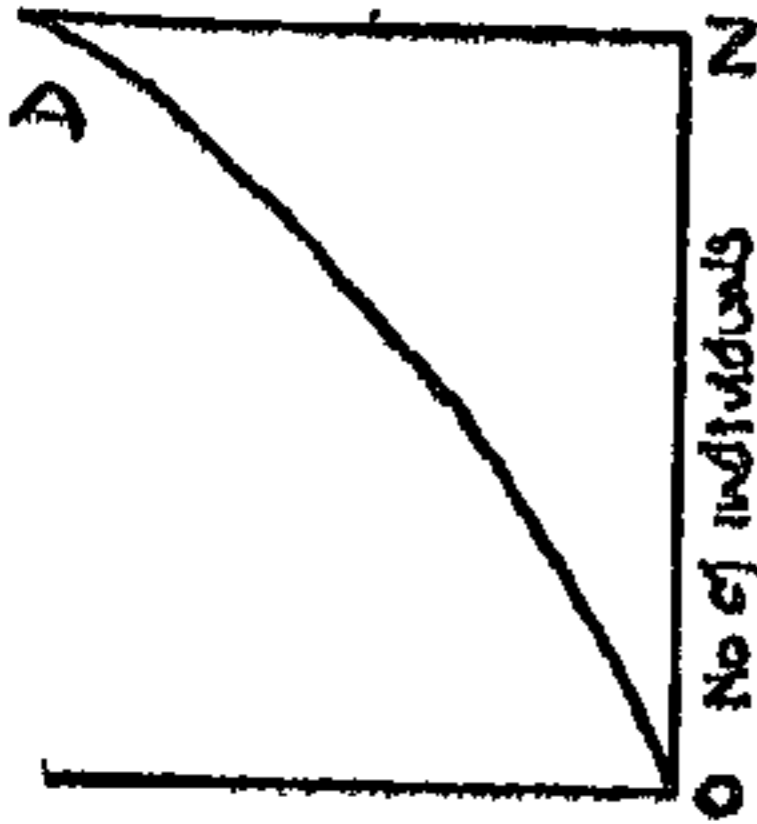
They develop a model for determining the optimum voting rule at the constitutional level, incorporating the social costs of interdependence. The external cost function (C) for a single individual with respect to a single activity relates the costs he expects to endure as a result of actions of others, to the number of individuals required to agree before the final political decision is taken; Diagram 1. These external costs are positive for anything less than unanimity so from the point of view of external costs, unanimity is optimal. Anyman rule has greater external costs than dictatorial rule. The result is tempered by the existence of decision making costs which are an increasing function of the time, effort and resources required to reach an agreement through bargaining; Diagram 2. The optimal rule is determined for the individual under consideration and for the activity set he is considering by summing the costs of interdependence and choosing the point that minimises them. In Diagram 3, this minimum point is K/N, not necessarily a simple majority.

Expected External Costs (Present Value)



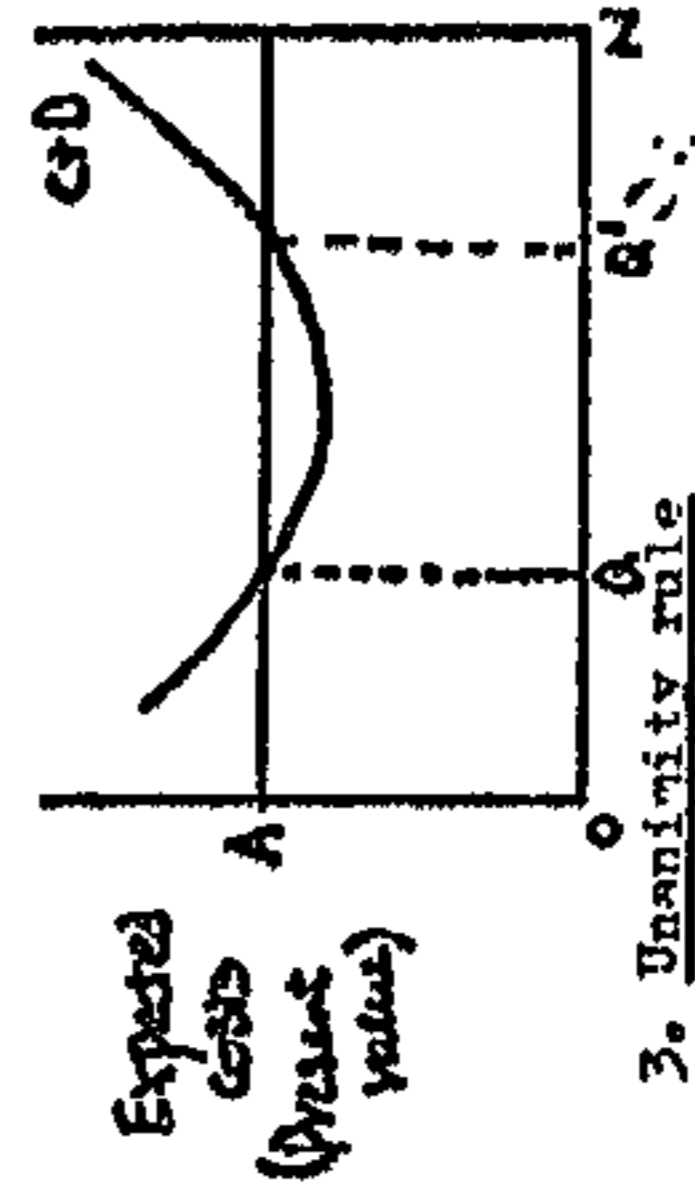
No of individuals required to take collective action
Diagram 1

Expected Decision Costs (Present Value)



No of individuals required to take collective action
Diagram 2

Expected External Costs (Present Value)



3. Unanimity rule

Unanimity where all N/N agree, eliminates external costs but the costs of reaching a decision may be very high. At unanimity, individual investment in strategic bargaining becomes highly rational resulting in high decision making

SAP man testifies in Lesotho theft case

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Two senior officials of the Lesotho Electricity Corporation appeared in the Lesotho High Court yesterday on charges of theft and forgery involving more than R112 000 belonging to the corporation.

The accused were Mr Makalo Khiba, 31, and Mr Brian Forrester, 34, a British expatriate. They pleaded not guilty to the charges before Mr Justice X Rooney.

The offences are alleged to have been committed between June 2 and July 11 last year.

Warrant Officer Leon Anton Asterluis, of the South African Police, called by the defence counsel, Mr Khlaki Sello, told the court that handwriting specimens in the case were sent to his office in Pretoria where he examined them.

He refuted allegations by members of the Lesotho Police that their handwriting specimens were no longer sent to the South African Police for examination.

He said that normally only the handwriting specimens and not the names of the suspects were sent to his office. He found a slight similarity in the handwriting specimens in the case.

The hearing was adjourned to February 12.

on the individual's evaluation of expected costs. Since these differ according to the issue, it is rational to have a constitution - for the individual to choose more than one decision rule for collective decision making under normal conditions. (p81)

Whether the individual chooses to shift an activity from private into the public sector will depend of the decision rule that is to prevail in collective choice. In Diagram 4, if A represents the costs of private action and C + D the costs of collective action, and if the rule lies between Q/N and Q'/N agreeing, the individual will vote for the activity to be shifted into the public sector.

Diagram 4

SEPTEMBER, 1978.

Dear Forest Glade,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.G. Bunn from the Board.
Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
A. Fox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718
D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non resident) Tel. (Office) 432086
G.L.R. Burrows - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 729994
E.E. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 723946

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to contact them if you have problems about your house or the estate or matters you would like discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. FINANCES

Since the increases in the monthly levy, we have managed to meet our commitments and to use the funds coming from the extra levy of R5.00 per month per house raised for that purpose, for the gradual painting of the exterior walls of the houses. Thus so far this year the finances of the Association have been satisfactory, though constant control of expenditure has still to be exercised to maintain this. If anyone wishes to have further details about this, the books, budgets etc., are available at the Secretary's house - No. 44.

3. PROBLEMS WITH ENCLOSURES

The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some members have been enclosing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of the common area with private fences, so appearing to stake a claim of ownership to it. If allowed to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause illfeeling between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, but just as effective barriers made from careful landscaping or grouping of plants. The Directors have seen put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without appearing invidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers

Lesotho Lecturer for US

(16)
12/2/78
R.D.

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU - The American Cultural Centre announced in Lesotho at the weekend that Dr Justin Irina, a senior lecturer in chemistry at the National University of Lesotho, has been selected for a Fulbright-Hays 120-day research award for senior African scholars.

Under the terms of the award, Dr Irina will receive his airfare, living costs and expenses to conduct research in photo chemistry (effects of light on molecules) at California State University

The research will be conducted with Professor Lloyd Ferguson, with whom Dr Irina was associated while Prof Ferguson was a visiting professor at the University of Nairobi.

Dr Irina leaves for California on February 23.

5. PETS

People are constantly complaining about animals straying round the estate and dirtying area close to houses. Sometimes this is so bad that it is a health hazard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution to this problem, and in the past the Board has felt unable to do anything about it, save ask for consideration from dog-owners in cleaning up and generally keeping control of their dogs. The trouble is now becoming so acute that we must refer all members of legislation 4.1.3 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. Thus in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Fox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing line up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

NM 15/2/79

Shootings spark row

(167)

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has strongly protested to the South African Government over two shooting incidents in northern Lesotho in which two Basotho, one of them a 14-year-old girl, were allegedly shot dead by a South African policeman and a farmer on the border.

In a broadcast over Radio Lesotho yesterday Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Charles Molapo, said a Basotho woman, Mrs. Mathumela Mathela, was fatally shot by a White farmer on January 28.

The Lesotho Government lodged a protest with Pretoria over the incident and while a reply was still being awaited on what action the South African Government proposed to take, a South African

policeman allegedly shot and killed a 14-year-old, Miss Rosa Mafihlo. Both incidents took place at the village of Ha-Matsoete in Leribe district.

Mourning

Mr. Molapo said the Lesotho Government was still awaiting a reply over the shooting incident which took place "scarcely before the villagers of Ha-Matsoete and the whole Basotho nation had dried their eyes after mourning

the first victim."

Radio Lesotho also announced that the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, had instructed Lesotho's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr. Thabo Makeka, to inform Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim about the incidents.

Chief Jonathan said if the UN failed to intervene, Lesotho would refer the matter to the Security Council. — (Sapa.)

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charge for the use of an asset which in turn pays for services which assist livestock owners in the use of that asset. It would also avoid the proposal contained in the Report on Rural Development that the Botswana Meat Commission or other bodies should attempt to classify clients as small or big and to serve as agents for the Revenue Department. Those proposals appear to be awkward and undesirable.

There is proper concern that herd sizes in Botswana should be of an optimum size so that animal take-off can reach efficient levels. It is felt that herd sizes of at least fifty are desirable. Following on from this premise there is considerable discussion in the Report on the need to develop co-operative or joint stock company forms through which small holders of livestock can join together to run efficient herds. The optimum size herd in Botswana is now thought to be closer to 200. The adoption of the company concept to manage communal land controlled equally by shareholders should provide a form and a forum from the acquaintance and knowledge of which further elaborations of that concept can occur. The elaborations that I foresee would be towards commonly managed herds; the raising of company herds financed by local taxes on the shares and the company purchase and management of stud-bulls, common facilities, transport, water development etc. In fact separate companies can be formed for herd ownership and for the provision of services. This would allow development to occur without having to achieve community consensus first. The right to land would remain intact.

Lesotho accuses SA of deaths

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho has sent a strong protest note to the South African Government after alleged shooting incidents in which two Basotho were killed by South Africans.

Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles Molapo, announced over Radio Lesotho yesterday that a Mosotho woman, Mrs Mathumela Mathela, was fatally shot by a white farmer on January 28.

He said the Lesotho government lodged a protest, but "scarcely before the villagers . . . and the whole Basotho nation had dried their eyes after mourning for the first victim", a South African policeman allegedly shot and killed 14-year-old Miss Malekupa Mafihlo. Both incidents occurred at Hamatsoete village on Lesotho's north-east border with South Africa.

Mr Molapo said Lesotho had informed the Secretary General of United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, about the incidents and asked him to intervene.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed last night that the protest note had been received.

Year	White	Black	Total
1947	80		
1948	80		
1949	83		
1950	88		
1951	132		
1952	161		
1953	174		
1954	193		
1955	192		
1956	200		
1957	205		
1958	182		
1959	171		
1960	175		
1961	178		
1962	172		
1963	187		
1964	191		
1965	195		
1966	203		
1967	199	381	580
1968	197	301	498
1969	215	496	711
1970	224	633	857
1971	224	600	824
1972	213	388	601
1973	217	513	730
1974	201	524	725
1975	205	622	827
1976	223	722	945
1977			190

Year	White	Black	Total
1947	80		
1948	80		
1949	83		
1950	88		
1951	132		
1952	161		
1953	174		
1954	193		
1955	192		
1956	200		
1957	205		
1958	182		
1959	171		
1960	175		
1961	178		
1962	172		
1963	187		
1964	191		
1965	195		
1966	203		
1967	199	381	580
1968	197	301	498
1969	215	496	711
1970	224	633	857
1971	224	600	824
1972	213	388	601
1973	217	513	730
1974	201	524	725
1975	205	622	827
1976	223	722	945
1977			190

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TABLE 20: EMPLOYMENT
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White
Black
Total

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167

16/2/79

MARCH 1975 462

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

The matter still under consideration
O-bev project

115 Mr J. D. DUPRE asked the Minister of Water Affairs

- (1)(a) When and (b) for what reason was the O-bev project abandoned
- (2) whether an alternative project for the supply of water from Lesotho is under consideration, if so
- (3) whether the co-operation of Lesotho in such project has been obtained

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) Before 1971
- (b) The original O-bev project was too small and was superseded by the Lesotho Highlands project on which a report was submitted to my Department during 1971
- (2) Yes, it is possible arranged Lesotho Highlands project is being investigated
- (3) Yes, but at the stage of operation is limited to joint investigation of the project

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167.

~~21~~ D1 16/2/79
Biko book given to Lesotho PM
 MASERU — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was yesterday presented with a book with selected writings of Mr Steve Biko
 The book was written by an Anglican priest, Fr Alfred Stubb
 The banned former Daily Dispatch journalist, Miss Thenjwe Mtintso was at the presentation
 — SAPA

Lesotho

Genasaleerde vokale

ã: kans
 õ: ons
 ě: mens
 ẽ: ingeval

Diftonge (Tweeklanke)

a:i fraai
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 ui koei
 ɔi my lei
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 œu ou koud
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Gekondisioneerde tweeklanke

aj katjie
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 ɔi potjie mondjie
 oi pootjie
 uj voetjie skoentjie

TV for Lesotho?

MASERU — Lesotho is to spend about R45 000 to study the feasibility of introducing a television service, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Khetla Rakhetla, announced. Tenders for the study had been invited from contractors in Lesotho and South Africa and tender notices had been sent to leading electronics firms in Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and South Africa.

(Sapa) ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ _{13/3/77}

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- 61. Orthopaedic Technicians
 - 60. Medical Technicians
 - 59. Measurement Surveying
 - 58. Works Inspection
 - 57. Building Foremen
 - 56. Building
 - 55. Architectural Draughts
 - 54. Structural Draughts
 - 53. Mechanical Draughts
 - 52. Structural Engineer
 - 51. Mechanical Engineering
 - 50. Telecommunication (Light Current)
 - 49. Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current)
 - 48. Electrical Engineering
- b) National Certificate for Technicians or National Certificate in:
- 47. Veterinary Technology
 - 46. Physiotherapy
 - 45. Radiography
 - 44. Public Health
 - 43. Medical Laboratory Technology
 - 42. Community Health Nursing
 - 41. Health Inspectors
 - 40. Water Purification Technology
 - 39. Horticulture
 - 38. Agricultural Microbiology
 - 37. Meat Technology
 - 36. Sugar Technology
 - 35. Food Technology
 - 34. Microbiology
 - 33. Brewing Technology
 - 32. Paint Science
 - 31. Chemical Technology (Plastics)
 - 30. Clinical Biochemistry
 - 29. Chemical Plant Operation
 - 28. Analytical Chemistry
 - 27. Chemical Technicians
 - 26. Munitions (Explosives)
 - 25. Oceanography
 - 24. Geology
 - 23. Meteorology
 - 22. Physical Metallurgy
 - 21. Physics: Radioactive Isotopes
 - 20. Analytical Physics
 - 19. Topographical Surveying
 - 18. Engineering Surveying
 - 17. Building Surveying
 - 16. Civil Engineering Draughtsmanship
 - 15. Mechanical Draughtsmanship
 - 14. Structural Draughtsmanship

Lesotho to attack apartheid

By DENNIS GORDON
Foreign Editor

MASERU. — South Africa's race policies are expected to come under fire at a mass rally in the Lesotho capital today, when the ruling Basotho National Party celebrates its 20th anniversary.

Anti-South African feeling ran high in Maseru yesterday when students from the National University of Lesotho held a demonstration protesting at the hanging of Solomon Mahlangu in Pretoria.

Placards reading "Down with Fascism" and "Long live the ANC" were carried by the angry student crowd of about 200.

The banned South African black nationalist movements, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, will be represented at today's rally.

Also present will be political leaders from Mozambique, Algeria, Cuba and Zambia — which had all backed the ANC and the PAC — as well as Kenya and Nigeria.

The opening speech will

be delivered by Frelimo's Mr Baptista Cosme, the Mozambique Minister of Works, to an expected crowd of 60 000 in the National Stadium.

The main address will be made by Lesotho Prime Minister, and BNP president, Dr Leabua Jonathan.

He has become a hard-hitting critic of South Africa and it is unlikely that he will not take this high point in his party's history to show his commitment to black political advancement in South Africa.

Lesotho will not sit back, says Jonathan

167

CAPE TIMES 9/4/79

Own Correspondent

Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Maseru

MASERU — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan says his government cannot sit back and witness the humiliation and calculated murder of Lesotho citizens by South Africans

He said this at the official opening of the new offices for the ruling Basotho National Party in Maseru at the weekend

He said: "As Africans they have suffered at the hands of the white man in this part of the world and in the name of so-called Western civilization Our ancestors were subjected to unmanageable atrocities, systematically robbed of large tracts of their territory Even today we are still being maimed and killed in the name of white supremacy"

Since the beginning of this year, five Lesotho citizens had been crippled or murdered by South African policemen or citizens He disclosed that an 18-year-old man, Mr Thoahlane, was shot at three days ago and is still being treated at the

Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Maseru He added that Lesotho had protested in vain to Pretoria and always got a standard reply "The matter is being investigated"

Chief Jonathan said. "The Organization of African Unity and the United Nations have reacted positively to our appeal for political and diplomatic support We are now preparing to present our case to the next meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Cuba

"As a politically liberated country, we support all who are fighting for their freedom from foreign domination and colonial oppression," Chief Jonathan said

"The violence which is now sweeping the sub-continent is largely due to the intransigence of white people, who, in the name of a bankrupt political philosophy, regard themselves as the elect of God and black people as inferior and created to be hewers of wood and drawers of water"

Lesotho claim

'outrageous', ARGUS, 9/4/79

says Basson (167)

Political Staff

MR Japie Basson, Progressive Federal Party chief spokesman on foreign affairs, called on the Government today to answer and rebut 'outrageous' accusations from Lesotho

He was commenting on a speech by the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, at the weekend in which he is reported to have spoken of humiliation and calculated murder of Lesotho citizens by South Africans

SPECIFIC

Chief Jonathan is reported as saying that this year five Lesotho citizens have been crippled or murdered by South African policemen or citizens

Mr George Bartlett, New Republic Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said that if Chief

Jonathan wished to make accusations he should be more specific if he wanted to be taken seriously

Mr Basson said the statement was not what was to be expected from a friendly neighbour

'If Chief Jonathan has been correctly reported, the Government cannot sit back and allow the accusation to stand,' he added.

Jonathan accuses SA

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Mr Japie Basson, chief Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, today called on the Government to answer and rebut "outrageous" accusations from Lesotho

Mr Basson was commenting on a speech by the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, at the weekend in which he is reported to have

spoken of humiliation and calculated murder of Lesotho citizens by South Africans.

Chief Jonathan is reported as saying that this year five Lesotho citizens had been crippled or murdered by South African policemen or citizens

Mr Basson said "If Chief Jonathan has been correctly reported, the Government cannot sit back and allow the accusation to stand"

(Handwritten notes in right margin, including a circled '7' and illegible text)

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... Professor Meyer to Professor Axelsson, and also...
... the following sum of (i) alluvial diamond production...
(i) production from mines...
... in paragraph 4 of his letter, and I...
... course which to my mind serves little purpose...
... I fully agree with the viewpoint expressed...
... problems mentioned make themselves...
... academic year and can be dealt with more fruitfully...
... in which they occur.

- 22 I find that also second and even third year students would benefit from short courses on study methods, library use, essay writing etc. during the run of the academic year.
- 21 French II, Paper I, M202
- 20 (iii) Professor D.S. Meyer...
- 19 As suggested, we are taking the opportunity to comment on Item 3 of DC. 80 referring to the pre-university course.
- 18 Our evaluation of the pre-university course conducted at Wits in the last two years is the same as Prof. Meyer's evaluation of the Wits pre-university course, and we know of no analysis which suggests that the additional burden placed upon students at Wits in terms of financial costs is excessive whereas the average export price was R16,000 a tonne whereas the average domestic price of bituminous coal was R5,84 f.o.r. We take very seriously the argument that students require some Chamber of Mines Annual Report 1976: p.59.
- 16 However, we believe that what students find most valuable concerns social and geographical orientation and such matters as... appropriate time for such initiatory work is during registration...
Chamber of Mines Annual Report 1976: p.59.
- 15...
Chamber of Mines Annual Report 1976: p.59.
- 14...
Chamber of Mines Annual Report 1976: p.59.
- 13...
Chamber of Mines Annual Report 1976: p.59.

L. Dempers, Principal Administrative Officer (Academic) will attend for this item.

167
9/4/79
SD

Lesotho wants part of OFS

MASERU — Dr Leabua Jonathan, Lesotho's Prime Minister, said at the weekend part of the Orange Free State belonged to Lesotho.

Dr Jonathan, president of the ruling Basotho National Party, said his government was determined to demand the return of territory across the Caledon River

Addressing an estimated 50 000 people at the Lesotho National Stadium to make the 20th anniversary of his party, he said. "The Basotho nation was deprived of this land in the 19th century through the connivance of the British and the Boers

"We are continuing with our demand for the return of this disputed land and shall fight for its return not with guns but through mediation and international forums".

Dr Jonathan also opened the new headquarters building for the National Party, attended by government representatives from Cuba and several African countries

Chief Jonathan's balancing act

DENNIS GORDON: Foreign Editor



Lesotho's Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan celebrates his party's 20th birthday

were the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Britain and West Germany. Although they, with Taiwan, support the major foreign aid programmes to Lesotho, it wasn't their day for kudos.

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan gave them a stiff talking-to for supporting the white-dominated governments of Rhodesia and South Africa. There to report the wiggling was the Maputo bureau chief of the Russian news agency, Tass

The BNP has travelled a long road since its foundation to a destination not on the original route map. The party won the pre-independence election of 1965 against the main rival Basutoland Congress Party. One of the BNP's platforms was that the BCP was too radical.

Dr Jonathan was the first black leader to visit South Africa officially soon after independence in 1966. During the violence that broke out in the general election

of 1970, Dr Jonathan reportedly sought the advice of South Africa and acted on it to suspend the constitution and take over the country. There have been no elections since.

The hard-core of the BCP, led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle who now lives in exile in Zambia, attempted a coup in 1974 and failed hopelessly. But the BCP remains the real opposition in the country, even though it is underground.

Dr Jonathan's anti-South

African outbursts, spoken from a very vulnerable geographical position, have gained him status from the radical Third World and sympathetic donations from the world's rich nations.

Lesotho is booming. A network of roads is being constructed over the mountains lessening dependence on South Africa, a new hotel is almost complete in the capital and agricultural and commercial programmes are expanding.

On the political front its credibility, once suspect because of its efforts to sponsor South Africa's detente policy and the old connections with Pretoria, is at a high level in the radical states.

But Dr Jonathan and the BNP are on a tightrope. If he goes too far in his condemnation of South Africa he risks the possibility that as a backlash reaction it will back his BCP opponents to topple him. The BCP is now effectively prevented from moving guerrilla war weapons into the country more by having to traverse vigilant South Africa than by the admittedly efficient para-military police in Lesotho itself.

So the pragmatic Dr Jonathan, advised by his shrewd Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, uses yoyoning brinkmanship like a circus artist on a high wire, one moment lurching dangerously far to the left and then countering with a careful lean to the right. So far he shows no signs of falling off.

LESOTHO's ruling Basotho National Party turned 20 at the weekend, predictably using the occasion to give South Africa a tongue-lashing.

All the familiar accusations were repeated — the alleged killing of Basotho nationals by South African farmers and police, the frustration at the loss of "conquered territory", and anger at apartheid.

The audience of about 50 000 at the national stadium cheered the arrival of Cuban, Mozambican, Algerian, Zambian and Somali official guests, and the rhetoric suited their radical persuasion. They were representing the ruling parties of their countries.

Mr Thomas Nkobe represented South Africa's banned black nationalist movement, the African National Congress.

But also there were political leaders from tight-laced and unshakably capitalist Malawi and oil-rich and muscular Nigeria. South Korea, astonishingly, was also represented.

Uganda was not. Although President Idi Amin stationed a High Commissioner in Maseru to be his "eyes and ears" and presumably to plot his avowal to liberate Cape Town, this official was missing from the stadium on Saturday. Radio news from Kampala that day was that Amin was on the run from the invading forces from Tanzania.

To underline Lesotho's policy of non-alignment

Lesotho will join bloc ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ if . . . 27/4/79

MASERU — Lesotho would join a Southern African constellation of states if apartheid was "dismantled" and power given to the majority of people in South Africa, a government spokesman said here yesterday

He was commenting on the constellation of Southern African states outlined by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in his policy speech in Parliament last week.

The spokesman said Lesotho assumed it was not included in the proposed scheme and that it would include the "Bantustans" and "puppet regimes" in South West Africa and Rhodesia.

"Lesotho can only participate on the understanding that the proposed bloc of Southern African states will discuss the dismantling of apartheid and transfer of power to the majority of the people of South Africa".

Referring to the outcome of the Rhodesian election, he said "the situation there was "the continuation of Smith's UDI and has brought no change in our view"

But his government looked forward to the resumption of dialogue between "the new British Government after the forthcoming election and the Carter administration to seek a negotiated settlement based on the principle of an all-party conference" — SAPA.

Lesotho's stand

MASERU — Lesotho would join a southern African constellation of states if apartheid was "dismantled" and power given to the majority of people in South Africa, a government spokesman said yesterday

He was commenting on the idea of a constellation of southern African states outlined by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in his policy speech in Parliament last week

The spokesman said Lesotho assumed it was not included in the proposed scheme.

He added that the situation in Rhodesia after the election was "the continuation of Smith's UDI and has brought no change in our view" — Sapa.

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South Africans, come hither

167 PM 4/15/79

Lesotho has launched a determined campaign to lure South African and other investors to the mountain kingdom. The presence of two cabinet ministers at this week's Lesotho investment conference in Johannesburg, attended by some 200 SA businessmen, is evidence that despite

Maseru's strong distaste for apartheid, it is well aware that closer commercial ties with its neighbour are vital if unemployment in Lesotho is to be curbed and the country's dependence on earnings of migrant workers reduced. Sam Montsi, MD of the Lesotho

National Development Corporation, reckons that fears of a break between Lesotho and SA are "unfounded." Lesotho "will always have to co-operate with SA," he observes. Minister of Commerce Mooki Molapo adds that "I am totally committed to the

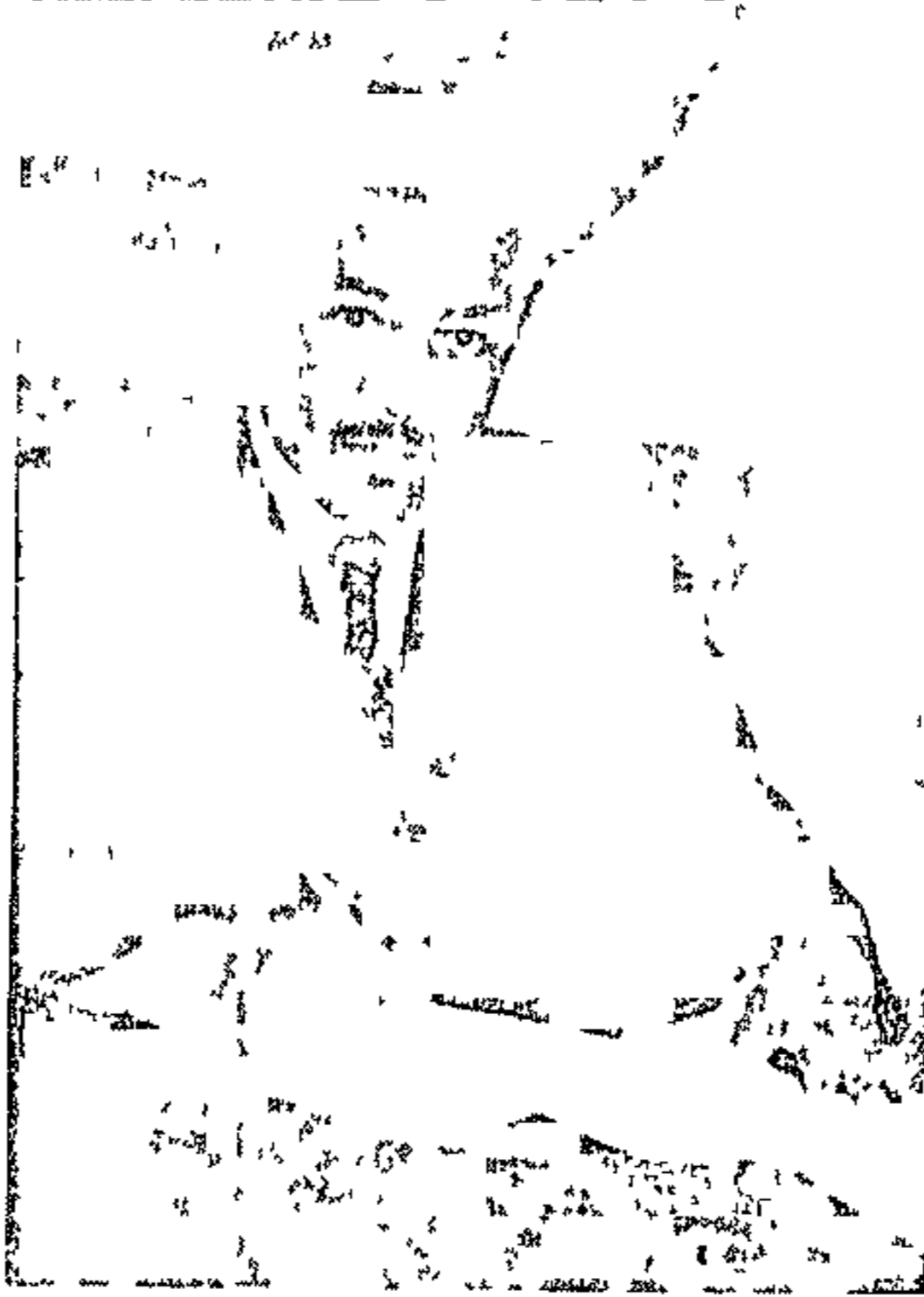
major task of developing an industrial economy in Lesotho."

Lesotho's earlier attempts to industrialise have not been too successful. Bad management and inadequate planning have scuppered several ambitious projects. This time, however, the Basotho are being more careful. "Make no mistake, we don't have a thriving industrial sector," says LNDC investment promotion manager Brian Elliott. "We're looking for the medium-sized investor, who can offer a stable but rewarding enterprise."

Among the criteria by which prospective investors will be judged are the extent to which they intend using local labour and raw materials. Among suitable industries pinpointed by the LNDC are cereal, dairy, vegetable, and meat processing, textile and clothing manufacture, footwear and leather goods assembly and testing of electrical and electronic components, building materials, mixing and packaging of chemicals, and manufacture of small consumer goods such as toys and sports equipment.

Lesotho is holding out some juicy carrots to investors:

- A six-year tax holiday, partly meant to compensate for the time needed to train skilled labour.
- Preferential access to many lucrative foreign markets. Thanks to trade pacts, such as the Lome Convention, Lesotho exports are entitled to lower customs duties than those from SA. For instance, pine furniture made by Maluti Furniture Industries enjoys a 8.5% preference in the EEC. About 60% of the company's exports this year (totalling over R1m) will go to western Europe.
- "Lesotho is a wonderful backdoor to



Sam Montsi giving the nod to free enterprise

any SA company," reckons Des Hyland, Maluti Furniture's MD. Several SA-based firms have already found Lesotho a useful springboard for exports to black Africa, though the government insists it will not allow companies to use "Made in Lesotho" labels unless they have manufacturing plants in the country and meet the legal requirements for such a label.

• Labour is much cheaper than in SA and, in the lower grades, almost as productive. Syd Vincent, manager of Lesotho Umbrella Manufacturers (whose 140 workers turn out 3 000 umbrellas and 1 000 frames a day), claims some of his workers produce more than those at the firm's associate in West Germany. "We could pay a lot more, and our business would still be viable," notes Jan Ruytenbeek, director of Gallant Clothing, which makes garments for Idgars and OK Bazaars, among others.

An active trade union movement makes life a little difficult for some employers, though most claim that a succession of warnings is usually sufficient to justify dismissal. "Those that operate outside the law and established procedures are the ones with problems," says Montsi.

Every businessman in Lesotho complains, however, of the shortage of well-trained supervisors. Though the country has a high literacy rate, Ruytenbeek observes that most of his workers "don't realise that time is money. Finding good supervisory staff is our biggest problem." Several firms have hired trained Basotho in SA, and says LNDC's Elliott, "we think we can recruit sufficient supervisory labour there."

Another major gripe is the high cost of electricity. "It's a bigger burden than all the labour worries," asserts Paul Brown,

GM of the newly opened Lesotho Flour Mills. Indeed, a galvanising plant shut its doors last year unable to cope with crippling electricity charges. The LNDC says that tariffs are currently being reviewed.

The authorities in Maseru insist plans are being made to ease the housing shortage in the two industrial areas, Maseru and Maputsoe. At present, most of the whites who work at Maputsoe live in Ficksburg, and even many of the workers have to commute long distances. "A house here is more expensive than one in Houghton," groans one investor.

There are already signs that the LNDC's new broom is sweeping away some of the dust. SA-based Gallant Clothing, for instance, took over a factory which was vacated when an LNDC-backed firm went bust, mostly as a result of bad management. The Gallant plant was profitable within six months, and the LNDC is happy to keep its fingers out of the equity. The corporation does not insist on a share in any project, while the Maseru government has often stated its policy of non-interference with private enterprise.

Another company being turned around is sheepskin makers, Maluti Skin Products, which was placed in liquidation last year, but has since been revived. Manager Graham Jennings reckons the firm will be in the black by June, though "it needs a hard-nosed attitude" to overcome management and labour problems.

Several new projects are in the pipeline. Metro Cash & Carry, which already has outlets in Maseru and Maputsoe, has doubled the size of its Maseru store and is planning several new ones. "We're very happy with our business there," says chairman Lionel Katz, though he concedes that "you can't fire workers very easily."

A site for an abattoir is being prepared in Maseru, and LNDC is looking for a management partner. It is also on the lookout for a firm to run a brickworks.

Jaguar Shoes of Pietermaritzburg will soon open a shoe factory at Maputsoe while a contract for a paper processing plant is due to be signed this week. Sunripe Fruits is setting up a fruit and vegetable distribution centre.

Perhaps the most ambitious project on the drawing boards is a new international airport about 15 km outside Maseru. According to government officials, funds for construction have already been found (mostly from Arab sources), and details are currently being drawn up.

An FM survey last week revealed that despite labour, communications, housing hassles, most firms doing business in Lesotho are quite satisfied with their investments. Those thinking of going in for the first time, however, have to consider the country's economic and political future. This we will explore in greater detail next week.



Lesotho umbrella factory beating the Germans

(No 7) Argus 8/5/79

Water means money to Lesotho

By Brendan Nicholson of Argus Africa News Service

MASERU — The present water shortages on the Rand may add impetus to plans for a massive scheme to slake the South African thirst with a flow of water from the mountains of Lesotho

South Africa and Lesotho have agreed in principle to go ahead with the scheme to build dams and a system of pipes and tunnels to carry between 750-million and 1 000-million cubic metres of water a year to Johannesburg and its surrounding area.

Mr Sam Montsi, managing director of the Lesotho National Development Corporation, estimates that the project could eventually cost as much as R 100-million

But, he says, it would change the whole economic outlook of Lesotho

'If even half of that money is recirculated inside this country, it will give our economy a terrific boost'

Part from much-needed job opportunities, the scheme would father whole new supporting industries such as those producing building materials.

It is believed that points being negotiated

between South Africa and Lesotho at the moment include the amount to be paid for the water and whether the scheme will include a hydro-electric power capability.

The mountain kingdom is an obvious choice for such electricity production and is at present totally

dependent on South Africa for power.

Any major failure at the South African end blacks out the whole of Lesotho. This is particularly serious as not even the main Maseru hospital has an emergency generator.

Much of the power could be sold to South

Africa along with the water that produced it.

While the scheme would be a massive one the political implications for Lesotho are as big.

Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan, has repeatedly voiced his determination to become as free as possible of links with South Africa

Break-away faction blamed for bomb blasts in Lesotho

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Law and Justice, Mr. Gerard Ramor-Eboli, yesterday accused the break-away faction of the Basutoland Congress Party of having caused the bomb blasts which shook the mountain kingdom on Wednesday night.

The blasts rocked the central post office here and the headquarters of Lesotho's main electricity supply installations on the Free State border about 10 p.m. No one was injured.

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11519

In a statement in the National Assembly, Mr. Ramoreboli, who is also leader of the Parliamentary Basutoland Congress Party, said his party did not harbour trouble-makers and were not traitors or saboteurs.

The Basutoland Congress Party of Mr. Nisu Mokhehle, who was in exile, consisted of people who had conspired to attack police stations in an abortive coup in 1974, he said. They had fled the country and were living in exile in Botswana and Zambia. — (Sapa.)

LESOTHO

The economic shadows lengthen

Lesotho, usually considered an economic prisoner of SA, has fared remarkably well during its neighbour's four year recession. The mountain kingdom's luck may be running out, however.

In the first four years of the Seventies, Lesotho's real GDP shot up at an average annual rate of 6%. Between 1974 and last year, the rate slowed only marginally to 5%. And the Economic Commission for Africa has predicted a growth rate of around 10% this year.

But a senior ministry of finance official concedes that the future "is an uncertain picture, as is the rest of southern Africa. But government is trying to minimise the uncertainty by building up the productive sector of the economy." This policy is reflected in Maseru's drive for foreign investment (*FM* last week) and its agricultural services programme.

Lesotho's economy rests on three pillars, each of them largely in the hands of foreign countries.

• About four times as many Basotho work for wages in SA as in Lesotho. The total in SA at any one time is around 150 000, of whom about 80% are mine workers. Though the Chamber of Mines figures show an increase in the number of Basotho working in SA over the past few years, Maseru reckons that mine employment in 1978 fell by 4% — the first drop on record.

The central planning office in Maseru observed recently that "the resultant drop in earnings (which were estimated at R101m in 1977) with its shockwave

effect on the rest of the economy will cause a reduction in purchasing power as well as affecting government revenue and savings.

• Lesotho's income from the customs union has soared. Last year it reached R56m, no less than 72% of total government revenue. However, a fall-off in imports and the dismantling of the import surcharge are likely to lead to a flattening out of receipts in the early Eighties.

• When it comes to foreign aid, "Lesotho has sex appeal," says Sam Monts'li, MD of Lesotho National Development Corp. "We don't want to see Lesotho go under," comments a



Chief Jonathan . . . much for him to think about

foreign diplomat in Maseru.

The result of this sympathy has been a surge in donations from all corners of the globe. The UN Development Programme's contribution has risen from \$8.3m in 1972-76 to \$14.5m in the four years to 1981. During this period, aid from all UN agencies will reach about \$38m. Britain, the largest donor, has pledged £20m over the three years, a jump of 50% over its previous commitment.

The sharp increase in aid is the reason for the high economic growth rate. "The economy is getting as much as it can absorb," says one expert. Another points out that "we are looking for alternatives for people having to live on the mines."

The ability of foreign aid to create thousands of jobs (Lesotho's top economic priority) over the next few years is disputed, however. For one thing, few doubt that many of the jobs are used on unnecessary or unprofitable projects. More important is that a chunk of foreign funds will be channelled during the next five years into Lesotho's R100m road building project. The improved roads, it is hoped, will be felt by the economy as a whole in the mid Eighties.

Aid inflows have helped to narrow the widening trade deficit, which stood at R171.8m in 1977, compared with R151.4m the previous year and R18.7m in 1970. (The biggest aid inflow item remains migrant remittances.)

MALOTI DAY

On October 4 Lesotho will issue its own currency, the maloti (each maloti will equal one rand) and the lisente. Most of the notes and coins have already been minted, the rand will also remain legal tender.

The new currency will be preceded by the establishment soon of the Lesotho monetary authority, which will take over the functions of the commissioner of financial institutions. The authority's acting governor will be the permanent secretary for finance.

Initially, the monetary authority's powers will fall far short of those of a central bank. It will do no more than issue and redeem currency, control financial institutions, administer exchange control and advise the government on monetary policy and public borrowing.

An important reason for breaking away from the rand is the Maseru government's desire to cut down the amount of money spent by Basotho in SA towns such as Ficksburg and Ladybrand. Over-the-border outlays are currently estimated at around

R18m a year. SA banks near the border will be asked to accept maloti, and traders will probably have no objections, since they will easily be able to convert their takings into rand a few miles away in Lesotho.

The big question is how long Lesotho will remain a member of the rand monetary area. Botswana left almost three years ago, and the pula has fared well by itself.

"We probably won't be members of the rand monetary area for ever and ever," says Edward Phoofole, commissioner of financial institutions. But he adds, "membership is to our advantage at the moment." He points out that while the monetary authority forms the foundation of a full central bank, it will take "several years" to achieve that goal.

After issuing the new currency, the monetary authority will function as a "currency board" until sufficient staff has been trained to take over additional functions, including the handling of government accounts. These are now handled by Standard Bank

estimated at R88m last year.) Last year's deficit was probably lower, thanks mainly to a R15m contribution by diamond exports (These are expected to reach a ceiling of about R20m this year.)

Lesotho's growth rate has been above SA's, but so has its inflation, currently running at around 13% pa. This is mainly the result of hikes in import prices. Moreover, statutory minimum annual wages for unskilled workers have jumped from R300 in 1975 to R480 last year.

The inflation outlook is not good. Government spending will surge from

R122m last year to R168m in 1979, a jump of nearly 40%. Though some of this can be ascribed to higher aid receipts, bank credit to the public sector rocketed by 47% last year after a towering 122% leap in 1977. Recent hikes in oil and SA-administered prices will add to Lesotho's inflation headaches.

The government has often repeated its commitment to free enterprise. The minister of finance pointed out last week that Maseru "recognises the fact that we do not have the technical knowledge nor the capital to make a great impact in the industrial and commercial arena. We there-

fore require to import these, which would not happen if we set about a policy of nationalisation."

Nonetheless, the government's burgeoning role in some areas is worrying. The Lesotho Bank, a government agency originally founded as a development bank, now competes directly with the two private banks, Standard and Barclays. Despite protests from these two, the authorities allow Lesotho Bank to offer more attractive deposit terms.

A top government official denies there is any discrimination, though he accuses the private banks of not pulling their weight by investing more of their surplus funds in Lesotho.

In some ways the government's sharply rising outlays are understandable. The influx of about 1 000 students from South African townships and several from Rhodesia has strained Lesotho's minuscule educational and social services. It is also perhaps one reason for a rising crime rate.

Although the chances of a coup against Chief Leabua Jonathan's government are remote, an undercurrent of opposition remains. No elections have been held since Jonathan annulled the 1970 poll, so it is impossible to gauge precisely how much support is enjoyed by the opposition Congress Party.

But several (futile) attempts have been made in recent months to sabotage installations, and it is said that many leading civil servants support the Congress Party. There are reports that migrant workers now receive instructions in Botswana on how to subvert the government before returning to Lesotho.

Lesotho's plight is unenviable. Desperately poor, heavily dependent on SA and foreign donors and with an uncertain political future, it is no wonder that Maseru is asking foreign industrialists to help stabilise the economy.

Where the blame lies — Jonathan

BDM
24/5/77

MASERU — Foreign countries — some of them Commonwealth states — were responsible for training armed gangs responsible for a spate of violence in Lesotho recently, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said in Maseru yesterday.

Addressing the National Assembly on the current security situation in the country, he said the government was determined to maintain law and order. Without it there would be no progress in the country.

He blamed the shooting of 19 Basotho men by the police in the Berea and Quthing districts last weekend on "power-hungry individuals who refused to join hands with us".

Chief Jonathan did not mention the group the men represented by name, but it was apparent that he meant supporters of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party. Many BCP members fled Lesotho to African states in the north after an abortive coup in 1974.

He blamed the same elements for the recent explosion at a post office in Maseru and the attempted blowing up of the

Phuthatsana River bridge in Teya Teyaneng.

Chief Jonathan recalled the warning given last month by the Lesotho Commissioner of Police, Major-General Shadrack Matela, that terrorists would infiltrate Lesotho after receiving training abroad in subversion.

Young Basotho men and women were being lured out of the country by promises of educational scholarships overseas, he alleged.

Chief Jonathan said the recruitment extended to the mines in South Africa, where money was being collected for the purchase of arms and young men were lured away to train as guerrillas in foreign countries, some of them Commonwealth states.

Some of the bullets found in the large cache of explosives and other materials used for the manufacture of bombs seemed to have originated in South Africa, he said.

Police were still investigating and his government had reason to believe that more arms would be found in other parts of the country. — Sapa

24/5/77

Jonathan blames foreigners

(17)

MASERU — Foreign countries — some of them Commonwealth States — had trained the armed gangs responsible for a spate of violence and the death of 19 Basotho in Lesotho recently, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said here yesterday

Addressing the National Assembly on the current security situation, he said the Government was determined to maintain law and order without which there would be no progress in the country

He blamed the shooting of the 19 men by the police in the Berea and Quthing districts last weekend on "power-hungry individuals who refused to join hands with us

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porters of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party who fled the country to African States in the north after the abortive coup in 1974

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Chief Jonathan said some of the bullets found in the large cache of explosives "seemed to our amazement to have originated in South Africa" — (Sapa)

Lesotho image suffers

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28/5/79

The recent clashes between para-military police units and armed insurgents in Lesotho's mountain areas have ruptured the image of calm the kingdom has enjoyed since the abortive coup attempt by the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party five years ago.

With 19 claimed to have been killed and Lesotho Premier Leabua Jonathan saying he has got wind of planned murder and kidnap attempts by the insurgents, two questions hang over the country.

One is whether Chief Jonathan will be able to maintain the aura of stability which has led to outside investment and aid pouring into the country in excess of R112-million in recent years.

The other is whether he will carry on with his claimed plans to return the country to full democratic rule. Chief Jonathan has ruled virtually by decree since he aborted the last general election in the country in 1970 when it appeared that the opposition Congress Party was set to win. There is now a strong chance that he may decide to postpone any election plans indefinitely in the wake of what he termed last week "the pollution of the political atmosphere".

Chief Jonathan said he had been seriously considering a referendum to gauge the peoples' wishes on a general election. But now, he told the Lesotho National Assembly, "we are wondering what to do next."

Lesotho's security police had been expecting more violence following earlier incidents when insurgents tried to blow up a bridge near Qalaheng, 21 km from Maseru, damaged pylons in an explosion near the Free State border and set off a bomb that damaged the Maseru post office, giving the country its first taste of urban terrorism.

BCP members are widely thought to be responsible for the recent armed clashes. These were the most serious confrontations with the Lesotho authorities since the BCP failed to topple Chief Jonathan from power in an abortive coup in 1974.

The party's leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is currently in exile in Zambia, while an internal wing has made a rapprochement with Chief Jonathan.

According to government sources here some of the insurgents were recruited on South African mines and trained in Pan Africanist Congress

One offshoot of guerilla raids in Lesotho could be a greater strain on relations with South Africa, DAVID JACKSON, of the Star's Africa News Service, writes from Maseru.



Chief Leabua Jonathan . . . kingdom's calm shattered.

camps in Zambia and Tanzania

Others were trained in Russia, it is alleged. Lesotho sources claim that quantities of dynamite recovered after police raids on mountain hide-outs were probably stolen from South African mines. They say radio and bomb-making equipment as well as some ammunition was of South African origin.

One offshoot of the increased guerilla activity in Lesotho is fears that relations between South Africa and Lesotho could be further strained.

Privately, some government sources are saying the fact that the efficient South African security network failed to pick up the returning insurgents as they crossed the Republic possibly indicates South Africa is turning a blind eye to guerillas in transit.

They point to Lesotho's uncompromising stand against South African policies in world forums and the recent rebuff of South Africa's overtures for a constellation of southern African states.

On the other hand, Lesotho is campaigning vigorously in South Africa for investment capital.

Some sources here believe South Africa may also be uneasy at what it sees as Lesotho's flirtation with the Eastern bloc countries. A delegation from Cuba was in Maseru at the time of the post office blast and there have been reciprocal visits between the two countries.

Chief Jonathan himself is due to visit Cuba in September. There is strong speculation that all this could be a build-up to Lesotho's establishing formal diplomatic relations with the Castro government, following in the steps of Botswana,

which welcomed its first Cuban ambassador to Gaborone last month.

One government source said last week "It seems as if the South Africans suspect our integrity. We are not going to jump into the Eastern camp. We are a non-aligned country and we will take whatever steps we think necessary in our own interests."

Whatever the sensitivities of some of those close to him, observers believe it unlikely that Chief Jonathan, a pragmatist beset with security problems at home, would go out on a limb at this stage to antagonise his powerful neighbour.

It is now 10 years since the BCP was given an opportunity to test its political strength at the polls.

The extent of its present popular support is difficult to estimate.

Meanwhile, there is tension in Lesotho. The government has dismissed as "utter rubbish" an SABC report that 50 policemen were killed in heavy fighting with insurgents in the Mafeteng area and no evidence has emerged here to indicate there is any truth in the SABC report. Some observers have expressed surprise however, that no Lesotho policemen have apparently been killed or even injured in the clashes in which 19 insurgents are said to have died.

The country is waiting to see whether the latest clashes are isolated incidents of insurrection or whether they herald another coup attempt like that of 1974.

Blueprint for a bank grab

COMPLETE sets of blueprints outlining the entire security layout of the new Lesotho National Bank in Maseru are circulating freely in Johannesburg.

The National Bank is the Lesotho equivalent of the South African Reserve Bank and will shortly have more than R30-million in gold bullion in its main vault to back up the new Maluti currency.

The plans give a detailed description of the various security measures, including the exact positioning of closed-circuit TV cameras and the guard and volumetric security systems.

A leading Johannesburg security expert who has seen the plans told me that "any self-respecting criminal could easily break in to the bank with the information contained in the blueprints.

Mr Arche Griffiths, consultant to one of the largest South African security organisations, said he was "amazed" that the Lesotho authorities had let the plans out of their hands at all.

"The information contained in the blueprints is so precise and detailed that it would be the easiest thing in the world for a specialised criminal to circumvent the various security measures.

Mr Griffiths expressed his surprise at the fact that several prospective contractors had been given complete sets of plans and had been allowed to keep them.

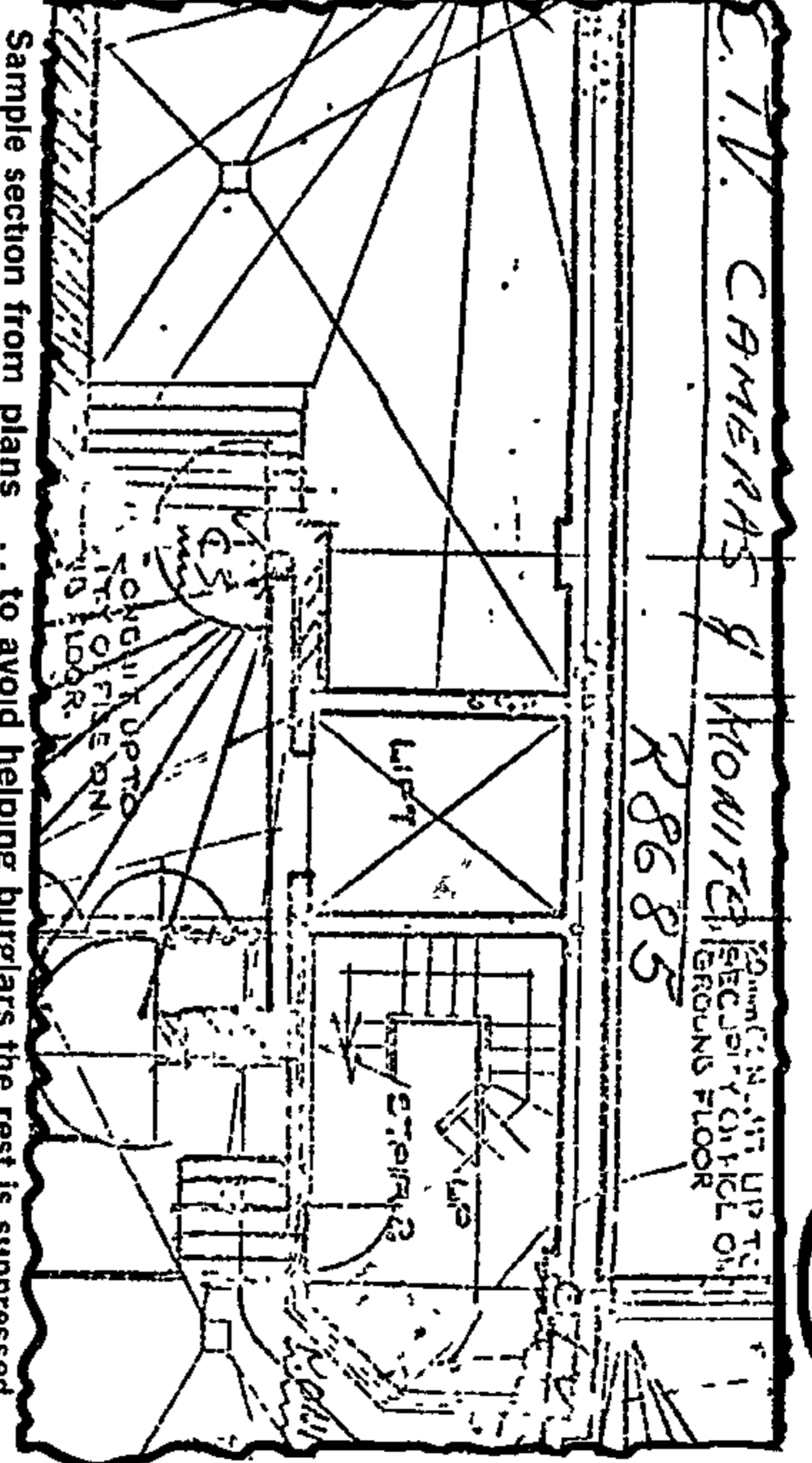
"Security in an institution of this kind is of paramount importance. Under no circumstances should people who are asked to tender be allowed to keep blueprints.

"The normal thing is for them to be shown a plan and to be given the opportunity of working out the logistical requirements on the premises.

"Once they know the ex-

'Secret' plans going the rounds on the Rand

By GERRHARD PIETERSE



Sample section from plans ... to avoid helping burglars the rest is suppressed

act requirements, it is then possible for them to work out prices at their leisure and to submit a quotation.

"Under normal circumstances they would be expected to sign an undertaking to keep the information secret."

The chief security consultant for the Lesotho National Bank project, Mr Jim Fuller, confirmed in Johannesburg this week that at least seven Johannesburg firms had been given sets of plans.

"None of them was asked to sign any pledge whatsoever and they were allowed

to take the blueprints with them despite my objections.

"Certain officials connected with the projects accused me of paranoia when I pointed out that the plans could easily fall into the wrong hands.

"They insisted that we were dealing with security-conscious firms and that they needed the plans to

submit accurate quotations."

About R30-million in gold bullion from a European country is expected towards the end of June, Mr Fuller said.

"Unless radical alterations are made before the arrival of the gold, I fear it is only a matter of time before some enterprising criminal relieves the Lesotho monetary authorities of it. It is literally there for the taking."

Another problem plaguing

Mr Fuller is the fact that the main vault is built on stilts about a metre above ground.

"By the time I was called in, the project was already well under way and it was too late to make radical alterations.

"I pointed out to the designers that the stilts would make the protection of the vault much more difficult."

The reasoning behind putting the vault on stilts was evidently the fear that some enterprising South African gold miners would be tempted to pull another "sewer rats" job, Mr Fuller said.

"As a result of the stilts, we have had to place the inertia guard system underneath the vault where it is a great deal less effective than it would have been had the vault been built flat on the ground."

Mr Fuller said he withdrew from the project a few weeks ago after differences with the main contractor and experiencing problems with payment of his fees.

The Lesotho monetary authority could not be reached for comment.

Cash Carriers Limited, whose financial year ends on 31st December, have, up to the end of 1975, consistently used the reducing balance method in providing for depreciation.

Early in 1976, the board of directors decided that, in future, the straight line method would be used by the company. As a result the financial director has instructed the accountant that :

- (1) The annual depreciation rate of 25% per annum on motor vehicles should continue to be used.
- (ii) The provision for accumulated depreciation at 1st January 1976, should be adjusted to that required on the basis of straight line depreciation.
- (iii) The straight line basis be used with effect from 1st January 1976.

The following further information is given:

1. Relevant account balances at 1st January 1976 :
 - Motor vehicles R7 500
 - Provision for accumulated depreciation R3 235

2. On 1st January 1976 the company owned three vehicles

Vehicle	Date Purchased	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation to 31.12.75
A	1.1.73	R3 000	R1 735
B			75
C			25

3. Vehicle D was purchased following a serious cash payment of R3 600
4. Following a serious insurance company

REQUIRED :

Journal entries to record -

indicate that at least 20 armed terrorists are operating in the border areas near the Transkei and Lesotho borders.

The terrorists are believed to live in the caves in the Drakensberg.

In a recent clash with an armed terrorist gang, Lesotho's para-military mobile police unit killed at least 19 people.

A large cache of arms and explosives were seized.

The BCP was outlawed by Chief Leabua Jonathan, and its leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, was imprisoned.

SAP holds 'Lesotho terrorists from Libya'

BY CHRIS OLCKERS

SOUTH AFRICAN Security Police said last night they have detained two Libyan-trained armed terrorists, en route to Lesotho to join members of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party in acts of subversion

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police, said last night the detained men will be used as witnesses in South African court cases against alleged Pan African Congress terrorists who received training with them in Libya

The armed terrorists were arrested near the Transkei, Lesotho and South African borders in Natal last week, he said

Two months ago, the Lesotho Government ordered a nation-wide tightening of security measures as a precautionary step against Libyan-trained terrorists who support the Basutoland Congress Party

Major-General SR Matele, the Lesotho Commissioner of Police, told the nation in a country-wide broadcast to be on the lookout for foreign trained terrorists in the country

Reports from Lesotho

Loss on disposal

ide on 1st January 1976 on 1st July 1976

October 1976

vehicle A and a

(This exercise should be completed)

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Lesotho to approach 'oil friends'

8/16/79 (167)

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government hinted today that it might approach the oil-producing countries to find a formula to supply Lesotho, independently to help the country out of its fuel crisis.

Earlier today the price of petrol was increased in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

In Lesotho the price went up by 15 cents a litre, in Botswana by 14,1 thebe a litre, and in Swaziland by 21 cents a litre.

Speaking in the National Assembly in Maseru, the Minister of Water, Energy and Minerals, Mr Charles Mofeni, said the country should "keep cool."

The government would take every step to remedy the situation — "Lesotho has her own friends among the oil-producing countries. We are confident they will rally behind us."

Lesotho the horse comes into its own. It is a land of high mountains, rolling plains and few made-up roads.

Ranges of mountains often rising to 3 400 metres cover a large proportion of the country. Even the so called lowland areas are on average 1 850 metres above sea level.

The shortage of roads is such that most people either walk long distances or ride on horse or donkey. Whatever the future of world oil supplies and the internal combustion engine, Lesotho is likely to rely on its pony as the main means of transport for many years to come.

The Basuto pony is ideally adapted to the terrain and the climate. It is as sure-footed and nimbly as a goat on the precipitous stony paths. Having remarkably hard horn on its hooves it has no need of iron horseshoes.

It is extremely hardy, undertaking without tiring long journeys in the severe conditions of snow, rain and hail often experienced at these heights, and it needs little feed, being able to exist on veld grass alone.

The Basuto pony is not, however, indigenous to Lesotho. It was introduced a few years ago and probably descended from Javanese horses introduced into South Africa by the Dutch.

The ponies proved their

worth during the war between the British and the Dutch Boer farmers at the turn of the century. At first the Boer farmers, mounted on swift Basuto ponies, were more than a match for the British on their thoroughbred cavalry horses trained to fight a conventional cavalry war.

By the second Boer War (1899-1902) the British had learnt their lesson and acquired Basuto ponies themselves. Altogether 30,000 Basuto ponies were acquired by the two armies. They were gelded and taken off, leaving behind only inferior animals to continue breeding.

A disastrous blizzard in 1902 killed off many of the remaining ponies. In the ensuing years lack of care in breeding, together with poor feeding due to shortages, seriously reduced the quality of the animals.

In an attempt to revitalise the breed, in 1952 an Arab stallion called Silver Eagle was donated to Lesotho and used for stud purposes. A plaque at the Government stables in Maseru, the capital, records his valiant efforts.

But for lack of the necessary follow up by careful selection of his progeny for breeding, the effects on the stock were

Ponies get pot of gold

Daphne Ercoli: Maseru

mostly lost

Now, as part of a programme of Irish bilateral assistance to Lesotho which totalled R1.4 million in 1978 and which will double in 1979, a stud farm is being established in the mountain area of Thaba Tseka.

The World Food

government

This is a small part of the R7.5 million WFP food-for-work help being given to Lesotho for development projects including land development and improvement, soil and water conservation and road improvement. Another R40 million worth of WFP food has gone to feed pre-school, primary and secondary schoolchildren over the

last ten years

Recently two champion Irish stallions arrived in Lesotho. I saw them at the Maseru stables recovering from their 26-hour road journey from Cape Town.

They were born in Ireland at sea level and were being acclimatised gradually to the height of 1 200 metres in the capital before being taken up to Thaba Tseka at 3 000 metres where they would start breeding with 50 or 60 of the best mares in Lesotho.

Milford Hurricane, a six-year-old champion, and three-year-old Crocanor (Connemara Pot of Gold) had been flown from Ireland to Cambridge, England. From there they went by road to Southampton and embarked for South Africa.

They still had ahead of them a day's road journey up the winding mountain road which borders South Africa and Lesotho, to Thaba Tseka. They walked the last 35 kilometres because the dirt road becomes a track at that point.

Pat Lenihan, a 24-year old stud farm manager from Nexford, put the stallions through their paces for us. He is one of a three-man team from Ireland headed by John Grogan, a

veterinarian, with Michael MacMahon as agriculture officer.

Pat said "The project is a long-term one because a mare has an 11-month gestation period. We hope to have two Basuto and two Arab stallions besides these two Irish horses. When we have the progeny we shall reselect the best animals and use them for further breeding.

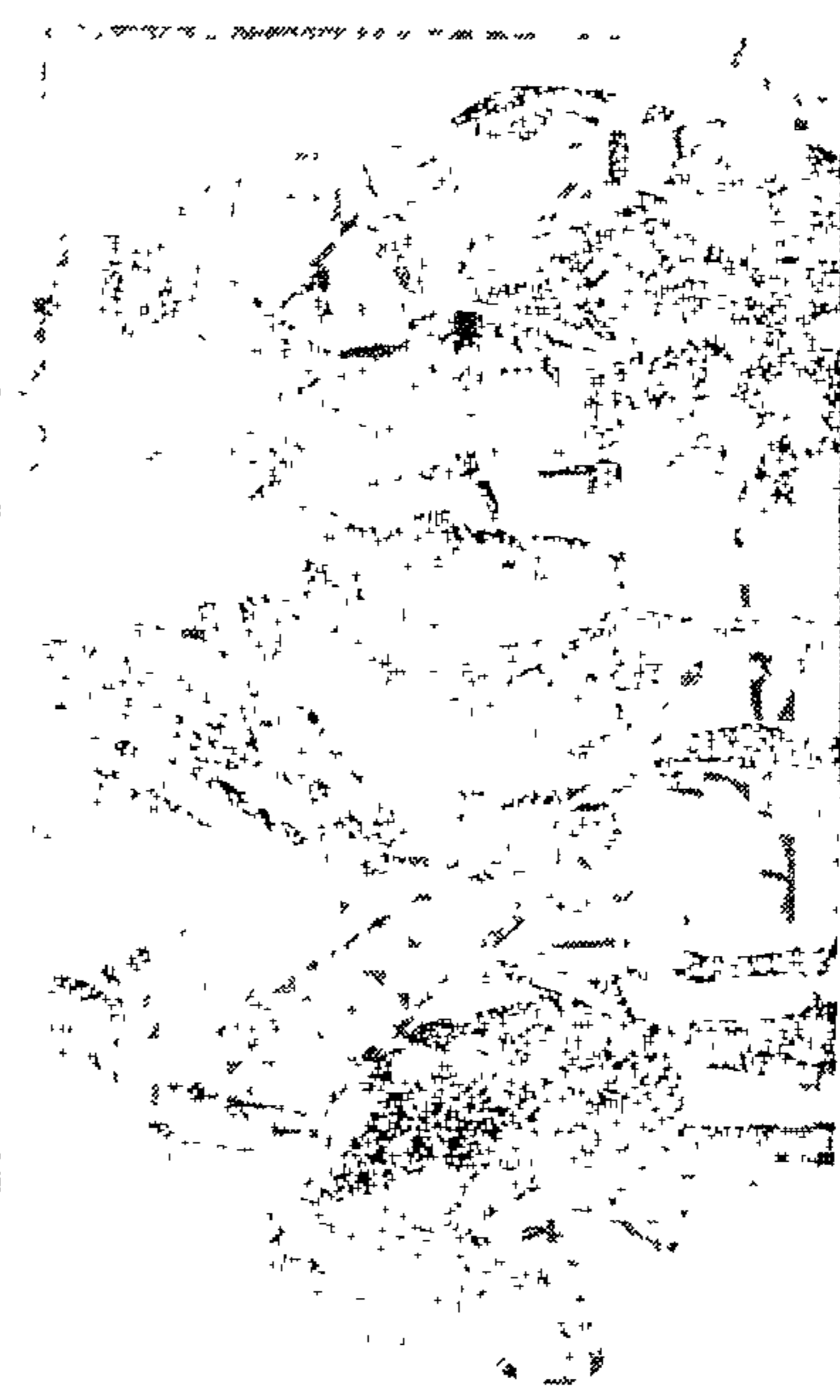
"Then we shall have first-rate stallions for the Lesotho farmers to buy or rent for crossing with their own mares, and there will probably be a subsidy for the farmers for each foal sired from these stallions.

"It will be 10 or 12 years before we can expect real results, and unless there is careful follow-up to ensure the selected breeding, the results will be lost".

Pat pointed out the characteristics of the champion Milford Hurricane which were so badly needed by the Basuto ponies "Look how well the head and neck are formed and joined to the body, see how nicely his shoulders slope, look at the breadth of chest and the strong legs."

Even without knowing much about horses, one could see that he was handsome and strong and that any Basuto mare in her right mind would fall in love with him at first sight and be proud to have his foals — GEMINI ©

Lesotho horsemen in traditional garb on their sure-footed ponies.



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EDITORIAL OPINION

Dangers to Lesotho

The arrest of Libyan-trained armed terrorists deep in South Africa proves once more how vulnerable this country is to such intrusions.

Nor is it any comfort to South Africans to know that on this occasion the terrorists' targets were in Lesotho.

Two of the band have been caught, but according to Lesotho sources as many as 20 others are still in the border area of Lesotho, Transkei and South Africa.

And that's close enough to home to cause concern.

If ever there was a need for cooperation between the three countries in combating such threats it is now. The need transcends political differences among the countries.

The South African security police, in this instance, have played their part to assist Lesotho. The least South Africa is entitled to expect in return is that Lesotho should ensure that it does not give refuge to anti-South African elements committed to violence against this country.

It is timely to say this because there have been, in the past, several examples of unfriendliness by Lesotho towards South Africa. The unfriendliest act of all was the announce-

ment last week that Lesotho intended to establish diplomatic relations with communist Cuba.

Cuba supports armed insurrection in Africa and has used her arms in two countries already to install communist regimes. Lesotho is therefore courting the danger that Cuba could foment internal revolution in Lesotho itself or, as likely, open a springboard in Lesotho for Cuban-backed intrusions into Transkei and South Africa

It baffles the mind how Lesotho can be perturbed about Libyan-assisted sabotage against existing authority in that country and still court a Cuban presence. Cuba and Libya are allies. Their aims are identical — to overthrow governments in Africa and replace them with regimes subservient to Moscow.

South Africa and Transkei should therefore not be blamed by Lesotho if they take such steps as they deem necessary to frustrate Cuban strategy — even if such steps prove to be to Lesotho's disadvantage.

Meanwhile Lesotho should be able to rely on both South Africa and Transkei to help it to deal with the present Libyan-sponsored threat.

It happens to be in their own interests to do so.

as shears always occur in pairs acting on mutually perpendicular planes. However, resolved into two components parallel to the edges of the bar. If a shearing stress τ existed at the corner, it could be shown in Fig. 5-21. If a shearing stress τ existed at the corner, it could be

Fig. 5-21. The shearing stress shown cannot exist.

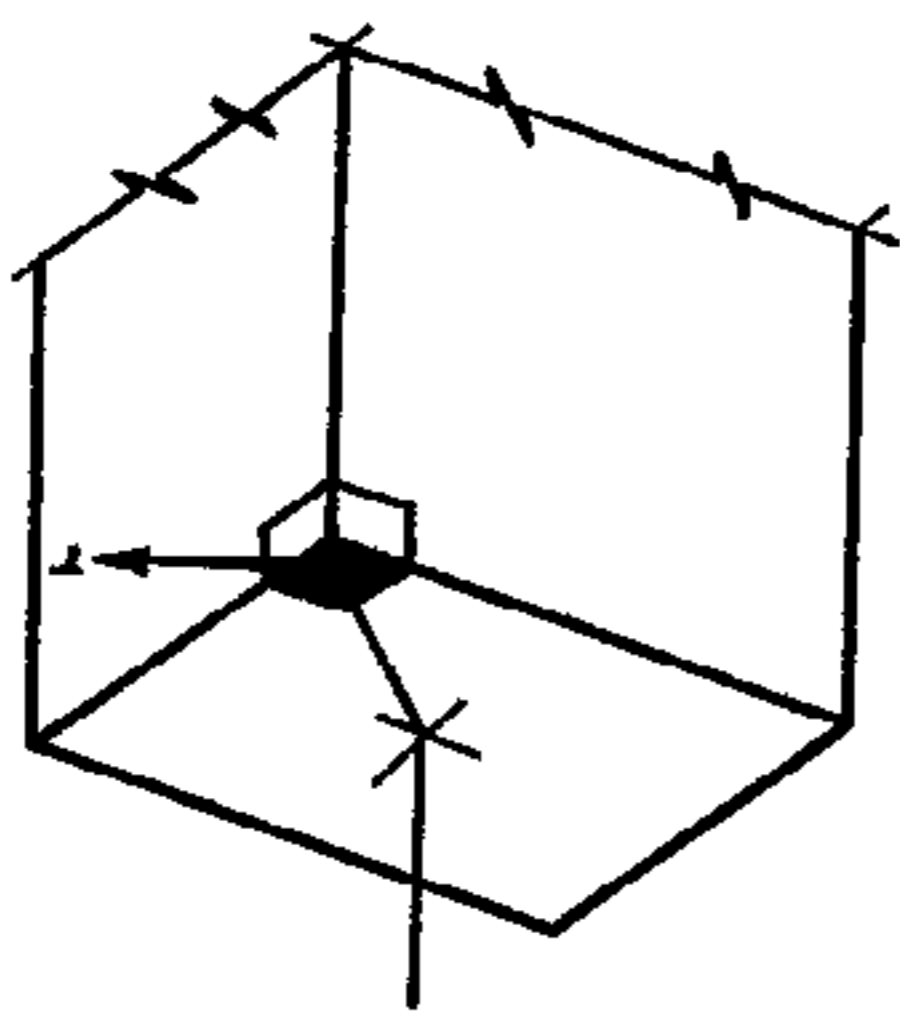
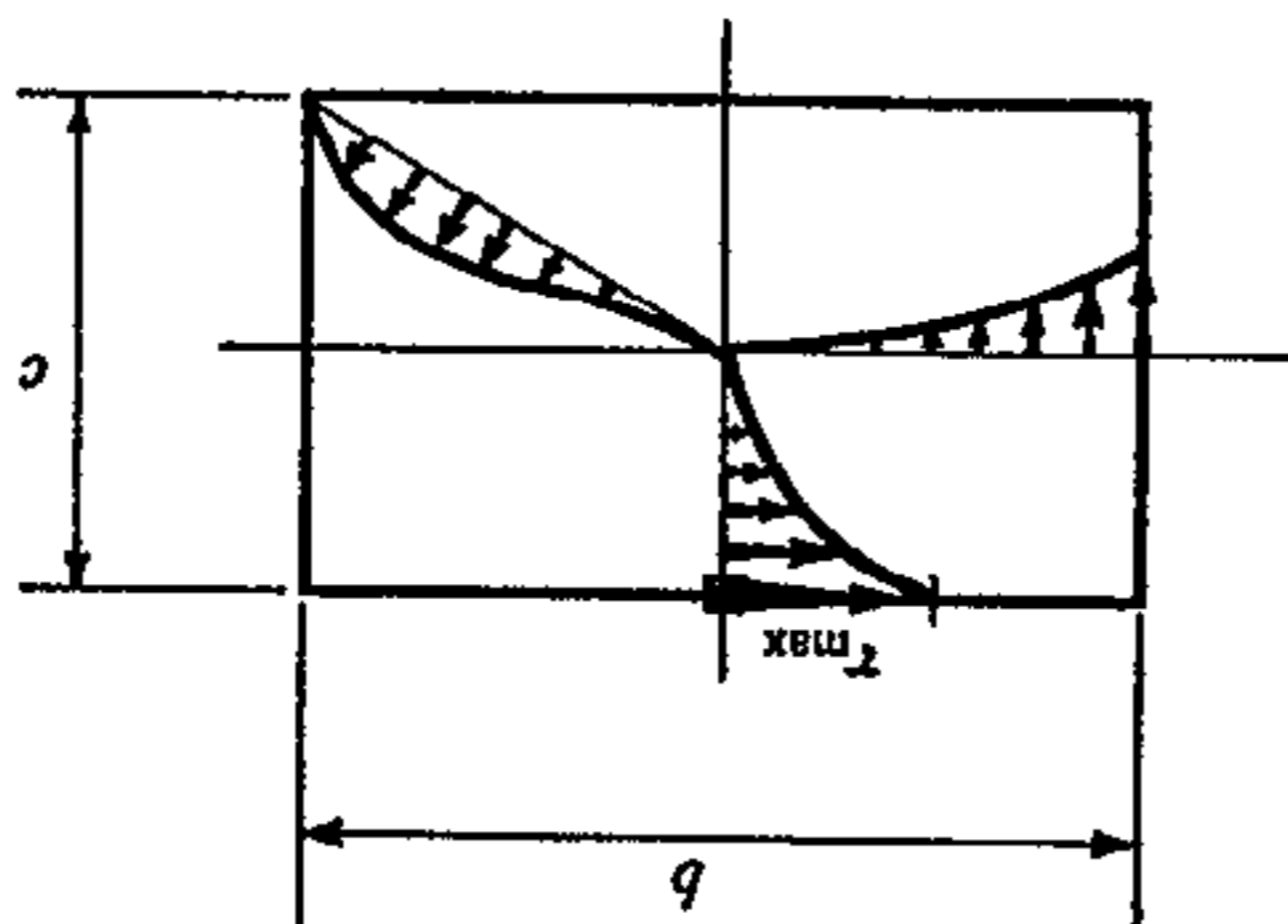


Fig. 5-20. Shearing-stress distribution in a rectangular shaft subjected to a torque.



Pension

delays

affect

thousands of blacks

Many pensioners wait for hours in vain

By MARIAN SHINN

SOME old Natal blacks are still waiting to learn if they qualify for pensions eight years after they applied. Applications by thousands more have been delayed for months since KwaZulu pension records were computerised at Ulundi in January.

Many areas have not had any applications approved so far this year.

Meanwhile the old people are repeatedly told to return to the magistrates' courts where pension applications are filled in and pensions paid "next month".

The Black Sash has records of people paying monthly visits to payout points for more than a year. The Christian Agricultural Project in the Msinga area knows of several cases which have been going on for as long as eight years.

So as much as the KwaZulu Government would like to blame the delays on the "change over" and "teething problems with the computer", the problem goes back further than that.

The change over took place at the beginning of the year. Previously all pensions applications were sent to the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria for checking with the central records. The pay-out cards were issued by Pretoria.

Now the applications are routed through Ulundi where all the pensions records are kept on computer. But the applications still have to be sent to

Pretoria for checking.

The change over came as a bit of a surprise to the many officials handling pension applications and pay-outs.

In Durban, the commissioner of Co-operation and Development received a telegram from Ulundi on December 21 asking that from January 1 all applications be sent there instead of Pretoria.

The Durban office, which administers the pensions for KwaMashu, has about 400 applications outstanding since the beginning of the year. It has not even had a pension application rejected yet.

At Umzinto the position is much the same. There are "hundreds" of applications which have been sent to Ulundi but no approvals have come through this year.

Ndwedwe — a smaller area — has had one approval this year but there are still 50 outstanding.

At Mpumalanga there are hundreds of applications outstanding and more rejections than approvals so far this year.

Figures are not known for other areas but officials have indicated that the picture must be the same elsewhere.

With the old system pension applications used to take anything from six weeks to six months to be processed if all went well. Durban reported that six weeks was about the usual time the application took while at areas outside Durban it was said that applications usually took six months to come through and the extra leg in the applications' journey could only make the wait longer.

Dr Frank Constable, director of the Department of Health and Welfare at Ulundi, said it was nonsense that many places had not had applications approved so far this year. "I am signing them all the time."

He later revealed that he only signed the disability grant applications and an official in the pensions office signed the pension applications.

He said he was too busy to check with this official whether he was also busy signing applications, but presumed he was.

Dr Constable said there had been hitches in the change over. "We have had problems with the computer. There have been several problems to chase out of the pro-

gramme and as a result of that there have been delays but we are practically on top of that — I hope — at the moment. As far as I can see there are no more delays at the moment than there were under the old system."

He said the applications would have to continue to be checked in Pretoria until KwaZulu had its own reference book checking system.

He said taking over the

pension records from Pretoria was a "policy decision over which we had no control. We have a computer and it has to be used to make it economical."

He denied that the system was forced on his department before it were ready for it. He said the change over had been delayed at his request because staff were being trained to cope with a very new department. They had been trained from

the ground." In the Durban area where the Black Sash recently criticised the inefficiency of the pensions system changes are being made.

Mr William Lee-Roberts, administrative control officer at the commissioner's office, said pension applicants would soon be informed by post when their applications had been passed and when they should report for their first pay out.



Sally Ross

Sally

scroops pool

Tribune Reporter

THE Community Chest mini-crossword has been won by Mrs Sally Ross of Maume Parade, Durban, after a four-way play-off to decide the winner.

No one had a completely correct answer so the Chest organised a second competition, estimate the amount distributed to member societies by the Durban and District Community Chest last year. Mrs Ross won, although she was still out by R\$52 160.

Thrilled with her win — R500 cash and a portable television set — she said she had no idea what she would do with the money "but I'll probably use it to enter a lot more crossword competitions."

Refugees, priest hurt in bomb blast

RDM . 6/7/79 (167)

By PAM KLEINOT

FOUR South African refugees and a churchman were injured yesterday — one of them critically — when a parcel bomb exploded in a house in Maseru, Lesotho.

All five people were admitted to Queen Elizabeth Hospital with multiple injuries.

The Rev John Osmers is in a critical condition. Parts of his body were picked up from the floor after he opened the parcel in the home of Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, 52, who fled South Africa two years ago.

Mrs Naidoo's condition was last night described as satisfactory. The identities of the other three people could not be obtained.

1 cup cooked chicken,
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumbers
Serve on lettuce with dressing
and refrigerate until chilled
French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad

The blast happened while the five were having lunch. Mr Osmers had brought a parcel addressed to Mrs Naidoo. He was trying to open the parcel when it exploded, causing extensive damage to the house.

Mr Osmers, a former New Zealander who is the rector of the Anglican Church in Maseru, is actively involved with South African political refugees. He is banned from entering South Africa.

Mrs Naidoo, a self-exiled Durban attorney, is employed by the Legal Aid Bureau of Lesotho.

A statement issued by the Commissioner of Police in Maseru last night said

Four South African political refugees were having lunch at the house of Mrs Naidoo, who received a parcel brought by Father John, chairman of the Welfare Council of Churches in Maseru.

While Father John was trying to open the parcel, it exploded.

The parcel was addressed to Mrs Naidoo, who is wanted by the South African Security Police.

There is no indication of the parcel's origin. Police are investigating.

Yesterday's explosion is another in the growing number of acts of violence against South African Left-wingers — inside and outside South Africa.

More than 600 incidents attributed to Rightwing terrorists have taken place inside South Africa during the past 13 years — including the murder of Dr. Rick Turner, the banned former lecturer, who was gunned down at his Durban home last year.

The methods vary from the anonymous middle-of-the-night death threats on the phone, to waking in the morning and finding the family cat skinned on the front doorstep.

Other methods include petrol bomb attacks, bullets being fired at homes, slogan attacks and unordered deliveries of coal and sand.

Port Elizabeth

bacon, mix with a little

Ridgeworth

cut side

St London

peeled and diced in peas

French dressing, greaseproof paper

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions until they are tender. Drain and pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 t curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---o0o---

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor 'Die Role of

Ch... (Ok) Konfe: Pot: (c) Dee: Org: Die Direk: Insti: Distriksk: die Raad. Hy is Voor: die diens: (Quakers), wat geneenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

„Die produksie van voedsel sal van toenemende kritieke belang op die kontinent wees en Suid-Afrika met sy betreklik gesofistikeerde boerderymetodes

Mnr. Philip Sceales, voorsitter van International Harvester (SA) sê dié aansienlike bedrag geld beklemtoon sy maatskappy se verbondenheid aan hierdie land. Hy het gesê „Die potensiaal van Suid-Afrika was die primêre oorweging in die maatskappy se besluit om verder in sy toekoms hier te belê

Die transaksie is een van 'n reeks verwickelinge wat die maatskappy se voorname om sy aandeel van die Suid- en Suider-Afrikaanse mark te vergroot, onderstreep. Buiten die feit dat die maatskappy ook handelaars in Botswana en Swaziland aangestel het, het die moedermaatskappy pas aangekondig dat R5,6 miljoen in die Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappy gepomp word

Mnr. Andy Grant, direkteur van International Harvester se landboukundige afdeling, sê dié transaksie het daartoe gelei dat daar 'n International Harvester-handelaar in Lesotho aangestel is om versiening en ondersteunende dienste te lewer.

Die regering van Lesotho het 131 trekkers, 55 drievoor-ploee, 75 viervoor-ploee, 63 skuinssny-skottelêe, 50 koringplanters en 65 vierton-sleepwaens ten bedrae van bykans R2 miljoen, in ontvangs geneem.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER het pas sover bekend die grootste bestelling vir plaastrekkers en landbautoerusting wat ooit in Suider-Afrika geplaas is, beklink.

het 'n kardinale faktor geword om die kontinent se 300 miljoen mense te voed

- b) Sewentig Jaar gelede aan Profes Profes Profes Mnr C. Profes Dr J.P Profes Biskop Mnr E Profes Ds. W A. Landman Mnr G K Lindsay Sir Richard Luyt Professor S.J Saunders Professor H W. van der Merwe Mede-professor D.J Welsh Professor Monica Wilson

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die angeleenthede van die Sentrum.

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

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra. dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor

Lesotho koop groot van Harvester

X Rapport 8/7/79 (167)

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

R6m for Lesotho army

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has earmarked more than R6 000 000 for transforming the country's police mobile unit into a fully-fledged army, it was learned here at the weekend.

The Prime Minister was quoted as saying the decision to establish an army had been dictated by the recent terrorist incursions in the country and the need to maintain law and order.

In its editorial the paper Lesotho said: "Public property has been destroyed and many lives lost in clashes between police and terrorist insurgents who have infiltrated the country."

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

JAAVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

NM 718129
Lesotho
167
explosion

MASERU — A member of the Lesotho Mounted Police and two civilians were killed when a bomb exploded at the Hendricks Drift border police post in the Butha Buthe district at the weekend, Radio Lesotho reported here yesterday.

The explosion follows the discovery of explosives in Maseru by police last Thursday.

The police also found leaflets with the colours of Lesotho's main opposition Basotho Congress Party at the post and in Maseru. — (Sapa.)

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MASERU — This week-end's intensive house to house searches around the Lesotho capital are believed to have been sparked by the discovery of a large cache of weapons.

After warnings were broadcast for all residents to remain in their homes until they were searched, scores of armed members of the para-military police mobile unit moved through all buildings in the villages surrounding Maseru.

Any men who could not produce a current basic tax certificate on demand were taken to the local police headquarters.

The searches, which

Cache found: search intensified

lasted throughout Saturday night and Sunday, follow the recent bombings and other violent incidents attributed to the opposition Congress Party said to have fled the country for military training — Post Correspondent.

AKADEMIESE ADVYTESKOMITTEE EN DAAR VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

2

- die toesig van h
- staan het uit die
- van die Universi-
- e Adjunk-Prinsipaal,
- Dean, professor
- in.
- d waarvan die
- stad, ex officio
- nal ex officio
- ex officio h lid.
- miny, ds. W A.
- g en die Uni-
- B. Dean,
- D.J. Welsh.
- lede van die
- ng- en studie-
- laasvervanger
- ad van Beheer.
- teur, professor
- sch), Ph.D.
- ente, mev. H.
- r. B.J. Chapman
- l en Ruth Ruther-
- me J. Judith
-) as deeltydse
- wee ere-

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootte Schuur Campus aangebied.

15

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Dakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van h oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoe dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Rondebosch

Republiek van Suid-Afrika

7700

Maputo aid for Lesotho

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Two
helicopters of the Mozam-
bique Government which
arrived in Maseru at the
weekend for rescue opera-
tions in the Maluti Moun-
tains of Lesotho have
started transporting
emergency food supplies

In the past Lesotho
received assistance from
the South African Govern-
ment for rescue work but
because of the hard-line at-
titude against South
Africa's racial policy
Lesotho authorities have
sought assistance from
Mozambique which has
strong ties with com-
munist countries

The Lesotho Foreign
Minister, Mr C D Molapo
left Maseru for Havana to
attend a non-aligned con-
ference which is to be at-
tended by several heads of
government.

The Lesotho delegation
is to be led by the Prime
Minister, Chief Leabua
Jonathan

verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die Jaarverslag
in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

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'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet
Nr. 61 van 1973)

carlier.
Vol. 16 2448179
PAC men in Lesotho

A two-man delegation of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa from Dar es Salaam arrived in Maseru yesterday for talks with the Lesotho government, Radio Lesotho reported.

The men will have discussions with the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, senior Cabinet Ministers and officials of the ruling Basotho National Party.

The delegation consists of two members of the Presidential Council of the PAC, Mr Vusumusi Make and Mr Elias Tsoelike. They are due to leave here for Maseru on Monday. — Sapa.

c) Ander lede:

4

Mr K Bosman	Mr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mr N Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mr Victor Norton
J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
De Villiers	Mr L. Phillips
Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
J.J.F. Durand	Mr W.J. September
J.B. du Toit	Mr Franklin Sonn
Derman	Mr P.M. Sonn
R.F. Fugle	Regter J.H. Steyn
ervel	Mr R. Tobias
uma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
amba	
ellows.	
Mr J.L. Boshoff	
Mr T. van der Horst	

Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maat- en kres elke drie jaar h verteenwoordiger h. h Verkiezing is in 1978 gehou en die is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terywi geen lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraad- met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

nslagjaar het die navorsing van die endende behels:

en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is h paar jaar gelede aangepak. h Onder- soek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier- eiland is onderneem h Aantal tydelike navorsings-

13

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

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

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

(b) **Konferensies**

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti- tuut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

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

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

29/8/77
167 Ladysmith maize for
Lesotho relief

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — A giant airlift of 24 tons of maize to bring relief to hungry families in remote villages in the mountainous area of Mokhotlong in Lesotho is to get under way from the Ladysmith Airport today

The Baptist Union of South Africa has organised the airlift to assist Baptist Church communities and mission stations in these stricken Black villages

The Rev F F le Roux, the Baptist Church minister here, said yesterday that many villagers were "on the verge of starvation" after blizzards and heavy snowfalls last week

Many villages were cut off after roads in this almost inaccessible region were blocked by snowfalls

As soon as the plight of villagers became known plans to airlift the maize into Lesotho were begun

Discussions were held with the Lesotho Government

A permit to export the maize was received from the South African Maize Board yesterday

YABUENGI A.C.

(Gereg)

P/

Te]

Gedurende di Sentrum vir sy werksaamh verjaarsdag in 1977 vervang deur h Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

167

Lesotho: asylum but not war base

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired on 1 May 19.6. a straight line. tax purposes, wear and tear balance. Tax rate and taxable income respectively, for 19.6 and 19.7

LESOTHO would continue to grant political asylum to political refugees from South Africa, but it would not allow them to use its territory as a springboard from which to attack South Africa, the Executive Secretary of the ruling Basotho National Party, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said in Maseru at the weekend.

He was addressing a Press conference attended by the chairman of the presidential council of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Vusumzi Make, and Pan Africanist exiles who fled South Africa when the organisation was banned.

Mr Make, who is visiting Lesotho with another member of the PAC presidential council, Mr Elias Ntloedibe, hailed the Lesotho Government for granting asylum to the exiles and for assimilating them into local communities.

new plant for R60 000 provided at 12½% p.a. allowance is granted for 20% on the reducing 9.6 and 42% in 19.7, R50 000 and R50 000 years ended 31.12.19.6

1. What is the balance of the plant at 31.12.19.6

- a) deferral method
- b) liability method

tax account in respect of the plant

2. Show how the tax income statement would be affected assuming

- a) deferral method
- b) liability method

disclosed in the accounts ended 31 December 19.7,

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- redishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the redishes open up.

----o0o----

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and peppcr
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat saled platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

----o0o----

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

----o0o----

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size
- 2 onions
- parsley

- Wash and st
- keep a few
- Wash scall
- green left
- scallions
- dressing a
- of mint an

CURRIED GREEN

- 2 lbs sliced
- 2 chopped or
- Boil the be
- pour off the
- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups s
- 1 d curry po

- Mix the cur
- so that no l
- boil up and
- and onions,

Lesotho deputy backs charges

167 DD 8/9/79

MASFRU — He hoped the South African Government would try to "save face" by responding to allegations of South African aggression against Lesotho citizens, the acting Prime Minister, Mr E R Sekhanyana, said here yesterday

He was addressing a press conference following allegations made at a summit meeting for non-aligned nations in Havana this week by the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, about South Africa's "continued aggression against our country."

Mr Sekhanyana said the shooting of Lesotho citizens by the South

African police was "not even a quarter of some of the most horrible things the Lesotho Government could make public"

All the allegations the Prime Minister made in Havana had been brought to the attention of the South African government over many years

"The official answer from the South African Government has always been that they were looking into the matter and would let the Lesotho Government know"

So far the Lesotho Government had not had any response, Mr Sekhanyana said —
SAPA

----o0o----

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

----o0o----

Mercy flight

brings manna from heaven

ISOLATED Basotho families have been rescued from starvation by an emergency airlift of maize from Ladysmith. Many of the people have been cut off from food supplies since July.

Heavy snowfalls and one of the worst winters in years destroyed maize, pea, potato and cabbage crops in Letseng-la-Terae and Tlokoeng areas in the Maluti mountains of Lesotho.

More than 70 000 people desperately need food. When their plight was discovered by the Baptist Church two weeks ago, the church bought 24 metric tons of maize and organised the airlift.

The pick-up point is a remote airstrip perched on top of a mountain deep in the Malutis. On either side is a sheer drop to the Orange River hundreds of feet below.

It's not an easy task for pilot Dave Richardson of the Missionary Aviation Fellowship ferrying seven 75 kilogram bags of maize each trip.

Trekking

His single-engined Cessna 185 specialises in extra-short bumpy runways. A week ago, the mountain top was thickly covered in snow.

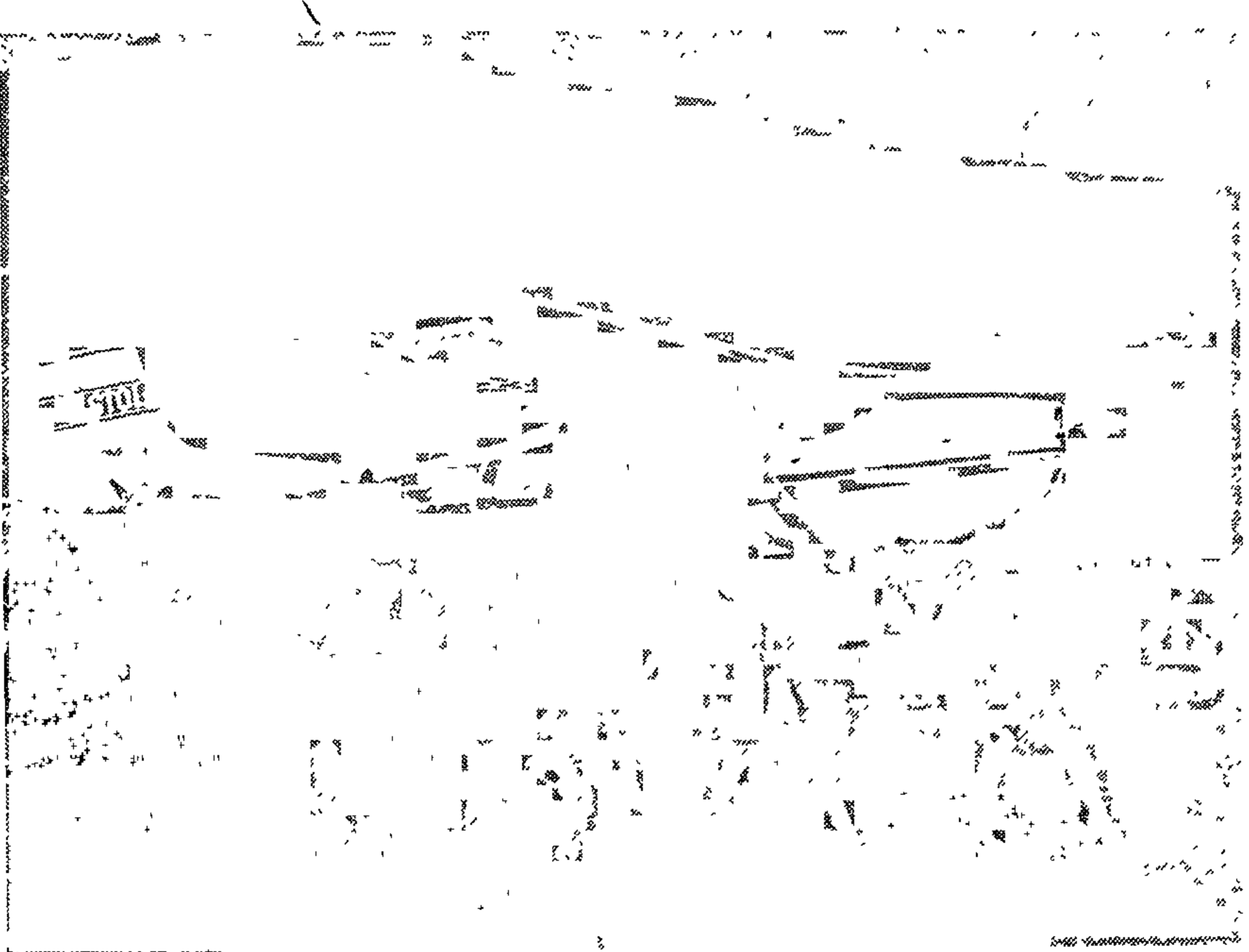
Men, women and children as young as seven years old have been trekking — some for days — from their villages on the snowline to the corrugated iron shack on the airfield.

There Baptist pastor Geoffrey Mabata hands out rations and itemises each family's needs in a notebook. One bag will last a family of five about four weeks.

"There are lots of hungry people here. We are very, very pleased to have the maize," he said. Already three elderly people in his parish have died.

He said dozens of people had arrived by horse and on foot to take provisions back home. People seemed to know when the aircraft was due because there was always someone waiting when it landed.

A mother of three young children, Mrs Matumelo Lefuma, threw up her hands in joy when she saw the maize.



From the newest type of transport to the oldest. These donkeys will take their 75 kilogram bags of maize up a mountain to Mapholoneng, a village just below the snowline.

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

"We have been so hungry for so long," she cried rubbing her stomach. "It has been a long walk but now my children will eat."

Mrs Lefuma was there for the first time and heard about the food from a passing shepherd. Before the maize drop started Mr Richardson flew out to tell people about the plan and when they could expect the first cargo of grain.

About 60 percent of the maize will go to Tlokoeng. The rest will be dropped at Mokhotlong — the capital of the district — for people from Letseng-la-Terae to collect.

Footsore

Their villages are high on the mountainside but there is a bridle path down to Mokhotlong. It means a day's walk down to the town for the weary, footsore Basothos and their donkeys and ponies, an overnight stop and another day up the mountain.

If the weather holds and

the winds are manageable, the last of the 300 bags should be delivered by the end of the week.

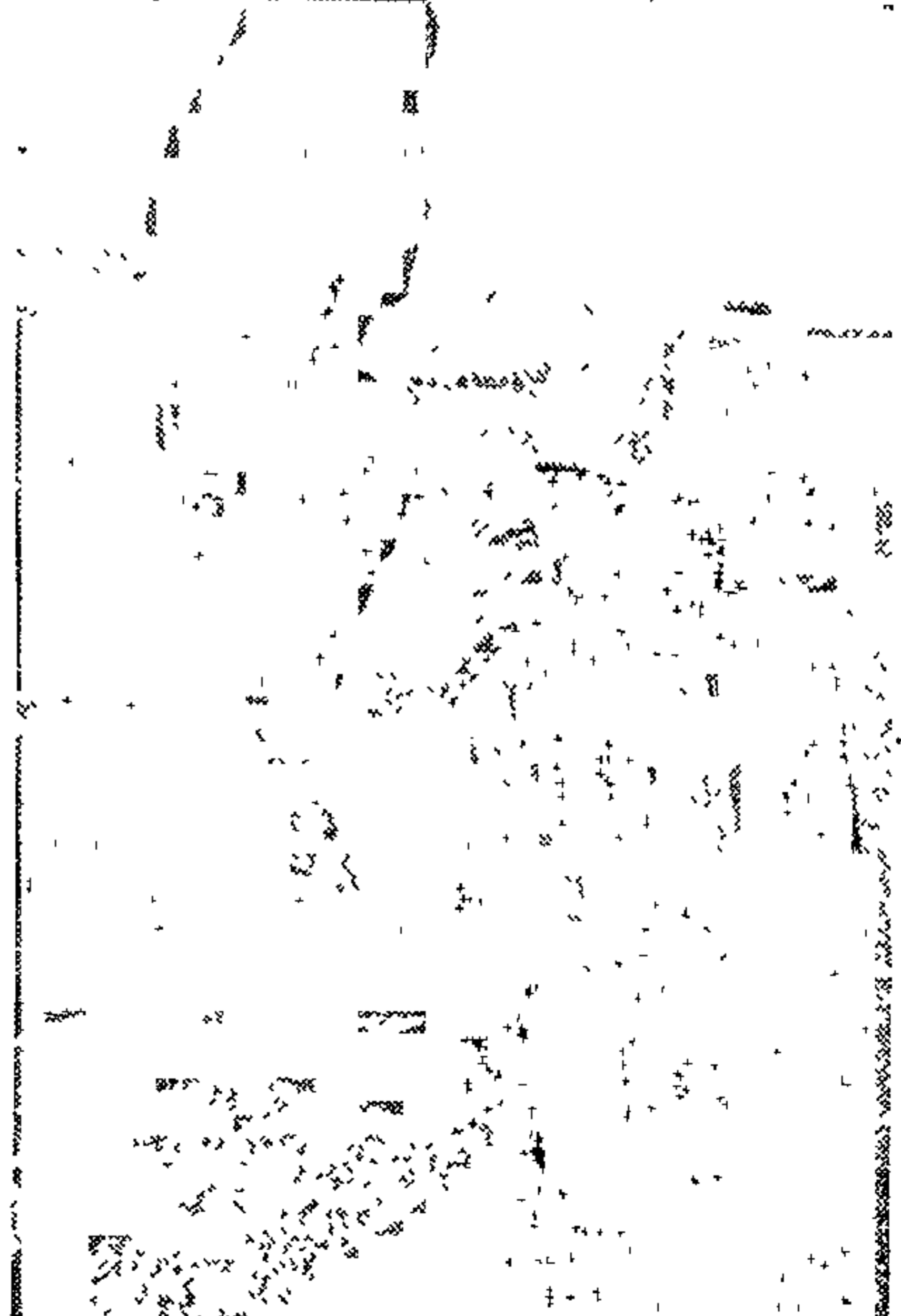
The Lesotho Government is also battling to get supplies to other remote areas.

Hopes

It isn't enough food but with the worst of the winter over and the beginning of the growing season, Mr Richardson hopes these supplies will keep the people going.

"As long as they do not economise and save some of the grain for sowing, each family should be alright. The maize is a hybrid variety and no good for seed," he said.

The Secretary for Missions of the Baptist Union of South Africa, Rev Stuart Akers of Johannesburg, organised the operation. Some of the money has come from their relief programme and the rest from American Baptist organisations.



Baptist pastor Geoffrey Mabata is in charge of the distribution of the emergency supplies. Here hungry Kotzia Mafika, 10, waits for a share of the maize.

THOUSANDS of isolated Lesotho villages — cut off from food supplies since early July — have been rescued from starvation by an emergency airlift of 24 tons of maize.

For weeks over 70,000 people in the Leseng-la-Terae and Tlokeng districts in the Maluti Mountains have been battling for survival against crushing snowfalls and starvation, after the worst winter in years destroyed their crops.

Throughout the stormy winter the Lesotho Government has been battling to get supplies to outlying districts. Two weeks ago, when Baptist Church officials learned that Tlokeng and Leseng-la-Terae were completely cut off, they bought 24 tons of maize and hired a tiny, mountain-hopping, single-engine plane to airlift the food in.

The pick-up point is a remote airstrip perched on top of a mountain deep in the Malutis. On either side is a sheer drop to the Orange River hundreds of metres below.

It's not an easy task for pilot Dave Richardson of the Missionary Aviation Fellowship, ferrying seven 75 kg bags of maize each trip. His single-engine Cessna 185 specialises in extra-short bumpy runways.

A week ago, the mountain top was thickly covered in snow. Men, women and children as young as seven have been trekking — some for days — from their villages on the snow-lime to the corrugated-iron shack on the airfield.

There, Baptist Pastor Geoffrey Mabata hands out rations. One bag will last a family of

Snowbound!

AIRLIFT FOR STARVING VILLAGERS

10/7
Post
9/9/79



Donkeys have an irritating habit of blowing their stomachs out while they are being loaded. To make sure this precious bag of maize does not slip, local postman Semaka Motlwa gives the leather thong a hefty tug. Helping him are Geoffrey Mabata (left) and Dave Richardson, the pilot.

There are lots of hungry people here. We are very, very pleased to have the maize," he says. Already three children, Mrs Matumelo Letuma, threw up her hands in joy when she

saw the maize. "We have been so hungry for so long," she cried. "It has been a long walk, but my children will eat."

Mrs Letuma was there for the first time and heard about the food drop. Before the maize started Mr Richardson flew out to tell various people about the plan and when they could expect the first lot of grain.

Just over half the maize will go to Tlokeng, the rest will be dropped at Mokhotlong — the capital of the district — for people from Leseng-la-Terae to collect.

Their village are high on the mountainside but there is a bridle path down to Mokhotlong. It means a day's walk down to the town for the weary, footsore people and their donkeys and ponies, an overnight stop and another day up the mountain.

If the weather holds and the winds are manageable, the last of the 300 bags should be delivered by the end of the week. It isn't enough food but with the worst of the winter over and the



Baptist pastor Geoffrey Mabata is in charge of the maize. After giving Kotzla Matika (10) some, he will write it down in a note book.

beginning of the growing season the supplies will keep the people going. "As long as they do not economise and save some of the grain for sowing, each family should be alright. The maize is a hybrid variety and no good for seed," a Baptist official said. The secretary for missions of the Baptist Union of South Africa, Rev Stuart Akers, organised the operation.

167 80 1069/79

Lesotho rocked by sabotage blasts

JOHANNESBURG — A series of bomb explosions which nearly cut Lesotho's main power link with South Africa yesterday has brought to a head the Lesotho Government's running feud with its banned opposition the Basutoland Congress Party.

While the country's Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan is still out of Lesotho after attending the non-aligned

conference in Cuba, a bomb was discovered in the government buildings in Maseru, and the country was rocked by three separate sabotage blasts.

Bombs exploded at 3.20 am yesterday destroying 140 feeders from South Africa at the Lesotho Electricity Corporation, about 3 km from Maseru and along the Caledon River which separates Lesotho from South Africa.

Lesotho border town, were blown up.

At 11 am yesterday, yet another bomb exploded at the power station, this time right at its gates. Three men were arrested at the site of the last explosion and three metal-cased bombs were confiscated.

There were no casualties reported in any of the incidents.

This is the second attempt in two months aimed at sabotaging essen-



CHIEF JONATHAN, out of country.

Later in the morning, power lines at Mafeteng, a

tial South Africa - Lesotho power links. Previously the acts of sabotage were attributed by the Lesotho Government to the banned BCP. The BCP chief, Mr Ntso Mokehle, is in exile in Zambia.

In April this year, the Lesotho Government ordered a nationwide security clampdown following reports that exiled members of the BCP had infiltrated Lesotho border areas - DDC

Lesotho lists maltreatment cases

LESOTHO'S Acting Prime Minister, Chief Mr Sekhonyana, has listed several alleged incidents where the Lesotho government had protested to South Africa about maltreatment of her citizens.

His statement comes after the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, in Havana, Cuba, alleged South African harassment of Lesotho nationals.

The list released includes two incidents this year in which a 14-year-old boy and a pregnant

woman were allegedly shot dead, the woman by the South African Police

In both cases Lesotho had protested to South Africa. There had been no response in the boy's case. South Africa had said the woman and other people had been trespassing on a farm. The farmer had shot into the air.

The woman had fled and fallen. She had died as a result of injuries. A bullet wound was a remote possibility, according to South Africa.

In another case a Mr Lebutla had been shot

and wounded and the South African Police at the Maseru border post had allegedly refused to help him. He had apparently been walking through a farm when the farmer, a Mr Brits, had opened fire.

South Africa had said Mr Brits had been apprehended and subsequently acquitted in a court case.

A number of people had allegedly been arrested and some were asked to give information to the South African Police.

In May 1977 a group of people travelling from Le-

sotho to Swaziland had allegedly been arrested on the South African side of the Maseru border including Miss Limpose Kamane, who was pregnant

She had been detained for questioning and in July, South Africa informed Lesotho she was being held under the Terrorism Act. In September Lesotho was told she had a miscarriage in a Cape Town hospital. She was released and South Africa had not apologised for her long detention.

Two more people had

allegedly been detained and taken for questioning at Ladybrand One. Mrs Motho Pauline Fanana, a Lesotho civil servant, had been asked whether she knew any activists or students who left Soweto in the 1976 riots, in Lesotho. She had been extensively questioned about a Mr Hannig of the African National Congress who resided in Lesotho. She denied knowledge of any of these people and had been released after a long lecture on the dangers of political refugees in Lesotho.

In March 1978 Mr Steve Manayane had allegedly been ordered to give information failing which he would not get permission to visit his wife in Johannesburg

Mr Mosy Fanana, Mrs Fanana's husband, had allegedly been detained at the Maseru border post, asked about Mr Hannig and promised preferential treatment at the post if he co-operated. He was asked to bring his wife again for questioning.

Major Khotjane of the Lesotho Security Police had allegedly been detained at Ficksburg border post in 1978. He was released and warned of the dangers of Lesotho police refusing to co-operate with the South African Police.

STRIPPED

In November 1978 a Lesotho citizen, Mr Bu-fihla Nkwebe, had allegedly been stripped naked, beaten and locked up by South African Police for 24 hours at Nagwa in South Africa. Lesotho had insisted on action against police but there had been no response.

Lesotho had protested against the way in which the corpse of Mr Papiso had been brought from South Africa to Lesotho.

It had also protested about the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Lawrence Sefatsa in 1977 while employed on a mine near Rustenburg. He apparently fell from a tree. There had been no result although South Africa had said it would investigate.

A social welfare officer, a Mrs Sello, had allegedly been used by the then Bureau for State Security to give information in 1977 about Soweto students.

An Indian businessman, Mr David Sally, had allegedly been asked to spy for Boss, the statement said — Sapa

Fattis workers fined

TWO other Fattis, and Monis workers have been convicted in the Cape Town Commissioner's Court for remaining in the prescribed area of Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission.

The two are Zongezile Friday (45) and Jongzide Sokupa (31), both from the Transkei.

They were fined R50 or 50 days imprisonment. Their sentence was suspended for 14 days on condition that they left the Peninsula or obtained permission from the Administration Board to remain in the area.

The men are among the 88 workers who went on strike at the F & M factory in Bellville after a dispute with management over the dismissal of 10 of their colleagues.

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'Stop treating us like a homeland'

JAAVERSLAG

"Why," asked an angry Lesotho official, "do South Africans think whites have a monopoly on integrity? Just because we have contact with Cuba does not mean we are going to turn communist overnight."

The official's reaction summed up the feeling in Maseru after South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha's "friendly warning" to Lesotho not to allow Cubans in.

"Is that what South Africa means by its policy of non-interference in the affairs of its neighbours?"

"When are they going to stop treating us like a homeland?"

These were typical comments from people in the Lesotho capital.

The South African warning followed a strong attack on South Africa made at the Non-Aligned Conference in Havana by Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan.

The Lesotho head of state gave the conference a dossier of alleged incidents involving Lesotho and South African citizens which are claimed to have occurred over a number of years.

Lesotho claims that at least five Basotho have been killed or injured by South African civilians or police so far this year.

Two incidents which Lesotho sources describe as typical involve a Lesotho woman allegedly killed by a South African farmer and a 14-year-old girl said to have been shot near the Barksburg Bridge border post while fleeing from South African inves-

The Prime Minister's "friendly warning" to Lesotho not to allow Cubans in has been badly received in Lesotho, writes **BRENDAN NICHOLSON**, of The Star's Africa News Service from Maseru.

Investigating dagga smuggling, Lesotho authorities say that whenever they make a diplomatic complaint to the South African Government the reply is always that the case is being investigated by the police, "and that is the last we ever hear about it."

"Some of our complaints go back years and we have still been told nothing," one official said.

Since Chief Jonathan visited Maputo in August last year there has been alarm expressed in South Africa at the growing contact between his country and the eastern bloc.

The Prime Minister travelled to Havana with President Samora Machel after the Mozambique leader sent an aircraft to pick him up in Maseru.

Within days two Frelimo helicopters arrived in Lesotho to help ferry food supplies to areas cut off by heavy snowfalls.

And then a party of 20 policewomen recruits flew to Maputo just over a week ago for training.

There are strong indications they will form part of the new Lesotho army being developed from the Police Mobile Unit and are to be trained by the instructors from Soviet bloc countries who train all soldiers and police in Mozambique.

In June the Cuban ambassador to Maputo became accredited to Lesotho.

However, this may indi-

cate nothing more sinister than a more outward policy towards the world in general.

The United States will shortly have an ambassador to Lesotho living there full time whereas his Cuban counterpart has, to local knowledge, not been back since presenting his credentials.

Local officials argue that Jonathan is merely pursuing more vigorously a policy of non-alignment.

"South Africa is running Mozambique's railways for them, so why can we not go there?" one said.

Any plans for a serious alliance between Havana and Maseru would meet enough opposition inside Lesotho to make it, at best, most unlikely.

Chief Jonathan's power base lies mainly among the Catholics in a conservative little country where missionary influence is still strong.

In June the Catholic weekly "Moeletsi Oa Basotho" warned the government to watch where it was heading in its "dangerous friendship" with Cuba.

That is a warning Chief Jonathan, already facing violent opposition from insurgents, is not likely to ignore.

Though they are economically dependent on the Republic the men who run Lesotho are determined to take their place in Black Africa.

Lesotho lists protests on border incidents

MASERU — Lesotho's acting Prime Minister, Chief M. Sekhonyana, in a statement listed several alleged incidents where the Lesotho government had protested to South Africa about maltreatment of her citizens

His statement comes after the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, in Havana, Cuba, alleged South African harassment of Lesotho nationals

The list includes two alleged incidents this year in which a 14-year-old boy and a pregnant woman were allegedly shot dead, the woman by the South African police

In both cases Lesotho had protested to South Africa. There had been no response in the boy's case. South Africa had said the woman and other people had been trespassing on a farm. The farmer had shot into the air

The woman had fled and fallen. She had died as a result of injuries. A bullet

wound was a remote possibility, according to South Africa

In another alleged case a Mr Lebutla had been shot and wounded and the South African police at the Maseru border post had allegedly refused to help him. He had apparently been walking through a farm when the farmer, a Mr Brits, had opened fire

South Africa had said Mr Brits had been apprehended and subsequently acquitted in a court case

A number of people had allegedly been arrested and some were asked to give information to the South African police

In May, 1977 a group of people travelling from Lesotho to Swaziland had allegedly been arrested on the South African side of the Maseru border post, including Miss Limpose Kamane, who was pregnant

She had been detained for questioning and in July, South Africa informed Lesotho she was being held under the Terrorism Act. In September, Lesotho was told she had had a miscarriage in a Cape Town hospital. She was released and South Africa had not apologised for her long detention

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She had been extensively questioned about a Mr Hannig, of the African National Congress, who resided in Lesotho. She denied knowledge of any of these people and had been released after a long lecture on the dangers of political refugees in Lesotho

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Lesotho had protested against the way in which the corpse of Mr Papiso Mknol had been brought from South Africa to Lesotho — SAPA.

Mr Mosy Fanana, Mrs

Editorial opinion, page 10

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salad dressing

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salad dressing.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
french dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with french dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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Bombs cut Lesotho power lines

CT 12/19/79
167

JOHANNESBURG — A series of bomb explosions which nearly cut Lesotho's main power link with South Africa yesterday has brought to a head the Lesotho Government's running feud with its banned opposition the Basuto-land Congress Party.

During Prime Minister Chief Leabja Jonathan's presence at the non-aligned conference in Cuba a bomb was found in the government buildings in Maseru, and the country was rocked by three separate sabotage blasts.

Bombs exploded at 3:20am yesterday destroying two main income feeders from South Africa at the Lesotho Electricity Corporation (LEC), about 3km from the country's capital Maseru, and along the Caledon River which separates Lesotho from South Africa.

Lesotho police said they also defused a bomb found in the headquarters of the ruling Basotho National Party early yesterday.

Later in the morning power lines at Mafeteng, a Lesotho border town were blown up.

At 11am yesterday yet another bomb exploded at the power station, this time right at its gates. Three men were

arrested at the site of the last explosion and three metal-cased bombs were confiscated.

No casualties reported in the incidents.

This is the second attempt in two months to sabotage South Africa-Lesotho power links. Previous sabotage was attributed by the Lesotho Government to the banned BCP. The BCP chief Mr Ntsu Mokhele, is in exile in Zambia.

In yesterday's blasts bomb-disposal squads from the Lesotho Military Unit set about defusing bombs still attached to power pylons. Had they gone off, the power link with South Africa would have been cut.

Most of Lesotho's power was cut for about four hours yesterday as LEC officials battled to repair the blasted lines.

Officials at the power station now fear for their lives.

In April, the Lesotho Government ordered a nationwide security clampdown following reports that exiled members of the outlawed BCP had infiltrated Lesotho border areas.

On May 7 a bomb exploded in a Maseru post office marking the country's first act of urban terror.

Two more explosions which damaged pylons at the LEC went off within 15 minutes of the post office blast.

Bombs ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ blast Lesotho powerlines

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A series of bomb explosions which nearly cut Lesotho's main power link with South Africa yesterday has brought to a head the Lesotho Government's running feud with its banned opposition, the Basutoland Congress Party.

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Bombs exploded at 3.20 a.m. yesterday, destroying two main feeders from South Africa at the Lesotho Electricity Corporation, about 3km from Maseru, and along the Caledon River.

Lesotho police reported they had also defused a bomb found in the headquarters of the ruling Basotho National Party early yesterday.

Arrest

Later, powerlines at Mafeteng, a Lesotho border town, were blown up.

At 11 a.m. yet another bomb exploded at the power station, this time right at its gates.

Three men were arrested and three metal-cased bombs were confiscated.

There were no casualties reported in any of the incidents.

This is the second attempt in two months to sabotage essential power links. Previously, the acts of sabotage were attributed by the Lesotho Government to the BCP. BCP chief Ntsu Mokhele is in exile in Zambia.

Bomb disposal squads yesterday set about defusing a number of bombs still attached to power pylons. Had the remaining bombs gone off, the power link with South Africa would have been cut.

Outlawed

Most of Lesotho's power was cut for about four hours yesterday as LEC officials battled to repair the blasted lines.

In April this year, the Government ordered a nationwide security clamp-down following reports that exiled members of the outlawed BCP had infiltrated Lesotho border areas.

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Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt.

- GERMAN POTATO SALAD** Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth
- boiled potatoes
 - cooked bacon
 - mayonnaise
 - chopped onion
 - salt and pepper

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl, adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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- STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD** May Bennett, Ridgeworth
- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
 - onions
 - carrots
 - tomatoes
 - fresh pineapple
 - radishes

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix with...

- CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD** Mrs Futter, East London
- 2 lbs sliced green beans
 - 2 chopped onions
 - 1 d salt, level
 - 2 cups water
 - Sauce: 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1 d curry powder
 - 1 heaped T flour
 - 1/2 bottle vinegar

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Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

- SPRING GREEN SALAD** May Bennett, Ridgeworth
- 1 medium size lettuce
 - 2 onions
 - parsley
 - 1 cucumber
 - mint (fresh)
 - scallions

Walnuts
ins,
led

107 RDM 12/9/79

Maseru rocked by 3 sabotage blasts

By CHRIS MARAIS

A SERIES of bomb explosions nearly cut Lesotho's main power link with South Africa yesterday

While the country's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was still out of Lesotho attending the Non-Aligned conference in Cuba yesterday the country was rocked by three separate sabotage blasts

A bomb was also discovered in the government buildings in Maseru

Bombs exploded at 3 20am, destroying two main income feeders from South Africa at the Lesotho Electricity Corporation, (LEC), about 3km from the capital, and along the Caledon River, which separates Lesotho from South Africa.

Later in the morning, power lines at Mafeteng, a Lesotho border town, were blown up

And at 11am yesterday another bomb exploded at the power station, this time

right at its gates. Three men were arrested at the site of the explosion

Lesotho police reported that they had also defused a bomb found in the headquarters of the ruling Basotho National Party early yesterday

No casualties were reported

This is the second attempt in two months aimed at sabotaging essential South Africa-Lesotho power links. Previously, acts of sabotage were attributed by the Lesotho Government to the banned Basutholand Congress Party

In yesterday's blasts, bomb disposal squads from the Lesotho Military Unit set about defusing a number of bombs still attached to power pylons. Had the remaining bombs gone off, the power link with South Africa would have been cut

Most of Lesotho's power was cut for about four hours yesterday as LEC officials battled to repair the blasted lines

A plant official told the Rand Daily Mail: "I woke up at 3.25 am with one hel-luva bang. I saw lights flashing outside"

"Because we've had this trip before, I decided to stay put for the meantime and not risk anything.

"This morning, when we went to inspect the site, we saw that two main income feeders had been blown up.

"We sent men out to Mafeteng to inspect the lines. They reported that the Mafeteng power lines had been blasted"

"In the power station yard there were still two unexploded bombs, which were defused by the BMU tied to pylons, he said

"And at 11am another bomb exploded right outside our gates"

Men held, cache found after Lesotho blasts

167
STAR
12/9/79

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho police have discovered a cache of explosives and are holding several alleged saboteurs after a series of bomb blasts in the Maseru and Mafeteng areas

One of the men held is believed to have been found with a bomb in his possession

Other men involved in the bombings are believed to have escaped over the Free State border, according to officials here

Police also defused a bomb — set to explode at midnight — which was

found close to the headquarters of the ruling Basotho National Party at 8 pm on Monday night. The BNP building is directly opposite Lesotho's police headquarters.

The bombs are believed to have been set by members of the opposition Congress Party, who fled Lesotho after an abortive coup

They are understood to have been trained in Tanzania under the umbrella of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa.

No casualties have been reported so far.

The bomb blitz destroyed sections of Leso-

tho's electricity distribution network near Maseru, close to where the Lesotho Electricity Corporation gets its power from South Africa.

The cache of explosives was found in the Quthing area of southern Lesotho.

Sentrum vir
sy werksaamhe
verjaarsdag o
in 1977 vervat

DIE OORSPR

Die Sentrum w
Bailey-Trust
Bailey Gestig
Institute of
Garansie) - n
n aandeel-kap
Nr. 61 van 19

157

17/9/79

Lesotho stops Biko services

MASERU — The Lesotho Government could "unfortunately" not allow Biko commemoration services to take place this weekend, following a spate of bomb explosions a police spokesman told organisers of the Black Consciousness Movement in Maseru on Saturday.

The service was scheduled for yesterday and members of both the banned BCM and PAC were to share platforms to commemorate the "death in detention of Steve Biko who died in September 1977".

Observers said Lesotho feared that enemies might have abused the service, especially because of the tense political atmosphere following last week's bombings — Sapa

CT 18/9/79
Owen meets (67)
Lesotho's king

MASERU — The former British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, met King Moshoe-shoe II at the Royal Palace here yesterday at the start of a three-day private visit to Lesotho

Radio Lesotho reports that Dr Owen will be meeting a cabinet sub-committee on oil supplies

He will address the students and staff of the National University of Lesotho today — Sapa

UN teams warn against SA oil sanctions

18/9/79
for
~~700~~
(67)
~~1/2~~

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — Two United Nations economic study teams have emphasised the potentially disastrous effect that UN mandated oil sanctions against South Africa would have on Lesotho and Botswana

Without referring to their dependence on South African supplies, the UN missions have reported on the ripple effect of the cut-off of Iraq by the two black states to establish strategic oil reserves

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, sent the study

teams to the two countries after a request by the General Assembly last year

Their reports to Dr Waldheim say that Botswana has begun work on a storage facility paid for by the West German Government, who have also pledged to provide a third of the oil needed. Negotiations are under way with other suppliers for the rest

But, says the report, "the Government is encountering some difficulty in procuring these supplies from the South African market, since the

authorities there are reluctant to allow in Botswana what they consider to be stockpiles"

The Botswana Government is concerned at future restrictions of crude oil supplies to South Africa, and the ever-present danger of disruption to the Rhodesian Zimbabwe-owned rail service through the country

The R7 500 000 project, of which more than a third is being paid by the West German Government, will provide storage depots at Gaborone and Francistown to ensure a three to four-month supply of oil

Lesotho has been less fortunate, according to the UN report. The ripple effect of higher prices charged by South Africa for all petroleum products has had "a particularly grave impact" on rural communities

Lesotho has also been asked to contribute to a fund to help finance the Sasol 3 project. The government wants to establish an oil reserve similar to the Botswana project — but no donors have been found, says the UN report

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the center from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well. Then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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4 on murder charge

MASERU — Four members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa appeared before the Lesotho Chief Justice, Mr Justice T S. Cotran, and two assessors in the High Court here yesterday, charged with murder.

They are Mr Thamsanga Adams, 26, Mr Dladla Nongquaza, 20, Mr Vuyo Fetcha, 23, and Mr Vusumzi Biko, 20

The men, all from King William's Town, pleaded not guilty

Their appearance is a sequel to the alleged

murder of the curator of the Lesotho National Museum, Mr Reginald Senkoto, in a brawl over a girl in a local shebeen on September 1 last year.

According to the prosecution, a local businessman — who has since died — was approached by the accused the day after the incident to arrange transport for them to flee the country. They had allegedly told him they had murdered Mr Senkoto because he was a police informer

The hearing continues — SAPA

- 1 cup
- 4 T fl
- French
- lettuce
- Marina
- Serve
- and re
- French
- Blend

- peeled and diced
- can peas
- French dressing.
- resealproof paper

167 199/79

PAC four face murder rap

167
19/9/79

MASERU — Four members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress appeared before the Lesotho Chief Justice Mr Justice T S Cotran, and two assessors in the High Court yesterday charged with murder.

They are Mr Thamsanga Adams (26), Mr Dladla Nongauza (20), Mr Vuyo Fetcha (23), and Mr Vusumuzi Biko (20)

The men, all from King William's Town pleaded not guilty.

BRAWL

Their appearance is a sequel to the alleged murder of the curator of the Lesotho National Museum, Mr Reginald Senkoto, in a brawl over a girl in a local shebeen on September 1 last year

According to the prosecution, a local businessman — who has since died — was approached by the accused the day after the incident to arrange transport for them to flee the country

They had allegedly told him they had murdered Mr Senkoto because he was a police informer

The hearing continues

Urb. 766

in 1977 vervang deur 'n oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevoelge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973)

JAAVERSLAG
1978
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))
Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

hiding
bestaan het die
h jaarverslag oor
Sentrum se 10de

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN

- 2 lbs sliced green
- 2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sl pour off the water.

Sauce:

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder so that no lumps form, boil up and stir all and onions, bring to

PAC MASERU TRIAL ON

26/9 PM

167

MASERU — A shebeen owner, Mr Elijah Lelimo, told the High Court yesterday that the four members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress appearing on a charge of murder had asked a friend of his to help them flee Lesotho.

He was giving evidence before the Chief Justice of Lesotho, Mr Justice T S Conran, at the trial of the political refugees.

They are Mr Thamsanqa Adams (26) of Soweto, Mr Dladla Nongqausa (20) Mr Vuyo Fetcha (23) and Mr Vusumuzi

Biko (20) of King William's Town, who have pleaded not guilty

They are alleged to have murdered the curator of the Lesotho National Museum, Mr Reginald Senkoto, in a brawl over a girl in a shebeen on September 1 last year.

Mr Lelimo said he heard a noise as though people were fighting outside the house. He met Mr Senkoto who told him he had been stabbed in the chest

Mr Lelimo said the following day his friend, Mr Bassey Mahase, who later died in a shooting incident, told him the four refugees had asked him (Mahase) to help them flee Lesotho because they had killed a man (an informer) at the shebeen

The hearing continues tomorrow — Sapa

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New bomb attempt in Maseru

20/9/79
Star

(67)

The Star's
Africa News Service

MASERU — A large time bomb was left in a panel van parked outside the headquarters of the ruling Basotho National Party here yesterday in the second attempt in two weeks to blow up the building.

The van was towed out of town by police explosives experts who then detonated the bomb, blowing up the van.

A second bomb found in a toilet inside the building was defused by the police experts.

The detonation of the vehicle bomb near the Police Mobile Unit headquarters on the outskirts of the capital was heard by many residents last night. This started rumours that an attempt had been made to blow up the PMU headquarters.

Officials denied there had been any such attempt and said the only

explosion was the detonation of the vehicle bomb.

On September 12 an unexploded bomb was found outside the BNP headquarters in the centre of Maseru and defused.

Several other bombs have been exploded in Maseru and elsewhere in Lesotho recently and the blasts have been blamed on the exiled wing of the opposition Basotho Congress Party led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

Yesterday's attempt was foiled when a man was seen to enter the BNP headquarters with a parcel and leave without it, according to the executive secretary of the party, Mr Desmond Sixishe.

He said a search uncovered the bomb in the toilet and the vehicle bomb.

The BNP building is directly across the street from the Lesotho Mounted Police headquarters.

(167) 21/9/79 Post

Maseru cops blow up panel van with time bomb

A "MASSIVE time bomb" was left in a panel van parked outside the headquarters of the ruling Basotho National Party in Maseru this week in the second attempt in two weeks to blow up the building.

The van was carefully towed out of town by police explosives experts who then detonated the bomb, blowing the van to pieces.

A second bomb found in a toilet inside the building was defused by the police experts.

The detonation of the vehicle bomb near the Police Mobile Unit headquarters on the outskirts of Maseru was heard by many residents on Wednesday night. This started rumours that an attempt had been made to blow up the PU headquarters.

However, officials denied there had been any such attempt and said the only explosion was the detonation of the vehicle bomb.

POST Africa News Service

On September 12 an unexploded bomb was found outside the BNP headquarters in the centre of Maseru and defused.

Several other bombs have been exploded in Maseru and elsewhere in Lesotho recently and the blasts have been blamed on the exiled wing of the opposition Basotho Congress Party led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

This week's attempt was foiled when a man was seen to enter the BNP headquarters with a parcel and leave without it, ac-

ording to the executive secretary of the party, Mr Desmond Sixishe. He said a search uncovered the bomb in the toilet and the vehicle bomb.

The BNP building is directly across the street from the Lesotho Mounted Police headquarters.

One of the recent bomb blasts badly damaged the central post office in Maseru and others damaged electricity pylons in and near the capital.

Last week police discovered a cache of explosives in the Quthing area of southern Lesotho and arrested several men. This followed a bomb blast at Mafeteng.

Last month a bomb went off at the Hendriks Drift border post in northern Lesotho, killing a policeman and two civilians.

Earlier this year police reported killing 19 insurgents in gun battles in the mountains.

Mokhehle

'no longer

BCP

leader'

(167) foot

25/9/79

THE Lesotho opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) has dissociated itself from the leadership of exiled BCP leader Ntsu Mokhehle, now residing in Zambia.

Leader of the BCP in Lesotho, Phoka Chaolawe, said in an interview with the Times of Zambia yesterday that his country had rejected Mr Mokhehle

"We cannot have him as our leader because we as a party have got to function in Lesotho and we shall function with the leadership at home and not under Mokhehle," he said.

Mr Chaolawe, who was speaking before his return home after attending the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Lusaka, ruled out the possibility of Mr Mokhehle coming back as the overall leader of BCP

Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, seized power and declared a state of emergency after his Basutho National Party lost elections

Chief Leabua then arrested Mr Mokhehle who claimed his BCP had won. Mr Mokhehle was released after a year in detention and later fled to Zambia with many of his supporters. — AFP.

28/9/79
167
**Lesotho
seeks SA
investment**

Industrial Reporter

LESOTHO's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M V Molapo, last night assured top Cape businessmen of his country's rejection of communism and its commitment to sound relations with the South Africa

He urged increased South African investment in the small state and said a method of promoting harmony between the two countries was through industrial cooperation

Lesotho had embarked on an international investment drive and South Africa's response was important to its success

"We feel South Africa knows us best and it will add credibility if we can show you are coming in," he told the Cape Times before a dinner attended by about 150 industrialists

The drive had so far attracted 11 new manufacturing facilities worth about R5 m

Referring to recent criticism of a visit to Cuba by the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, Mr Molapo said Cuba was simply a conference venue

Lesotho's people were Christians, and it was inconceivable that communism would be embraced

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

- 10 bottles (750 ml) water
- 4 cups sugar
- 1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica
Ginger

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

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MOM'S GINGER BEER

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

- 16 bottles water
- 3 1/2 lbs sugar
- 2 lemons
- 2 pkts cream of tartar
- 2 oz braised ginger
- 2 cakes yeast/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

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IRISH COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mokka Java (or Maccano instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

----o0o----

TIA MARIA

Jane Hullock, Durbanville

- 2 cups dark brown sugar
- 7 t Nescafé
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 pt cold water
- 1 t vanilla essence
- 2 t cocoa
- 1/2 t rum essence
- 1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

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COFFEE SPECIAL

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: fresh cream mixed with a few

PAC men apply for discharge

MASERU - Defence counsel for the four banned Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa members appearing in the High Court on a charge of murder applied for their discharge yesterday

Mr Thamsanga Adams, 26, of Soweto, and Mr Diadla Nongauza, 20, Mr Mphahlele, 23, and Mr Vusumzi Biko, 20, all of King William's Town, are appearing before the Lesotho Chief Justice, Mr Justice T S Cotran. They have pleaded not guilty.

They are accused of murdering Mr Reginald Senkoto, a museum curator, at a shebeen in September last year.

Mr Mafika Mbuli of Durban told the court the State's case against the accused relied on circumstantial evidence which was defective and full of contradictions.

The hearing continues today
- Sapa

WESTLEIGH PUNCH

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 large tin of pineapple juice
- 1 medium tin of orange juice
- 1 small tin lemon juice
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 large bottle cold ginger ale
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 1/2 cup Cinzano Blanc

Mix all together, let it stand 1/2 hour before using, in the refrigerator. Serve in Punch bowl, garnish with a few slices of orange or lemon cut very thin.

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CAPPUCINO COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Use a strong brew of good percolated coffee. Heat milk but do not boil. Pour equal quantities of coffee and milk into cups, pouring in together. Whip in a spoonful of cream till frothy. Sprinkle a little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

----o0o----

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK

(Delicious in Hot Weather)

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 10 oranges
- 2 lemons
- 3 pts boiling water
- 5 lbs sugar
- 2 pkts citric acid (small pkts)
- 1 pkt epsom salt
- 1 pkt tartaric acid
- rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

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Insurgents warned about bombings

GENERALLY ACC

PRACTICE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

'Mail' Africa Bureau
 MASERU — Chief Patrick Lehloenyha has warned Busy Bee insurgents to stop planting bombs in public buildings or face Government action.

Addressing a public meeting at Tsakholo in the Mafeteng district at the weekend, Chief Lehloenyha said the insurgents committed illegal activities on the basis that Busy Bee won the 1970 general elections. He said the exiled leader of Busy Bee, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, was one of the secretaries of the political leaders who declared the elections null and void because of irregularities.

Bombs were the main subject of speeches made by several Cabinet Ministers at the weekend. The Ministers appealed to the people of Lesotho to support the Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan, in working for peace and national security.

Meanwhile Chief Jonathan was due to arrive in Maseru yesterday after an official visit to Ireland on his way home from the non-aligned conference in Havana, Cuba, where he made strong attacks on South Africa.

A. Alpha Limited acquired on 1 May 19.6. straight line. tax purposes, wear and taxable income respectively, for and 19.7

1. What is the balance of the plant at 31
 - a) deferral
 - b) liability
2. Show how the tax income statement assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method

new plant for R60 000 provided at 12½% p.a. advance is granted for 10% on the reducing .6 and 42% in 19.7, 1000 and R50 000. Balance sheet ended 31.12.19.6

account in respect of £ disclosed in the statement ended 31 December 19.7,

- (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
 4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
 5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under

- a) liability method
- b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

No Cubans says Jonathan

MASERU — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said he had not gone to Havana to invite Cubans to come to his country as had been suggested recently by the South African Premier, Mr P. W. Botha.

Addressing a public meeting after his arrival here from Europe, he said the allegations by Mr Botha over Cubans were groundless.

He said: "I asked nothing from Castro. Mr Botha's allegations

amounted to mere wishful thinking and speculation."

The Prime Minister said he had gone to the Havana conference of non-aligned nations to put Lesotho on the world map.

He repeated his allegations that South Africans harassed, tortured and murdered Basotho at the borders. He would continue to protest to the world community about these actions.

He was an advocate of peace but would not buy it at the expense of Basotho's lives. He appealed to all citizens to report shooting incidents along the borders to the local authorities.

Chief Jonathan condemned the recent spate of bombings allegedly caused by members of the Basotholand Congress Party. He said those who wanted to disturb peace in the country were anti-Lesotho elements. — SAPA.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD
1 fresh green medium size cabbage

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

Leaving the outer leaves to wither, peel and cube the carrots thinly slice some of the inner stalks. Place the carrots, egg and the finely chopped onion in the tomatoes, pineapple and add Toss well, then pile the salad in with radish roses and a small like it. To make the radish double cross, then put them in on up.

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Chop up the bacon, mix with the onion, Season with a little

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 t and pepper
1 t rika and parsley

salad platter; cut side

S. Drury, East London

up cucumber, peeled and diced
up cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper
and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing: 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

-----000-----

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the cabbage from the outer leaves to form a core. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Wash the tomatoes and radishes. Chop the onions and carrots into a fine dice. Mix with French dressing.

as providing a useful basis for convening the United Nations conference on the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

He described apartheid in South Africa as a "pestilence"

His country was still prepared to avoid confrontation with the "racist regime" and seek peaceful solutions to its problems with South Africa

But it could not stand by silently in view of the "affront" and atrocities committed against the citizens of Lesotho almost daily by the "trigger-happy boers" along South Africa's borders, Mr Malapo said

He repeated Lesotho's complaints that the Republic refused to negotiate over the borders and its charge that Bantustans — "racial monstrosities" — were being established on its land

— SAPA-AP

Lesotho warning

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UNITED NATIONS — Unless something was done urgently to overcome the economic plight of the least developed, land-locked and island states there was danger of the creation of a "fourth world", Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo said

Mr Molapo told the General Assembly that members of the United Nations had to ensure the rights and interests of land-locked countries were "enshrined" in the proposed Law of the Sea Convention

Lesotho was in favour of the Nepalese-sponsored Common Heritage Fund which would benefit all developing countries, particularly the poorest ones

Mr Malapo spoke of the need to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. He welcomed the results of the recent meeting of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce
- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---000---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---000---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
 - 1 d curry powder
 - 1 heaped T flour
 - 1/2 bottle vinegar

Max the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---000---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---000---

Dependence on SA will stay — Jonathan

BRUSSELS — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, a strident critic of apartheid, has admitted the road towards reducing dependence on South Africa is still long and arduous

Lesotho had laid important foundations towards that direction, he said, but could never achieve total economic independence

Chief Jonathan said in an interview in Courier, the journal of the European Commission, that Lesotho was campaigning aggressively to attract foreign investors

The main worry dictated by our geographical position is that we are competing with an

economic giant which can offer better incentives to investors than we can

He said negotiations with South Africa have been resumed over the use of Lesotho's highland waters which would be used mainly for irrigation and electricity

"Economically, apartheid has imposed a heavy price which we are having to pay because of our geographical situation, particularly in respect of oil. Because our only source of oil supplies is South Africa the current international gravitation towards withholding oil from South Africa is having disastrous effects on our economy," he said. — DDC

19.8 financial year
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 of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the
 company, amounting to R70 000
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3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000 of which was taxable, assuming there are no other items causing timing differences)
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
 2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
 1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
- A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½ p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

----00o----

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

----00o----

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down, pour over salanaise.

----00o----

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken

Lesotho
to issue
currency

MASERU — Lesotho would issue its own new currency, the maloti, on December 7, the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr R. Sekhonyana, has announced here

He said the maloti — equal to a rand in value — would be divided into 100 lisente.

The rand would remain legal tender in Lesotho, but maloti notes and lisente coins would not be legal tender in South Africa

Mr Sekhonyana said that in order to guarantee the smooth circulation of the maloti side by side with the rand, the Lesotho government planned to introduce its new currency gradually

— SAPA.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

----00o----

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

----00o----

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts

2 cups diced apple

1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing

1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained

2 t soya sauce

1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

----00o----

Lesotho refuses to establish ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ refugee camps ^{3/11/79 Post}

MASERU. — The Lesotho Government had no intention of establishing refugee camps or schools because this would make the country an easy target for attack and possible kidnappings, the Lesotho Minister of Sports and Culture, Mr. Albert Mohale, said in Maseru this week.

Speaking at the opening of the R250 000 classroom block financed by the United Nations High Commission for refugees, he said segregation based on nationality of ethnic origin was abhorred in Lesotho.

"We would like refugees to be fully integrated into our society and to settle permanently in Lesotho. However, they would be deported if they misbehaved.

His government had requested the United Nations for financial assistance to expand teaching facilities in the country to help South African refugee students by placing them in Lesotho high schools following the 1976 student unrest in Soweto.

More refugees ¹⁶⁷ flee Lesotho ^{12/11/79}

CLARENS — Innocent Basotho — among them women and children — were being shot dead and their huts razed by a mobile unit of the Lesotho police, according to refugees who are fleeing the mountain kingdom.

Refugees are still streaming across the border into South Africa after 57 arrived on Monday at Mr George Mousley's farm, Madrid, between here and Golden Gate. A number of refugees have also sought refuge at the holiday farm, Sunnyside, near Golden Gate.

Many of them had to receive medical attention and observers believe a refugee camp may have to be established in the Free State to accommodate them.

Accounts of alleged atrocities at the hands of the Lesotho police were given yesterday by refugees who fled their country in rags and tatters.

They said at least 15 people had been shot dead in various kraals along the border and many huts had been set alight. There was also a possibility that more refugees had drowned when they tried to cross the Caledon River, which is in flood.

Mr Paseka Molahloa, a father of three, said he was in church on Saturday when a young girl came to tell him his cousin was dead.

"She told me the soldiers had shot him," Mr Molahloa said. "I fled immediately."

His wife, Matisetso, has a heartbreak story.

"In the confusion, and the shooting in the kraal I panicked and left my nine-year-old daughter behind."

"My heart is sore, but I will not go back. They will kill me," she said.

Another father said he saw his 27-year-old son shot dead, he claims, by a mobile patrol unit member on Saturday.

A friend of the dead man was with him at the time.

He said "When they shot him with the short machineguns, I ran away."

The refugees said they were all supporters of the

Some of the refugees who have found shelter on a Free State farm after fleeing from Lesotho.

banned Basotho Congress Party and believed they were being hunted by the police who were trying to retaliate for various bomb explosions and sabotage in Lesotho over the past few months.

Mrs Mousley said she and her husband had been feeding the refugees during the past few days but yesterday afternoon food supplies arrived from Bethlehem on the instruction of the Department of Co-operation and Development's regional representative in Bloemfontein.

Meanwhile, a Lesotho Government spokesman said in a statement that he was not aware of any Basothos having fled to South Africa to seek political asylum.

He said the Lesotho Government had

repeatedly expressed concern to the South African Government about BCP "terrorists" who were "using South Africa as a springboard for acts of terrorism and sabotage in Lesotho and then ran back to South Africa."

He said the question of whether these people were called refugees or terrorists depended on which side of the Caledon River one spoke from. — SAPA-DDC.

Shoppers ignore bombings

BELFAST — Shoppers, virtually immune to shock after a decade of violence, streamed in and out of Belfast city centre yesterday, less than 24 hours after an IRA bomb blitz on stores, hotels and trains in which 13 people were injured — SAPA-AP.

4 King PAC (167) refugees jailed

MASERU — Four South African political refugees, all members of the banned South African Pan-Africanist Congress, were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment when they were found guilty in the High Court here yesterday on a charge of culpable homicide.

Mr Thamsanqa Adams, 26, of Soweto, and Mr Dladla Nongqausa, 20, Mr Vuyo Fetcha, 23, and Mr Vusumusi Biko, all of King William's Town, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder before Mr T S Cotran and two assessors.

The court found them guilty of being accessories in the death of the former curator of the Lesotho National Museum, Mr Reginald Senkoto, in Maseru last year.

Mr Senkoto was stabbed with a knife in the heart during a shebeen brawl in Maseru on September 1, last year.

In passing sentence, the judge said he received a telephone call during the lunch break yesterday

from a person who tried to influence the course of justice by pleading with him that he should be lenient because refugees were in a special plight.

He warned that this was improper and amounted to contempt of court. But because the caller did not give his name, he would "let this matter pass without necessarily making it worse."

He was presently aware of the feeling of being a refugee since he had personal experience of this status and what it involved.

Nevertheless, the judge said, refugees should not abuse the hospitality they got from the country and the people who received them.

The accused, he said, had abused the hospitality which they received from the government and people of Lesotho. They had slandered Mr Senkoto by stating that they had killed an informer.

Because he was now dead he could not answer these allegations. — SAPA

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PLEA FOR MEN'S LIVES

SP 65T 12/11/79

**SUNDAY POST
Reporter**

THE Chief Justice of Lesotho, Mr Justice Cotran, received a telephone call at his home on Friday from a man who pleaded for the lives of four PAC refugees who were appearing on a charge of murder

Vusumuzi Biko (20), Vuyo Fetsha (20), Dladla Nogauza (20), all from King William's Town, and Thamsanqa Adams (24),

appeared before Mr Justice Cotran and two assessors on a charge of murdering Mr Reginald Senkoto.

Sentencing the men to three years' jail each, Mr Justice Cotran said during the lunch break somebody had phoned him at his home and pleaded for the lives of the men on trial.

The man asked that his name not be revealed.

Though he took a serious view of the call, the judge said, it would not influence the findings of the court.

The judge found the four men guilty of culpable homicide.

Evidence was that the men killed Mr Senkoto, former curator of the Lesotho Museum, on September 2 last year. The men claimed that Mr Senkoto was an informer.

TABLE II

Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	115	121	28	15	120	139	49	56
	1.2%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.9%	4.4%	2.1%	2.9%
	212	389	115	127	190	276	273	212
	2.2%	4.9%	10.1%	15.8%	6.1%	8.8%	11.4%	11.0%
	5737	3118	537	246	845	566	148	66
	58.8%	39.3%	47.3%	30.6%	27.1%	18.0%	6.2%	3.4%
	1587	2181	273	239	939	1278	772	749
	16.3%	27.5%	24.1%	29.7%	30.2%	40.7%	32.3%	39.0%
	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	750	287	122	28	572	161	282	59
	38.0%	42.4%	36.6%	26.9%	26.3%	24.7%	15.1%	18.2%
	485	104	42	13	84	18	76	11
	24.6%	15.4%	12.6%	12.5%	3.9%	2.8%	4.1%	3.4%
	59	41	41	2	680	167	806	89
	3.0%	6.1%	12.3%	1.9%	31.3%	25.6%	43.1%	27.5%
	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Lesotho wave of violence

Argus 22/4/79 (167)

Argus Africa News Service

northern districts last weekend

MASERU — Two people have been murdered, a store blown up and shots fired across the South African border in a new wave of violence in Lesotho.

No further details of the killings were announced but the radio said tracks from the scene led across the border into the Free State

Radio Lesotho, quoting police headquarters in Maseru, said today that Chief Lepatoa Mou and an 18-year-old girl, Manioe Leloha had died in shooting incidents in Lesotho's

At Mount Moorosi in the southern Quthing district a trading station belonging to the Minister of the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs, Chief Sekhonyana Maseribane, was destroyed by a bomb

Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *

Homicide (E960-E969)

Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Lesotho blames opposition for attack series

A POLICE post had been attacked by a group of 20 armed men, a mountain trading station belonging to a Lesotho Cabinet Minister had been attacked and a chief and an 18-year-old girl had been shot dead, all in incidents over the weekend, according to a Radio Lesotho report.

The radio said the opposition Basutland Congress Party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and his supporters were responsible.

It said Chief Lepatoa Mou and Mrs Manywele Jona were shot dead by insurgents of the Congress Party at Makewekweng in the northern Butha-Buthe district of Lesotho.

At the police post at Monontsha, also in the Butha-Buthe district, the attackers had fled across the border and an exchange of gunfire had ensued.

The Minister of Interior and Chieftainship Affairs, Chief Sekhonyana Masribane's trading post in the southern district of Quthing had also come under attack. Four employees were seriously injured and the attackers fled with large quantities of goods and food, the radio said — Sapa.

	F	M	F	B	F			
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

	F	M	F	B	F
0-1	0,16	0,04	0,06	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,05	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,56	0,34	0,36	0,34	0,36
45-64	2,68	2,32	1,91	2,32	1,91
65+	7,51	6,16	4,10	6,16	4,10
ALL	0,69	0,58	0,45	0,58	0,45
NO	809	3472	715	3472	715

DISEASES

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

TABLE I
MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)
(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

TRADE BARRIERS

A rand by any name

SA may be a pariah to the United Nations, but that doesn't stop it getting an indirect share of foreign aid, even if the channels are a little round-about

The high prices and limited range of goods on sale in Lesotho have led its citizens to cross the border into SA to do their shopping in the nearby Free State towns of Ficksburg and Ladybrand

Pat Reid, president of the Ficksburg Chamber of Commerce, reckons that up to 70% of the town's business is Lesotho trade. Moreover, Lesotho authorities cannot stop citizens from entering SA and spending money, much of which is foreign development aid, because both countries are in the same monetary area and belong to the same Customs Union

A spokesman for the Lesotho Department of Commerce admits that no restrictions could be imposed on imports without the agreement of the other members of the Customs Union, but adds that his government is not unduly concerned at the present position

Earlier reports indicated that the authorities were considering a clamp-down on the outflow of capital and on the inflow of cheaper SA goods, which they considered presented unfair competition to local

Fig. 1 and 2. Two ectati of age and In fac better ern is s wide bonnur :Femal or whi.

DOLL, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. Ibid.



SA/Lesotho border Basotho crossing to spend their money in SA

infant industries Some Lesotho citizens are concerned, however, that such protection would merely serve to maintain high local prices. The Basotho do not have a lot of

fe Tables I, Pretoria. Of ss, New York

money, says one, 'and they save money especially for holiday trips to the Republic. Any ban on transfers of money or goods, he reckons, could only be to the detriment of the locals

tion, Piling off at a

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have the mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-6 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention, primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rate is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

Lesotho is due to introduce its own currency, the maloti, on December 7. Reid reckons this will make no difference to trade. The new currency will not be a rand by another name. The SA banks will charge a handling fee of 1% to change maloti into rand. There will be a one-to-one exchange rate, and the rand will be legal tender in both countries.

It is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the here in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it appears that the 'coloured' males and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

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The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and w Although data has been published for Africans

not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included. (1) e_0 - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_0 has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_0 or e_{45} , have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that al-

This total includes the death of a man in a previously-unreported incident at the Letseng-La-Terae diamond mine, the killing of a policeman and two civilians at the remote Hendrik's Drift border post and the shooting of Chief Lapatou Mou and 18-year-old Manieoe Lelohan near Butha-Buthe recently.

A group of 20 armed men attacked the police post at Mononts'a, the broadcast said, and when police returned the fire the men fled across the border into the Free State.

The gunmen continued to fire on the police from over the border

There is growing anger in official circles at the use of South African territory by armed groups opposed to the Lesotho Government.

Vehicles searched in Lesotho violence

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Armed police were last night searching all vehicles entering or leaving Maseru in a bid to stop the violence that in the past week has left a chief and a young girl killed, four people injured and a Cabinet Minister's shop destroyed.

The stepped-up security coincides with a Radio Lesotho announcement that six people have died so far this year in the series of bombings and shootings attributed to Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party.

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LESOTHO: A FRAGILE ECONOMY

Sunday Post
25/11/77
(67)

By SAM MABE

Dependent on foreign aid for survival

STATES that can claim self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs in the continent of Africa — even for local consumption only — are very few, and Lesotho is definitely not one of them.

This unfortunate situation has in many Central, East and West African States been attributed to unending coups which have left many governments in the hands of disgruntled soldiers who spend most of their ruling time retaliating against supporters of former rulers and devising ruthless means of retaining power.

Drought, outdated agricultural methods, poor irrigation schemes, stock diseases, insufficient land and non-commitment by Government to agriculture, which is mostly due to lack of finances, are among the main causes of an economic slowdown in many countries.

In Southern Africa there is also the absorption of skilled and unskilled talent and manpower by economic giants like South Africa, which deals a heavy blow to economic miniatures like Lesotho.

With a few natural resources of her own, Lesotho has developed a powerful magnet for foreign aid on which she is almost entirely dependent for survival.

But despite the tens-of-millions-of-rands she has successfully solicited from Europe and American countries in the past few years, Lesotho still ranks among the 25 poorest States in Africa.

The incongruous geography of the land and the large deposits of rich soil eroded away by water streaming from mountains during rainy seasons rob the tiny kingdom the benefits she could attain from agricultural crops.

Even the little wheat and maize produced by Basotho farmers is sold to milling companies in sold back later at prices many Basothos cannot afford.

Another problem Lesotho may not overcome in the foreseeable future is her geographic situation which has turned her into an "island" completely surrounded by a country with whom she cannot boast a healthy political relationship.

For her economic survival she is thus forced to compromise with South Africa's economic dictates.

But Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan has maintained a tough and increasingly critical stance against South Africa's racial policies.

Over the past few years, Chief Jonathan has made continuous demands for the return by South Africa of parts of the Orange Free State, which he claims was lost to the Boers by the Basotho nation through the connivance of the British and the Boers in the 19th century.

The land was never claimed back by Britain before granting independence to Lesotho.

Chief Jonathan has also been angered by the number of alleged shootings of Basothos along the northern borders of the kingdom, to which South African authorities have given a scant and unsatisfactory response.

Lesotho does, however reap the benefits of a seemingly healthy tourist trade with South Africa. Thousands of South Africans who tour the country annually spend thousands of rands on hotels, gambling at the casino, which is illegal in the Republic, and on handicraft products made and sold by Basotho women.

But Lesotho's tourist industry is several rungs below what it otherwise would be, were it not for the lack of adequate roads, most of which are untarred.

There are presently only three tarred roads which total less than 300 km in length but America and some European countries are nume-



With few tarred roads, donkeys are Lesotho's major form of transport.



Lesotho . . . on the map, like another Bantustan: economically, the same.

ing millions of rands into Lesotho for the construction of roads which would also help in the decentralisation of the hotel industry from the country's capital, Maseru.

The recent visit to Lesotho by Cuban government officials, which ended with the two countries establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, has surely not pleased South Africa.

This was demonstrated

by a remark made by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha who said every country had the right to choose whom to establish relations with, but that South Africa could also decide its future relationship with that country.

This was later followed by Prime Minister P W Botha's stern warning that by bringing Cubans into Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan would be playing with fire.

Since Cuba is a social-

ist State, which South Africa shuns like cancer, it is not surprising that the Cuban presence in Maseru, about two kilometres from the main borderpost into South Africa, is giving Pretoria the jitters.

Another frustration suffered by Lesotho not long ago was the granting of independence to Transkei by South Africa which Lesotho refused to recognise. The border between Transkei and Lesotho was closed.

In retaliation for refusing to recognise her, Transkei insisted on Lesotho citizens obtaining visas before entering the Transkei through the Tele Bridge, Ramatseiso's Gate and Qacha's Nek border posts on the eastern frontiers of Lesotho.

The constant clashes that followed the closure of these borders made Chief Jonathan shout for help to the United Nations saying that the closure was causing his country innumerable economic losses.

As a result of Lesotho's appeal to Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, Lesotho has received millions of rands in aid.

Lesotho police accused of murder rampage

(157)
Jaw
27/11/79

The Star's Africa News Service

BLOEMFONTEIN — Lesotho refugees who fled across the border near Clarens yesterday are accusing Lesotho police of murder and torture.

The refugees claim that members of the Lesotho Mobile Police Unit have killed, tortured and arrested members of the Basotho Congress Party in the villages of Sagaria and Butha Buthe.

Five mineworkers were dragged from a bus on the road near Sagaria and shot and the whole village of Sagaria was threatened with death if they did not name the murderer of Chief Lepatoa Mou and an 18-year-old girl last week, the refugees say.

Mr Baseka Malhla (39), a builder, said that two policemen with sub-machine guns arrived in Sagaria last Thursday.

"They carried lists of all BCP member in the village and proceeded to terrorise and arrest people belonging to the party."

"I ran away when my friend was shot in front of me," Mr Malhla said.

Another refugee, Mr Clark Mokoena (18) said: "They dragged my grandfather from his house and set it alight before shooting him at point blank range."

Mr Kaiser Mosolattang (46) said his son Philip (27) was shot when he refused to disclose his

father's whereabouts.

There are 51 refugees at Madrid, the farm of Mr George Mousley, who is providing them with food.

In Lesotho today General Matela, the Commissioner of Police, issued a statement denying that there had been clashes between police and BCP supporters and that 50 people had been killed in the clashes.

He added that the police were continuing to ensure that innocent Basotho were protected against "lawless elements" and to ensure that law and order were maintained.

General Matela warned that anyone who engaged in terrorism "will be dealt with severely in the interests of the peace."

of subsections of subsection (1) (i) shall not apply in any case where it appears

(2) The amount determined under subsection (1) (a) may be the full amount of the expenditure in question or such lesser amount or proportion thereof as the court considers

(c) any body corporate in whose name proceedings are instituted under section 262 (2) (a), shall be liable for the balance, if any, of such expenditure not recovered under paragraph (a) but not for an amount exceeding the amount or value of any property recovered in any such proceedings.

(i) any body corporate whose affairs were the subject of the investigation, and (ii) in the case of an investigation under section 257, the applicants concerned, shall be liable for such amount as the Minister may in each case determine, and

(b) in any case where proceedings are instituted in respect of any such offence damages or the restoration of such property,

(a) Any person convicted of an offence disclosed by the investigation or order to pay damages or to restore any property in proceedings instituted under section 262 (2) (a), shall be liable for such amount, if any, as may be determined by the Court when considering such person or ordering the payment of such damages or the restoration of such property.

263. Expenses of and incidental to investigation of company's affairs.—(1) The Minister shall in the first instance defray the expenses of and incidental to an investigation under section 257 or 258, but the following persons shall, to the extent stated, be liable to repay the Minister

Matters Incidental to Investigations

(a) of paragraph (a). costs or expenses incurred by it in or in connection with any proceedings brought by virtue (b) The Minister shall indemnify the company or other body corporate against any proceedings for that purpose in the name of the company or other body corporate

the management of its affairs, or for the recovery of any property of the company or other body corporate which has been misapplied or wrongfully retained, the Minister may bring proceedings for that purpose in the name of the company or other body corporate

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Terrorists flee into SA, says Lesotho

27/11/79

167

327

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — There is growing anger here at the apparent use of South African territory by armed groups opposed to the Lesotho Government.

On at least two occasions lately the Lesotho police have claimed that members of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled faction of the Opposition Basotho Congress Party have fled over the border into the Free State after being involved in bombing or shooting incidents

Those accused of bombing a remote police post in August escaped into South Africa, police here say, as did those responsible for the Maseru power supply blasts

FIRED BACK

About a week ago a group which attacked a police station escaped across the border near Butha-Butha and then fired back at pursuing members of the police mobile unit.

Though an internal wing of the BCP is cooperating with the ruling Basotho National Party of Chief Leabua Jonathan the exiled BCP wing has been blamed for sporadic insurgency since its members fled after an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1974.

The attacks have been stepped up sharply in the past six months

TO LEFT

The Mokhehle group which politically is far to the left of the BNP, has rejected an offer of conciliation from Chief Jonathan

Though little has been said about it officially, the arrival of a West German helicopter for a new defence force has improved mobility in the rugged mountain kingdom.

After the recent bombing of a Cabinet Minister's shop a senior officer flew in immediately for an inspection. The helicopter came complete with German pilot. A second similar aircraft is due to arrive soon.

There is also the question of how the BCP men, who are said to have come from Botswana and Zambia, got to Lesotho with their weapons and explosives

STILL PART

Lesotho is surrounded by South Africa and Transkei — which it claims is still part of South Africa. Officials here are asking how groups of armed men evade the Republic's efficient security system

Radio Lesotho last week went as far as to suggest that South Africa was in some way helping the Congress Party exiles

Mr Mokhele had denied that he had received help from 'the Boers' it said 'But why are members of the ANC and the PAC prevented from carrying weapons in South Africa, while Mr Mokhele's men are permitted to do so?'

THE CAPTURE

Earlier this year South Africa announced the capture of a group of alleged terrorists which included about 20 men bound for Lesotho.

Lesotho police have announced killing at least 19 BCP members in clashes this year, while six Basotho have died in violence attributed to the BCP.

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Fighting flares in Lesotho

ROM
167
22/11/78

Staff Reporters

FIGHTING broke out yesterday between the Lesotho Police and members of the country's banned Basotho Congress Party, and a number of its supporters have fled across the border into South Africa.

Farmers in the Fouriesburg district said last night they had given temporary shelter to Basotho who had crossed the border in the wake of the violence.

The clash is reported to have taken place near the small village of Clarens, only a few kilometres from the Golden Gate Nature Reserve.

A farmer said he had been approached by 19 Basotho, claiming to be members of the BCP, who said they had fled from police who opened fire on them.

"I believe it was at some kind of a meeting," said the farmer, who refused to give his name.

He said the men had asked for shelter and he had agreed to give them temporary refuge.

"I have no idea what their politics is, or what they are alleged to have done. These men were frightened and were being hunted like dogs. It was my Christian duty to give them shelter," the farmer said.

Unconfirmed reports last night said the fighting had left about 50 people dead, none of them policemen. However, farmers put the figure at closer to 15.

Lesotho officials refused to confirm the reports.

Both sides in Lesotho fighting are Red-trained

The Star's Africa News Service
MASERU — Unless the bombing and shooting in Lesotho end, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, will be placed in the ironical position of using troops trained in one socialist African state to fight people trained in another.

Recently two planeloads of the Police Mobile Unit left for Maputo, Mozambique, to be trained there by Eastern European instructors as the nucleus of Lesotho's new army.

The army is being created mainly to counter the insurgency campaign by exiled members of the Basotho Congress Party who were trained in Tanzania under the auspices of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa.

This exiled faction, one of three BCP groups outside Lesotho, is led by former Congress Party leader Ntso Mokhehle. Mr Mokhehle's party appeared to be winning the 1970 general

election aborted by Chief Jonathan. Mr Mokhehle fled the country after an unsuccessful insurrection in 1974.

According to Maseru sources the co-operation between the PAC and the Congress Party exiles sprang from a close friendship between Mr Mokhehle and the former acting head of the PAC, Mr Potlako Leballo.

The Congress Party guerrillas were trained alongside PAC members, apparently without the knowledge of the Tanzanian Government.

That ended several months ago when Mr Leballo was deposed and a PAC delegation came to Maseru to improve relations with Chief Jonathan. Though several Congress Party groups had already been trained, those still in Tanzania were returned to Mr Mokhehle in Botswana.

It has been suggested in Maseru that South Africa might be turning a blind eye to the BCP men crossing its

territory to "teach Chief Jonathan a lesson."

But all the evidence indicates that South Africa would have little to gain by undermining Chief Jonathan.

If his Government succumbed to a campaign of violence his most likely successor would be Mr Mokhehle, a contemporary of Nkrumah and Obote who stands far to the left of the conservative Chief Jonathan politically.

The second general election in 1970 was declared null and void because of alleged intimidation and voting frauds by the BCP.

In recent years Chief Jonathan's international standing has improved. His skilful exploitation of his country's geographical and political encirclement by South Africa and the independence of Transkei have brought him an enormous amount of foreign assistance.

Sources in Maseru say this in turn has brought pressure on him to regularise his position.



Chief Jonathan . . . wants elections soon.

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Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

Department of Health (1977). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1977, 1-21.

13. Dep Dis Gov

12. the

11. Mar Un Ref

10. Def Mar Ref

9. Hea Cit

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REFERENCES

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectancies of life in the three communities, but also, since there is an approximate linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig 9 are reduced proportionally, the overall mortality will be reduced in the same proportion. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectancies of life in the three communities, but also, since there is an approximate linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig 9 are reduced proportionally, the overall mortality will be reduced in the same proportion.

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(c) if there is a remainder of the meetings referred to in sub-section (b) for the purpose of nominating a person to fill the vacancy. Provided that if the liquidators will be able to complete the duties of a liquidator to fill the vacancy.

Mr M M Makhalemele, national vice-chairman of the Dikwankwela Party.

Mopeli returned as party leader

MR T K MOPELI, Chief Minister of QwaQwa and leader of the Dikwankwela Party, was last week unanimously returned as leader of the party.

Mr Mopeli was re-elected by more than 500 delegates who attended the party's annual national conference. The conference was held at Jonberton Township near Klerksdorp, on Friday and Saturday, December 14 and 15.

The Rev S K Motshabi was elected deputy leader. Other executive members elected were: Messrs L P Tau, national chairman, M M Makhalemele, national vice-chairman, S C T Ramboodu, secretary general, S K Marumo, assistant secretary, N M Khomo, national or-

ganiser, and the Rev I M Motsukunyane, national treasurer.

By GERRIS MORRE

Mr M M Makhalemele, national vice-chairman, issued a statement dispelling reports that there was a split in the party.

He said: "There is no split in the party as was said in other quarters, except that two cabinet ministers were dismissed by the Chief Minister, Mr Mopeli. They subsequently formed their own party."

Not
Post
28/11/79

The tears of five-year-old Sielo Mogalha reflect the plight of the refugees who crossed the swollen Caledon River. Many of the refugees were exhausted and in a state of shock

100 Lesotho fugitives cross border into SA

By CHRIS MARAIS

AN ESTIMATED 100 members of the banned Basuto-land Congress Party have fled Lesotho this week, after an alleged spate of violent clashes with the country's para-military police in which at least eight BCP members are said to have died

The BCP fugitives, mostly women, children and old men, took their chances against a swollen Caledon River to find safety with South African farmers on the other side

By late yesterday they were scattered all over the district. The Rand Daily Mail located a group of 57 fugitives on the farm "Madrid", owned by Mr George Mousley

They told of a "BCP witch-hunt" carried out by Lesotho's Mobile Patrol Unit, the country's para-military police force.

The "Mail" Africa Bureau reports that the Le-

sotho Commissioner of Police, Major General S R Matela has denied a Press report that the Lesotho Police had killed 50 members of the BCP, which is led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, now exiled in Zambia

In a statement broadcast over Radio Lesotho yesterday Gen Matela claimed there had been no clashes between the Lesotho police and BCP supporters

Sapa reports from Maseru that the Lesotho Government yesterday claimed "insurgents" of Mr Mokhehle's exiled section of the BCP were known to have been training in "subversive activities" on two farms in the Clarens area

A government spokesman, commenting on Press reports, said in a statement yesterday that he was not aware any Basotho had fled to South Africa to seek political asylum

He said the Lesotho government had repeatedly ex-

pressed concern to the South African Government about BCP "terrorists" who were "using South Africa as a springboard for acts of terrorism and sabotage in Lesotho and then ran back to South Africa"

"It is an intelligent guess that these so-called political refugees were probably Mokhehle's terrorists running away from the police net," the spokesman said

The Department of Co-operation and Development has made arrangements to provide the fugitives at Mr Mousley's farm with food and clothing, a spokesman for the department said yesterday

The police were handling the matter at present, but on their request the department had instructed its regional representative in Bloemfontein to provide the fugitives with food and clothing, he said

● See Page 3

Picture HOFFIE HOFMEISTER

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,15	4,10

II

87
NEOPLASMS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
ND.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

I

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

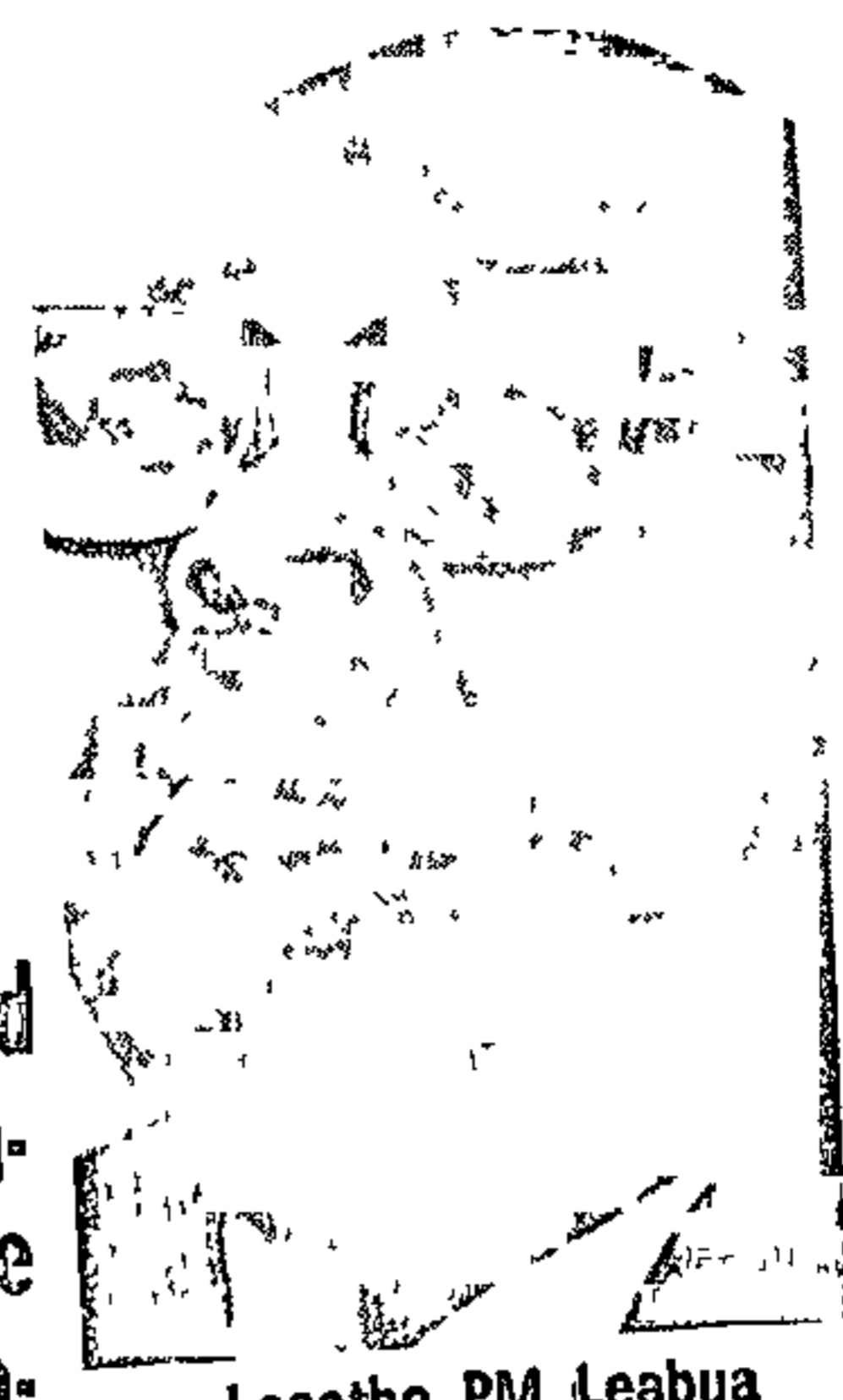
TABLE I

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

86

Tales of horror

TALES OF HORROR emerged yesterday as refugees streamed into South Africa across the Lesotho border claiming that innocent people — among them women and children — were being shot and their huts razed by a mobile unit of the Lesotho police.



Lesotho PM Leabua

Although the Lesotho police have denied that fifty people had been shot dead, refugees insist that this was so. It is also feared that more had drowned while trying to cross the flooded Caledon river.

Members of the Lesotho Mobile Unit are reported to have conducted a purge of killing, torture and arrest against members of the Basotho Congress Party in the villages of Sagaria and Butha Buthe.

Refugees shot

Five mine workers were dragged from a bus near Sagaria and shot, some refugees said.

The whole of the village of Sagaria was threatened with death if they did not name the murderer of Chief Lepatoa Mou and an 18-year-old girl last week.

An aged refugee, whose son was shot dead because he apparently refused to tell the police where his father was, sat alone on a stone near the group here and cried bitterly.

In another incident on Saturday, three men were shot dead. Two were called from their huts and shot dead in cold blood, the refugees said. When the third refused to leave his hut, it was set alight and he was shot dead as he ran from the blaze.

A man sitting in stunned silence with two small boys under a tree said he fled on Saturday night when he heard shooting in the village. He grabbed his children and ran, and he had not seen or heard from his wife since.

Mr Baseka Matla (39), a builder in the village, said that two policemen carrying a sub machine gun arrived in Sagaria on Thursday last week.

"They carried lists of all BCP members in the town and proceeded to terrorise and arrest people belonging to the party."

"I ran away when my friend was shot in front of me," Mr Malhla said.

The Lesotho Commissioner of Police, Maj-Gen S R Matela, yesterday denied that the Lesotho police had killed about 50 — Own Correspondent and Sapa.

Lesotho claims refugees are terrorists

NM 28/11/79 (167)

MASERU — The Lesotho Government yesterday claimed that "insurgents" of Mr. Nisu Mokhehle's exiled section of the opposition Basotho Congress Party were known to have been training in "subversive activities" on two farms in the Clarens area in South Africa.

A Government spokesman said yesterday he was not aware of any Basotho having fled to farms near Butha Buthe to seek political asylum.

The Lesotho Government had repeatedly expressed concern to the South African Government about BCP "terrorists" of Mr. Mokhehle who were "using South Africa as a springboard for acts of terrorism and sabotage in Lesotho".

"It is an intelligent guess that these so-called political refugees were probably Mokhehle's terrorists running away from the police net," the spokesman said.

He said the question of whether these people were called refugees or terrorists depended on which side of the Caledon River one spoke from.

It is reported from Clarens in the Free State that the number of Lesotho citizens who have sought refuge on Mr. George Mousley's farm has now swelled to 57.

About 40 refugees were already on the farm, Madrid, on Monday.

His wife, Mrs. I. Mousley, said another five arrived on Monday afternoon and 10 overnight after fleeing from alleged attacks by Lesotho police in which an unknown number of Basotho were shot dead. Most of the refugees were women and children.

She said she was worried about the refugees' future as none of them wanted to return to Lesotho. — (Sapa.)

● See also Page 4

ESE are the people the Lesotho Government claims are terrorists. Most of the refugees are women and children

Lesotho refugees claim six drowned in flight

(67)
Shul
Johal 74

(Issue No 7)

The Star's
Africa News Service
FOURIESBURG — Refugees fleeing the apparently bloody police crackdown on dissidents in northern Lesotho say six of them were swept away in the flooded Caledon River while trying to escape to South Africa. About 54 fugitives have gathered near Clarens on the farm Madrid owned by Mr George Mousley. Mostly old people and a couple of children, they have been given food rations by the office of the Chief Commissioner in Bloemfontein. The refugees say at least

eight people have been killed by the Lesotho police in a crackdown on supporters of the opposition Basotho Congress Party. Mr Baseka Malhla, a 39-year-old builder from the village of Sagaria, said two policemen with submachineguns arrived in the village last Thursday. "They carried lists of all BCP members in the town and proceeded to terrorise and arrest people belonging to the party. I ran away when my friend was shot in front of me," he said. Mr Clark Mokoena (18),

said: "They dragged my grandfather from his house and set it alight before shooting him at pointblank range." Police action in the north comes after a renewed outbreak of violence last week in which Chief Lepatoa Mou and an 18-year-old girl were murdered. Tom Duff of The Star's Africa News Service, was today ordered by Lesotho police to leave Butha Buthe and return to South Africa. Police and Government officials in the town insisted that "all was quiet."

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(2)
entitled
under the
"act."

172. Certificate to commence business.—(1) No company having... shall commence business or exercise any borrowing powers unless and until the Registrar has

(2) Any company which fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence

(c) his nationality, if not South African
215 (3):

(b) any former forenames and surnames not being those referred to in section (a) his present forenames, or the initials thereof, and present surname;

there is stated thereon in respect of every director—
any trade catalogue, trade circular or business letter bearing the company's name unless letters of company.—(1) A company shall not issue or send to any person in the Republic

171. Names of directors to be stated on trade catalogues, trade circulars and business letters of company.—(1) A company shall not issue or send to any person in the Republic

(4) A company which fails to comply with any requirement of this section, shall be guilty of an offence

(3) Any notice referred to in subsection (2) shall be in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee

(2) Upon incorporation of a company, notice of the situation of the registered office and of the postal address shall be given to the Registrar and notice of any change in the situation of the registered office or the postal address shall be given to the Registrar before such change is made. The Registrar shall record any notice so given

(b) a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed and at which all process may be served.

(a) a postal address to which all communications and notices may be addressed; and every external company shall have in the Republic—

170. Postal address and registered office of company.—(1) Every company including every external company shall have in the Republic—

General

ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES

CHAPTER VII

(7) In reckoning any number of days for the purposes of this section, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays shall not be taken into account

(iii) where the person by whom the shares have been offered is a company, as if the reference therein to a director or officer of a company by which a prospectus has been issued, were a reference to a director or officer of the company by which the shares have been offered for sale.

Violence sparked by rumours of 'civil war' set for December 6

CLARENS — Refugees streaming into South Africa from Lesotho yesterday were met with a slaughter of innocent Basotho — among them women and children — and the razing of their huts by the Lesotho police.

The refugees were still crossing into South Africa last night after about 40 arrive on Monday at Mr. George Mousley's farm, Madrid, between this Free State town and the Golden Gate. A number of refugees have also sought refuge at the holiday farm, Sunnyside, near Golden Gate.

Many of them had to receive medical attention and observers believe that a refugee camp may have to be established in the Free State to accommodate the refugees.

Accounts of alleged atrocities at the hands of the Lesotho police were given to an Afrikaans afternoon-newspaper here yesterday by refugees who fled their country in rags.

They said at least 15 people had been shot dead in kraals along the border and many huts had been set alight. There was also a possibility that more refugees had drowned when they tried to cross the Caledon River, which is in flood.

An aged refugee whose son was shot dead because he apparently refused to tell the police where his father was, sat alone on a stone near the group here and cried bitterly.

Another refugee said seven men were dragged from a bus on Saturday and shot dead.

In another incident on Saturday, three men were shot dead. Two were called from their huts and shot in cold blood. When the third refused to leave his hut, it was set alight and he was shot when he ran from the blaze.

Heard shooting

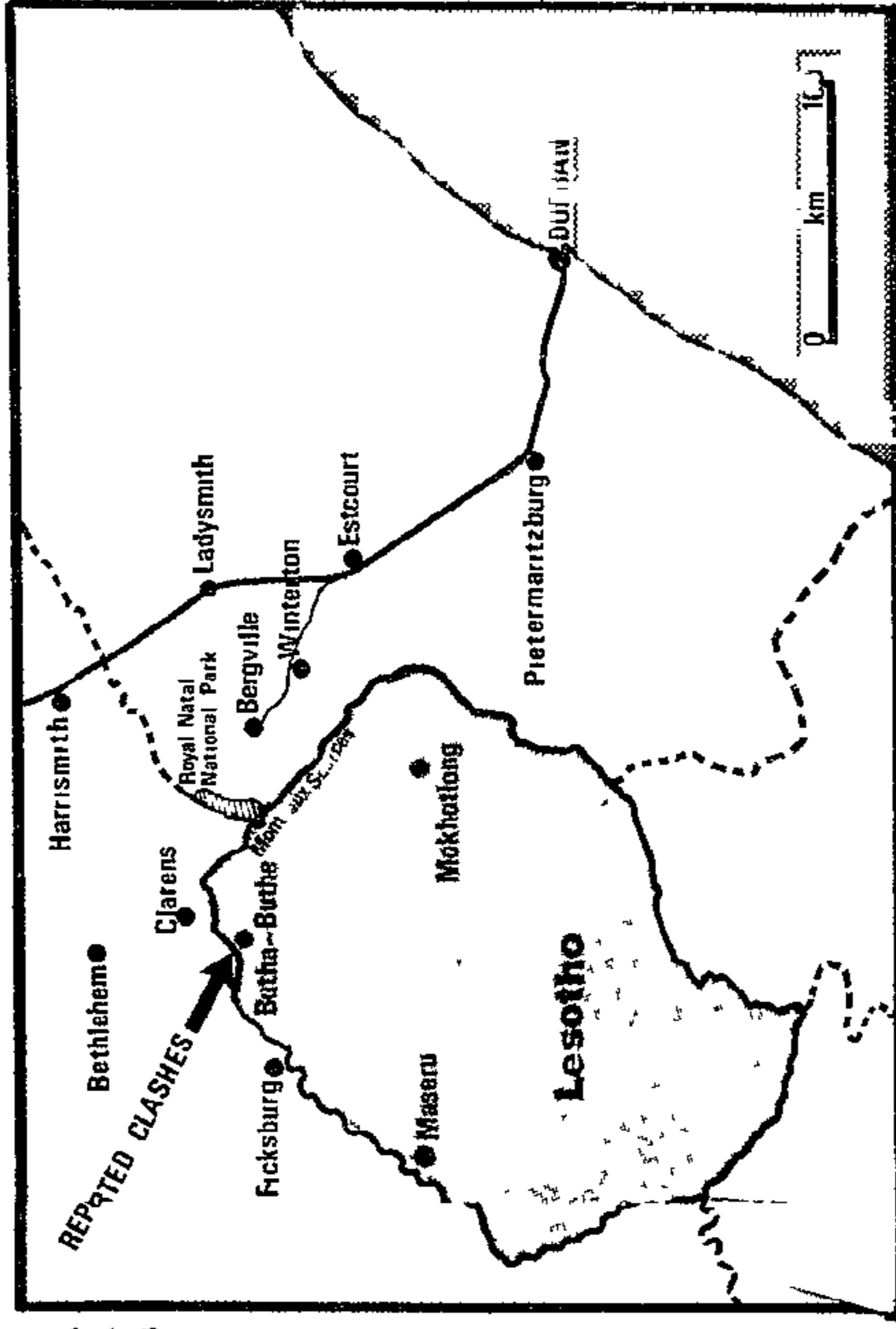
A man sitting with two small boys under a tree said he fled on Saturday night when he heard shooting in the village. He grabbed his children and ran, and he had not seen or heard from his wife since.

Another refugee alleged that he saw a man wearing a track-suit shot dead by police as he was running on the side of the road. He said the police wore camouflage uniforms and blankets draped around them.

He said some of the police were "under the influence".

The refugees said they were all supporters of the banned Basotho Congress Party and believed they were being hunted by the police who were trying to

Slaughter of the innocents



Refugees streaming into Free State tell of massacres by Lesotho police

retaliate for various bomb explosions and sabotage in Lesotho over the past few months.

They said the police were also on the alert following rumours that "civil war" would break out on December 6, and wanted to "clean-up" the country of all BCP supporters before that date.

The refugees said they refused to return to Lesotho because they feared for their lives.

The South African Police were yesterday searching for more refugees along

the Free State's eastern border with Lesotho, where a large number of Basotho are believed to have sought refuge in the rugged countryside.

The police also believed that the presence of other refugees on other farms along the border have not yet been reported because many telephones in the area are out of order as a result of heavy rain over the weekend. Many farms are also not inhabited.

Mr. Mousley served meals to the refugees on his farm on Monday and

yesterday. Another group of 10 refugees arrived at his farm yesterday after swimming across the swollen Caledon River.

From Pretoria it is reported that a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the department had made arrangements to provide the refugees at Clarens with food and clothing.

He said the refugees consisted of eight men, 13 women and 19 children (Sapa.)

Refugees tell of the flight from horror

By CHRIS MARAIS

IN POST-dawn mountain light, the aged Basuto stares in shock across the ripsaw Maluti mountains at his homeland

He has left behind a son bleeding his life away from bullet wounds, and is deeply troubled about the young man's spirit

"He had no funeral he had no funeral," the old man mutters, hardly conscious of the 50-strong crowd about him, or the rain seeping through his blanket

Like a group of zombies, the women, children, aged and the young men of Zachariah's Village, look with bleak resignation back at Lesotho, the country to which they will never return

It is to the farm of Mr George Mousley they fled, as kun lay bleeding and bullets flew in the kraal

The Caledon River, which divides the two countries, was swollen at the weekend. And still, scores of fugitives made their way across the river and into the mountains

The panic and subsequent exodus followed an intensified search for members of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party by Lesotho's paramilitary police in the area near Clarens, eastern Free State

The fugitives interviewed by the Rand Daily Mail came from a nearby Lesotho settlement they called Zachariah's Village

"They began arriving at the weekend — most of them were here last night," said Mrs Ingrid Mousley. "There were those with bad coughs, others were tired and exhausted. Almost all were in a state of



Mr George Mousley, who is sheltering 50 of the Lesotho fugitives on his farm, Madrid

shock."

The BCP families have relatives or friends on the Mousleys' farm, Madrid. They arrived, helpless as children, and stood around the homestead — completely lost

"Some children had lost their parents in the panic, and fathers saw their sons die," Mrs Mousley said

Mr Paseta Molahloa, a father of three, said he was in church on Saturday when a young girl came to tell him his cousin was dead

"She told me the soldiers had shot him," Mr Molahloa said "I fled immediately"

During the long, black, rainy hours of Saturday night, the terrified Mr Molahloa hid in the hills near Zachariah's Village

On Sunday morning he headed across the border to Madrid farm

His wife, Matuseto, has a heartbreak story

"In the confusion, and the shooting in the kraal, I panicked and left my nine-year-old daughter behind

"My heart is sore, but I will not go back. They will kill me," she said.

Another father saw his 27-year-old son shot dead, he claims, by a mobile patrol unit member on Saturday

"My son had just arrived from Johannesburg to visit us and now he is dead. They have not even buried him"

The dead man's bosom friend was with him at the time

He said "When they shot him with the short machine-guns, I ran away"

At Madrid, and on other farms harbouring the fugitives the immediate problems are hunger and accommodation. Late yesterday the fugitives at Madrid were awaiting food supplies

But the shock-thunder of gunfire remains with them

Grief and shock etched into their faces, these refugees wait

Pictured HOFFIE HOFMEISTER

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More refugees flee Lesotho

By IKE MOTSAPI

ELEVEN more members of the Basutoland Congress Party have fled their country into the neighbouring Madrid farm in South Africa bringing the number of people who have fled the trouble-torn Lesotho in the past three days to 61.

Their flight from their country follows the continuous raid on members of the BCP led by the exiled Mr Ntsu Mokhehle by the Lesotho Mobile Police Unit.

The refugees at the Madrid farm near Fouriesburg have claimed that 10 people have been shot dead by the Lesotho police during the raids. Radio Lesotho yesterday reported that 15 people had died.

Radio Lesotho also announced that the Lesotho Government was aware that some white farmers outside its borders were harbouring trained members of the BCP who want to overthrow it by armed force.

During 1,00 p m news yesterday Radio Lesotho announced that refugees at the Madrid farm had

been staying there a long time ago and that they did not flee from Lesotho as it is alleged

The owner of the farm, Mr George Mousley, denied that refugees have been staying at the farm. He said they started to arrive at the farm since Monday and he expected more to come.

One of the refugees interviewed, Mr Philip Molahloa, described how the Lesotho police shot his friend last Saturday. He said he was with the friend at his home when police arrived. Police called him outside and asked, where his father was.

POLICEMAN

When the friend said he did not know, one policeman hit him on the head with a knobkierie while others shot him three times in the back. They then fled into South Africa.

Meanwhile Mr Mousley said that officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development in Bethlehem visited refugees yesterday afternoon. One official said he was due to leave

for Johannesburg yesterday to contact the Johannesburg office to make arrangements for the refugees regarding settlement.

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Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall mortality system are comparable for whites, a broad category the mortality rates Table II provides the proportional diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds', and Africans. Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Asian communities, Cerebrovascular and Latory Diseases in the 'coloured' and Africans.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians the white community is suicide, while For Africans, the latter is

The expectation for life at birth are 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6 an expectation of life for urban Africa large measure of migration. The chance of life for women in comparison to men. However, what is of interest life for the three communities. At ratios are 1:0,91 0,76 for males and of 45 these are 1.0,91.0,86 for male. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged males and females, a difference which infant mortality rate in this community. Asian females have the worst expectation communities, which is in marked contrast at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that women have the highest mortality rate digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

BPC seeking help from South Africa, claims Jonathan

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Zakhele Post

MASERU — The Lesotho Government yesterday claimed that the leader of the exiled section of the Basotho Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, was "seeking the assistance of Pretoria to try and overthrow the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan."

A Radio Lesotho broadcast said here yesterday that Mr Mokhehle's friends and collaborators

"would be well-advised to note that his efforts to subvert the Government will be resisted with even greater determination."

Referring to Basotho who had sought political asylum in South Africa, the radio said Basotho claiming to be members of the BCP had been living for months on farms in the Free State, which they used as "bases."

Meanwhile another

seven refugees who arrived at Clarens during the night said they heard shooting at Sagaria Village.

The group consisted of four men, a woman and her two children.

CHILDREN

They said they had been able to carry the children across the Caledon River because the water level had dropped.

Like those who had crossed before them, the newcomers also told of Lesotho police hunting for alleged BCP supporters.

Importance of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal importance. Within the category of Infectious rhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most interesting. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory. What is also of interest is the relatively

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical

the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. entation of the cause specific mortality data as proportions conceals a certain amount of information. Table I detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian communities.

rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortality rates for the major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be the relatively minor proportional contribution made by higher in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for higher than those of the whites. The reason for this is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic diseases in the 'coloured' community. In

The plight of the ¹⁶⁷ Lesotho refugees

THE about 60 people who fled from Lesotho to the Free State this week do not yet know what the South African Government plans to do with them.

They are staying on a farm in the Clarens district of the Free State and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development are investigating their plight. The Red Cross has offered aid

They do not want to return to Lesotho and there is speculation that they may be allowed to settle in the Qwa-Qwa homeland. However, a senior official in the homeland said yesterday that he had no knowledge of this.

The refugees accuse members of the Lesotho mobile police unit of having committed atrocities in a crackdown on the opposition Basotho Congress Party. The police have denied this.

Farmers in the Clarens area have ridiculed a claim by Lesotho radio that their farms have been used as bases by BCP members.

Most of the refugees are women and children

— POST Africa News Service.

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Argus
30 July 78

Tents and food for Lesotho refugees

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA —The Lesotho refugees who fled into South Africa this week have been moved from the Clarens district to an open area in a black Bethlehem township.

A spokesman at the South African Police directorate of public relations said the South African Defence Force had provided 12 tents to house the 62 refugees.

FOOD

The Department of Co-operation and Development was supplying food and had approached the Red Cross for food and bedding.

The refugees have been staying on Madrid farm, owned by Mr George Mousley and on a neighbouring farm, Sunnyside, north of the Lesotho border.

CRACKDOWN

The refugees — men, women and children — claimed they were machine-gunned by the Lesotho police. They were fleeing the apparently bloody police crackdown on dissidents in northern Lesotho.

This police action in the north follows a renewed outbreak of violence last week in which Chief Lepatoa Mofu and an 18-year-old girl were murdered.

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs is deciding the refugees' fates

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively

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BCP runaways tell how five drowned

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE 62 Basotoland Congress Party (BCP) members who sought refuge at an Orange Free State farm, described to POST how their five companions drowned while trying to swim across a flooded Caledon River while being pursued by the Lesotho Mobile Police Unit.

The 62, who include children as young as eight months, are now being housed by Mr. George Mousley at his Madrid farm in Clarens, near the Lesotho border.

The refugees said the incident happened last Saturday when members of the BCP with their families fled from torture and arrests by the Lesotho Mobile Unit police which started earlier that day.

One elderly woman, Mrs. Mohoto Legoalu, said her teenage son was one of the five people who drowned. Mrs. Legoalu wept as she related the incident.

She said she and her son, Paulo Legoalu and their family fled their home when the Lesotho police and soldiers raided members of the BCP in the villages of Sagaria and Butha Buthe last Saturday afternoon.

She said her family decided to flee Lesotho when members of the Mobile Unit had shot 10 other members of the BCP. Her family was tipped off that the police were also looking for them.

"While other members decided to hide themselves at the nearby mountains, my family decided to cross into South Africa. It had been raining and the Caledon River was flooded.

"As we tried to cross the river, my son and four other people drowned. We could not help them as police were hot on our heels. We managed to cross and left them struggling," she sobbed.

Another refugee, Paska Molahla, said he left his family in Lesotho and fled to South Africa when he heard that Lesotho police were after him. He said he managed to flee when the police and soldiers raided a church.

"The Caledon River was in flood and I could not swim across to South Africa. I hid myself under the rocks near the river until the following morning when I managed to cross over," he added.

Mr. Paulo Matsoho said he decided to flee after watching police shooting his friend to death. He said he had been with his friend, Phillip

Molahla at his home when the Mobile Unit Police arrived. They called Molahla outside and fired at him three times.

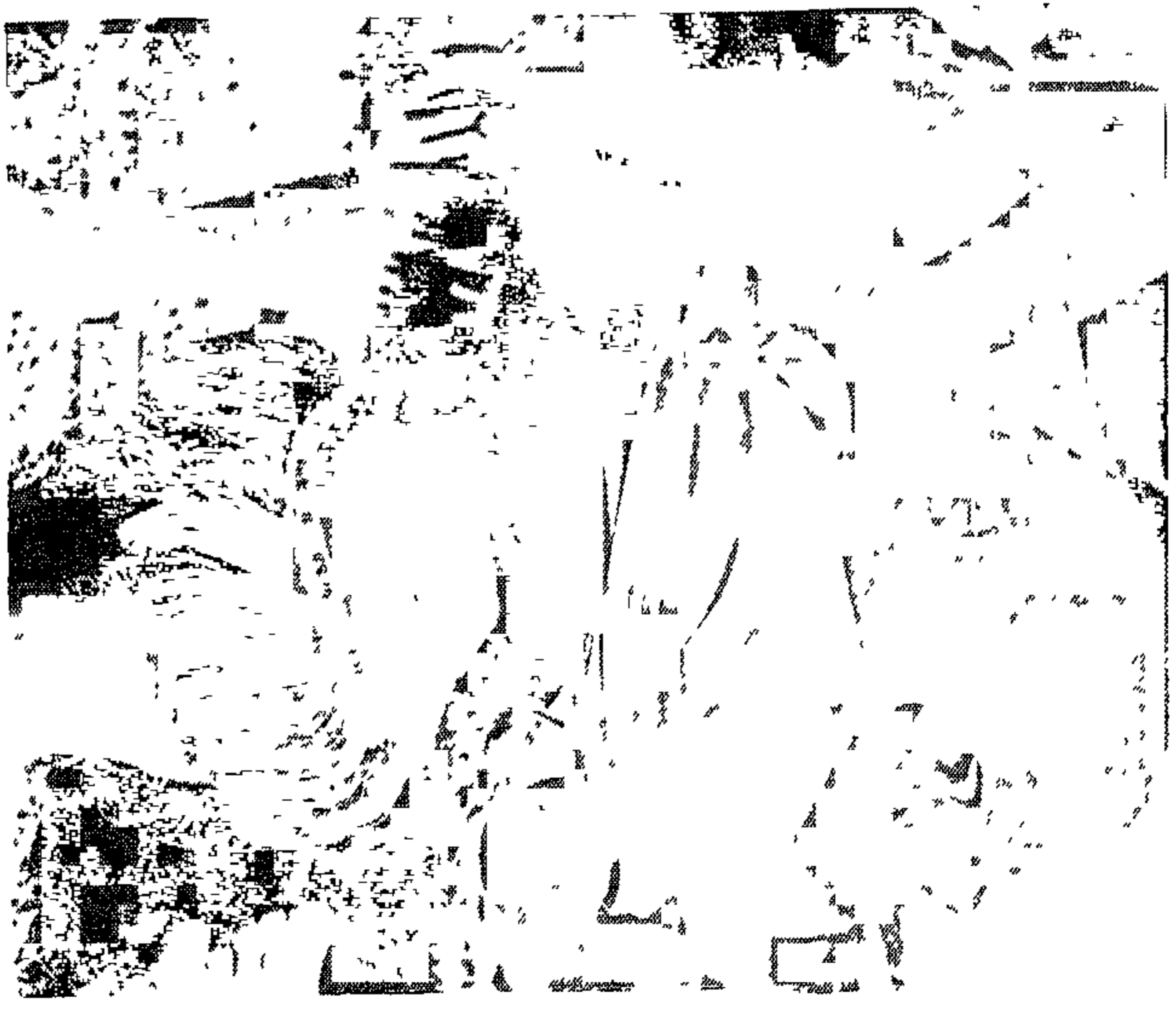
"I was so shocked that I headed straight for the Caledon River where I crossed the border into South Africa," he added.

Meanwhile, the South African Government is discussing the future of the refugees, according to the Liaison Officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr. J. Jorke.

He said in the meantime, the Government provides the refugees with food "according to the international standard."



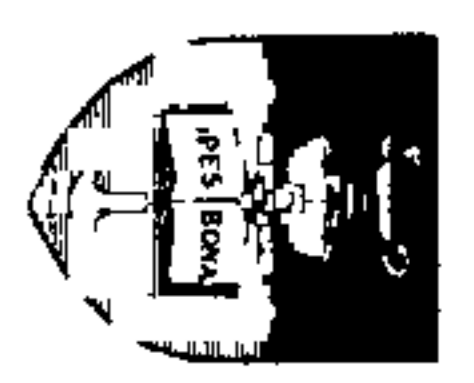
Mr. George Mousley talking to the refugees at his farm.



Lebogang Moleke, one of the children among the refugees.



Mr. Paulo Motshogo . . . saw his friend being shot.



Lesotho says guerillas using SA explosives

SAW
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The Star's Africa News Service
MASERU — Anti-Government guerillas have used South African-made explosives in attacks on strategic targets in Lesotho, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Khetla Rakhetla, said yesterday.

He said in an interview that Lesotho authorities were holding explosives with South African markings which had been seized in guerilla caches and at the scene of their strikes.

He made his claims to substantiate the official view that insurgents loyal to Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled wing of the opposition Basuto Congress Party were being allowed to use South Africa as a springboard for attacks on Lesotho.

He said security forces had also seized lengths of fuse cord apparently made for the South African Army.

Mr Rakhetla claimed

that guerillas fleeing the Lesotho police had crossed the South African border and had got away in a waiting car.

He also said that after the recent murders of

Chief Mou and an 18-year-old girl in the northern area guerillas were seen celebrating their victory on a hilltop on the South African side of the frontier.

HOT PURSUIT

Matters were so serious, Mr Rakhetla said, that had Lesotho been stronger it would have "considered hot pursuit after all the South Africans do it".

But he conceded that surrounded as she was by South Africa there was little Lesotho could do.

At least two messages had been sent to the South African Government, but so far there had been no reply.

Mr Rakhetla also said Mr Mokhehle's followers had held meetings and raised funds among the 100 000 Lesotho citizens working mainly on the mines in South Africa. This had happened particularly in the Germiston area.

1 flour
1 vinegar
1 water. Mix well, sugar and vinegar, the cooked beans

Filling:
grated onion } fry
chopped up green pepper } lightly
chopped parsley }
tinned tomato puree }
cheese (grated) - mix some
into mixture and sprinkle
some on top when finished

Pop back into oven for a few minutes

THIS MACARONI CHEESE IS DELICIOUS AND NOT STUCK EITHER

pklt macaroni or spaghetti
hachever preferred - 1
se spaghetti
ces of margarine/butter

ase pie dish and line with cooked spaghetti which has been washed cold water to remove all stickiness. Add layer of tomatoes - led, and grated cheese, salt, pepper, oreganum - sprinkle of this, dots of butter/margarine, fill dish with layers of tomatoes, ghatti, cheese, etc. Top layer is cheese with knobs of butter e and there. Bake in 350 of oven for 1/2 hour.

Mrs V. Eyles, Pinelands

SPRING GREEN SALAD
1 medium size Lettuce
2 onions
parsley

May Bennett, Ridgeworth
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

CHINESE OMELETTE
1 tin chinese vegetables
1 heaped t flour
salt and pepper, butter

Mrs G. Drury, East London
2 T soy sauce
8 oz cooked, chopped chicken
2 eggs

Strain liquid from vegetables, heat it and add to soy sauce mixture. Cook until smooth and thick, then add vegetables chicken. Season. Beat the eggs with 1 T cold water, melt a butter in an omelette pan and make a thin omelette. Turn hacken mixture into a small serving dish and top with the

flour } rub together
butter }
to mix to a spreading consistency

Val Sutton, Claremont
pinch of salt
1 egg
1 t baking powder

for + 10 minutes in a hot oven.

A TASTY SUPPER DISH

Turn out the contents of a tin of baked beans into a casserole dish. Add in layers, grated cheese, sliced tomatoes and rashers of bacon. Bake in the oven until the bacon is crisp.

SUNDAY POST

Sunday, December 2, 1979

The guy with the cash pulls the strings

PRETORIA is largely responsible for the chaos prevailing in two neighbouring territories — Lesotho and Transkei.

In the case of the first, a despotic ruler is terrorising his people because he fears being opposed

In the case of the second, a powerful clique and their friends have allowed this pathetic apology for a "country" to be virtually deprived of whatever assets it had at the beginning and have thereby allowed it to be brought close to bankruptcy

The current regimes in Lesotho and Transkei were set up and have been kept in power with Pretoria's help for one main purpose: it knew both would "respect" South Africa's wishes on a variety of diplomatic and political questions, and that they would be "co-operative" when the need arose.

But it never paid any attention to the ability or ethics of its appointees. Now these countries are suffering.

What has this ingenious strategy cost?

Leabua Jonathan has ruled Lesotho for nine years. He seized power in 1970 after aborting the elections in that year. Since then the country has rarely been at rest, with the Mobile Police Unit forever efficiently dealing with any threat of opposition.

In 1974 Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the opposition Basotoland Congress Party, fled into exile after apparently trying to stage a coup.

This week refugees from the tiny country were escaping across the border into South Africa as a result of growing unrest said to have begun in April. They brought with them tales of bloodshed and murder.

Transkei has had only three years as an "independent state", but the talk in Umtata, even in government circles, is that unless it can raise a considerable loan soon it will be bankrupt in months. Three bankrupt in months

Yesterday, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, announced that his country was gaining new and important contacts in Europe "because existing business contacts there were happy with the stability that distinguished Transkei from many African states".

But one wonders whether these contacts are aware of the enormous difference in living standards between government ministers and the average Transkeian family trying to avoid unemployment and to keep pace with an accelerating cost of living, or whether they were told about the enormous power of the Transkei Development Corporation, or of some of the unwritten conditions that have been laid down before certain businesses can operate in Umtata and Butterworth, or whether they were put FULLY in the picture concerning the circumstances surrounding the detention and pending trial of Chief Sabata, and the public anger it has caused?

Were they informed as to precisely how Transkei maintains the "stability" they admire so much?

More important, was any indication given of the true state of Transkei's finances?

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has expressed surprise at the amount of suspicion there is in the black community concerning his vision of a "constellation" of southern African states.

Looking at Lesotho and Transkei, and seeing what they have come to — given their obvious close ties with Pretoria — should dispell that surprise.

The REALITY of southern African diplomacy — no matter how many high-sounding motives and good intentions are uttered — is that it is the guy with the money who pulls the strings.

In this part of Africa, South Africa has the money and there is no way it will not influence events here to its own political advantage, as it has done in Lesotho and Transkei, without there being any guarantee that it will take into account the consequences of its manipulations.

There is also another reason why blacks in South Africa are concerned about the Prime Minister's proposal.

The majority of governments in southern Africa are short of money, and they all have dealings, in one way or another, with Pretoria already. So to become part of such a constellation might not seem to them to be such a bad thing.

But it is a picture that could grow increasingly gloomy for the average person.

Many flee to escape gun battles and bombings

Lesotho refugees

tell of murder IN

the mountains

Tribune Reporters

VOTERS' rolls of the abortive 1970 Lesotho elections are being used by the mobile police unit in their brutal campaign against members of the opposition Basotho Congress Party.

These claims were made by some of the 62 members of the party who fled to South Africa this week.

The refugees related tales of horror in Lesotho where the police are reported to be conducting a campaign of killings, torture and arrests against members of the BCP.

The alleged atrocities occurred mainly in the villages of Sakarea and Butha-Butha.

Five mineworkers were dragged from a bus on the road near Sakarea and shot and the whole village was threatened with death if the murderers of Chief Mepatoa Mou and an 18-year-old girl last week were not named.

BCP members were interrogated, tortured and shot, it is reported and in some cases their relatives were also shot.

Confusion and panic reigned as exhausted families described a BCP witch-hunt carried out by the paramilitary police force on villagers in the towering Maluti Mountains.

One elderly Basotho said he had left behind a son, bleeding his life away from bullet wounds.

A bulwer, Baseka Malhla, 39, said two policemen carrying sub-machine guns, arrived in Sakarea on Thursday last week.

"They had lists of all BCP members in the village and proceeded to terrorise and arrest people belonging to the party."

"I ran away when my friend was shot in front of me," said Mr Malhla.

Clark Mokoena, 18, said: "They dragged my grandfather from his house and set it alight before shooting him at point-blank range."

Another refugee, Kaiser Mosolatang, 46, said his son Philip was shot when he refused to disclose his father's whereabouts.

Pointing to the Malutis in the background, in the direction of Sakarea, Mr M Mohlakooa, 30, said: "We're not going back there for a very long time."

South African Police are patrolling the border where a large number of Basotho are believed to have sought refuge in the rugged countryside.

Reports filtering through from Butha-Butha, say more policemen have arrived there and in Sakarea and are patrolling the villages. No new reports of killings had been received said Mr Molhla.

Meanwhile the



Chief Leabua Jonathan . . . well in the saddle and holding a tight rein on opposition attempts to oust him

refugees have been moved to an open area in a Bethlehem township.

The South African Defence Force has provided tents to house the refugees.

The Department of Co-operation and Development was supplying food and has approached the Red Cross for food and sleeping equipment.

In a Lesotho Radio statement, the Commissioner of Police, Major General S. R. Matela denied a report that 50 members of the BCP had been killed.

There had been no clashes between police and BCP supporters, he insisted, although a government spokesman said "insurgents" of Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled section of the BCP had been seen training in "subversive activities", on two farms in the Clarens area.

The flight of refugees across the Caledon River is yet another sign that a deadly power struggle is growing in Lesotho.

The challenge comes, according to the government, from the exiled faction of the BCP led by Ntsu Mokhehle.

The bomb blasts, assassinations and gun

battles in the mountains in the past few months are other indications of a growing challenge to Chief Leabua Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party.

The strength of the Mokhehle faction's challenge and the extent of its support among the people are hard to judge, especially as there has been no test of the public's wishes since Prime Minister Jonathan aborted the 1970 election and took power by decree ever since.

Mr Mokhehle fled the country in 1974 after an apparent coup attempt, with armed attacks on police stations, was beaten down by the powerful police force that is loyal to Chief Jonathan.

On the surface Lesotho remains tranquil. The roulette wheels keep spinning at the casino in Maseru and tourists continue to stream to the mountain resorts.

There are few armed security force men visible on the streets, even in Butha Buthe.

Yet the growing violence attests to an increasingly determined challenge to the government.

• Ntsu Makhehle, exiled leader of the Basotho Congress Party. According to the Lesotho Government it is his party followers who are responsible for the recent bombings and killings.

'STRIKE BASES IN SOUTH AFRICA'

Tribune Reporter

WIDESPREAD allegations of atrocities and counter-claims that guerrillas are using South Africa as a springboard for strikes into violence-torn Lesotho emerge as scores of refugees continue to flee the tiny mountainous kingdom.

With continuing violence and armed clashes between the opposition Basuto Congress Party guerrillas and Lesotho paramilitary police, tense diplomatic relations between Lesotho and South Africa have deteriorated rapidly with Lesotho virtually accusing her neighbour of giving the BCP tacit support.

The BCP in turn has accused the Lesotho Government of using the abortive 1970 election voters rolls to ferret out members of the BCP in a murderous witch hunt.

In an interview with the Tribune's Africa News Service Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Khetla Rakhetla said insurgents loyal to Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled wing of the BCP in a murderous use South Africa as a springboard for strikes into Lesotho.

He said security forces had captured explosives with South African markings on, and lengths of fuse cord apparently made for the South African Army at the scene of guerilla raids.

"If Lesotho were stronger we would consider a hot pursuit policy into South Africa. After all, the South Africans do it."

Mr Rakhetla claimed further:

- that guerrillas fleeing the Lesotho police had crossed the South African border and sped away in a waiting car;
- that after the recent murders of Chief Mepatoa Mou and a 18-year-old girl guerrillas were seen celebrating their victory on a hilltop on the South African side of the frontier; and
- at least two messages had been sent to the South African Government concerning the serious situation but so far there had been no reply.

However, Lesotho officials are hard put to explain why South Africa would support the militant left wing activities of the BCP whose guerrillas are reported to have been trained by South Africa's banned Pan African Congress.

Critical of South Africa as he is, a Government under Chief Leabua Jonathan is likely to be more acceptable to the South African authorities than a BCP government.

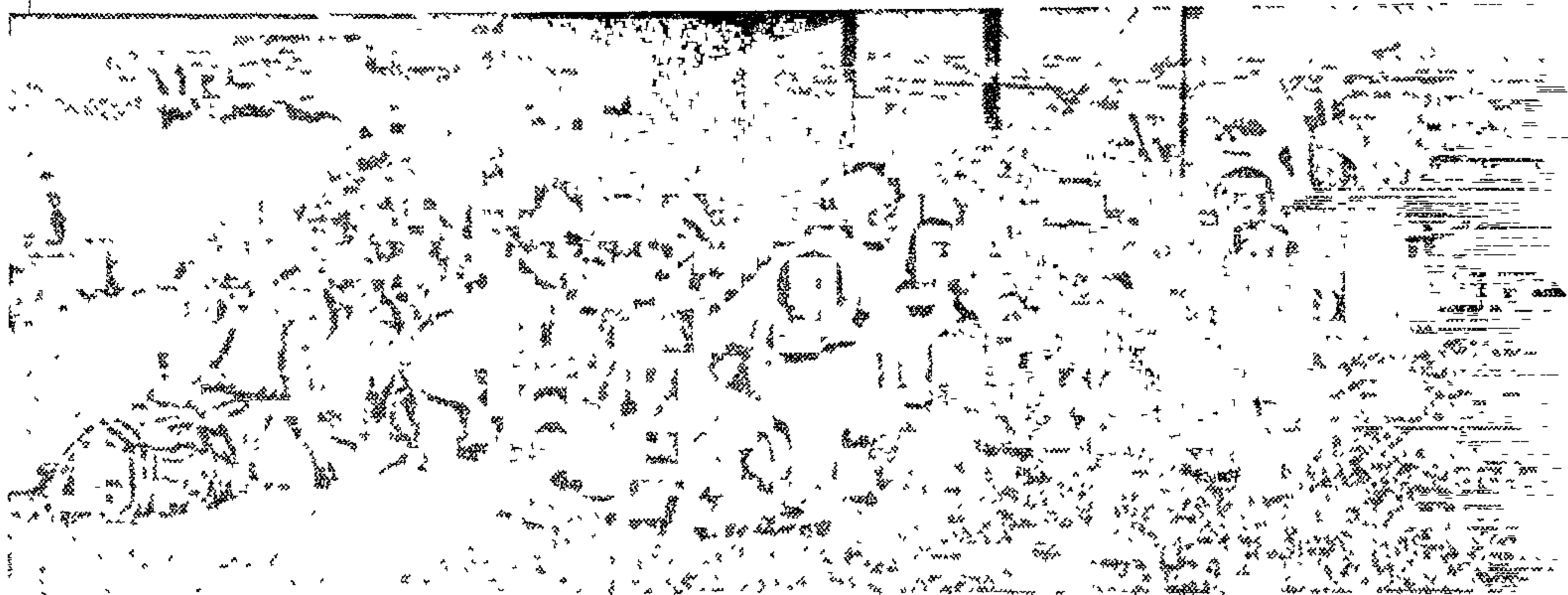
"We think the South African government would like a different government in Maseru," Mr Rakhetla said.

A spokesman for the South African police said they were still patrolling the Lesotho border where scores of Basuto are believed to be seeking refuge in the rugged countryside.

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In Maseru the roulette wheel still spins merrily

tell of murder ir



A group of Lesotho refugees who crossed the swollen Caledon River to escape the killings

IC PURSUIT IN THE MALUTI MOUNTAINS

ops who murdered man's son used corpse as bait to

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2/12/79
167

...died body of a boy
...used by sadistic
...men as the bait to
...in an ambush high
...uti mountains.

Phillip Molahloa lay in
...side his mountain-side
...as policemen hid in the
...his father to fetch him
...villagers not to touch
...Mosalandini came to
...came
...villagers at Thakabanha near
...already heard of the Lesotho
...campaign against mem-
...Basutoland Congress Par-

...sadful day 18-year-old Clark
...grandfather die. It took three
...unit bullets to kill him
...where the mobile unit was
...five They hauled five people
...bus and gunned them down
...unconfirmed reports of simi-
...discriminate killings were
...coming in late yesterday.
...were, however, men,
...and children who lived to
...tale.
...of them had by Wednesday
...already hiked across the
...hiking mountain crags and
...waded, children clinging to
...their backs, across a rain-
...swollen Caledon River to an
...uncertain future in South
...Africa

The testimony of these peo-
ple was this week given to the
Sunday Times in the face of
bland denials from the Lesotho
Government

They also told their story to
South African Security Branch
and officials from the Depart-
ment of Co-operation and De-
velopment

At their makeshift refugee
camp on Mr George Mousley's
farm "Madrid", near Clarens
in the Free State, an eyewit-
ness, Mr Malefetsane Setente,
said in an affidavit

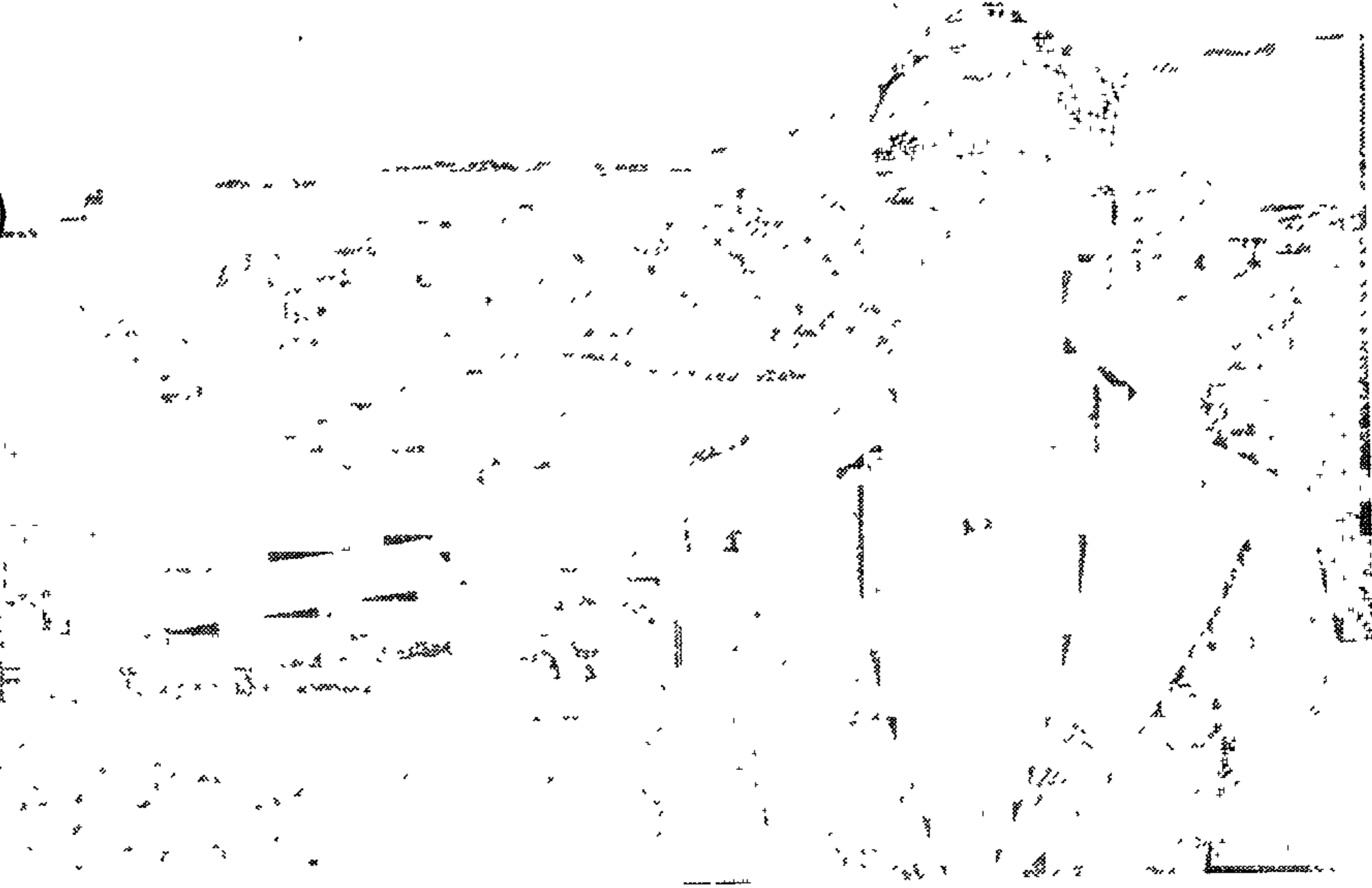
"I saw Phillip (Molahloa)
shot and killed by two soldiers
"The police shot him at
point-blank range three times I
ran away"

He signed the affidavit with
a cross and added his passport
number B121961

Phillip's father takes up the
tale

"It all happened on Saturday,
November 25 We were attend-
ing a church service when sud-
denly we heard a gun fire A
worshipper, Mrs Madiboa Mo-
fokeng, rushed into the church
screaming "The soldiers have
killed Phillip the soldiers
have killed Phillip

"There was pandemonium as
our people ran away We did
not know where they were com-



Pastor Paseka Molahloa — police gunfire and screaming women interrupted his service

ing from Women grabbed their
children and fled into the bush
The soldiers shot my boy three
times and left him lying on
the ground

"They gave orders that no-
body should touch his body He
lay there like a dog till the next
day

"The police did this because
they wanted me I don't know
why they wanted me I just
know they wanted to kill me

yes I am a supporter of the
BCP I don't hide that fact

"But I have not hidden
bombs I have never seen a
bomb in my life

"I am just a simple man, but
I do know that there is some-
thing wrong with the govern-
ment Where can people in the
mountains find bombs?"

Jackals

"The big people in Maseru
should stop using us as an ex-
cuse for their problems We are
tired of being ruled by people
who show no feeling for the
man in the hills"

As if to explain his own in-
stinct for survival the old man
looks at us with a plea of un-
derstanding in his eyes and
says "My heart is still bleed-
ing I cannot forgive the man
who killed my boy they are
like jackals

An 18-year-old youth was
equally scared

He is Clark Motjatji who told
the Sunday Times exactly how
his grandfather died

"I was in the kraal with my
grandfather, Mohu Mohu, when
the soldiers arrived They
banged on the door of our
house They were shouting
'Come on open up' I was terri-
fied I didn't open Then they
blasted the door with their
guns

"I still refused to show my
face Then they threw matches
into our thatched roof I ran out
when the roof was about to

collapse My grandfather fol-
lowed me But he was old and
he couldn't run fast enough

"They shot at him with many
bullets and he fell down I
ran away because they started
shooting at me too I slept in
the bush

"The following morning I
went with other people who
also ran away from the po-
lice"

Pastor Paseka Molahloa,
leader of the 600-strong Chris-
tian Apostolic Church, told the
Sunday Times about the events
leading to his flight from the
country he loves

"I was conducting a service
when the police came My ser-
mon was interrupted by a wom-
an who screamed "The sol-
diers have killed Phillip

Mr Molahloa said he escaped
with his seven-year-old son Mo-
ses and Silas Msalandini and
crossed the Caledon River into
South Africa

"There we almost lost our
lives We tried three times to
cross The third time we were

carried away by the current
but we held hands and strug-
gled to the other side

He said they slept in the
bush, hiding from roving sol-
diers searching for runaways

"We saw two soldiers beat-
ing the bush looking for us We
thank God for our deliverance

"We walked until we found
the farmer who is looking after
us"

Tortured

Mr Tsuati Makamole (65)
told the Sunday Times how he
and Mr Kaiser Mosalandini,
the father of the shot boy Phil-
lip, were tortured by the Le-
sotho police after they had been
arrested in connection with a
bomb incident

He said that from October 24
to October 26 they were inter-
rogated by police who used
pliers to pull out chunks of
their beards

"They punched and kicked us
demanding that we tell the

truth They kept asking what
we knew about the bombs
where were the bombs we re-
ceived from BCP men?"

The raggle-taggle bunch of
blanket-draped refugees told
their story to a background of
clashes between the BCP led by
the self-exiled Dr Ntsu Mok-
hehle and Prime Minister Lea-
bua Jonathan's ruling party

Bitter in-fighting between the
two groups has lasted since
Chief Jonathan seized power
amid an election that Dr Mok-
hehle was convinced he would
win in 1970

Since then Dr Mokhehle has
fled to Dar-es-Salaam and his
followers have taken to the
hills

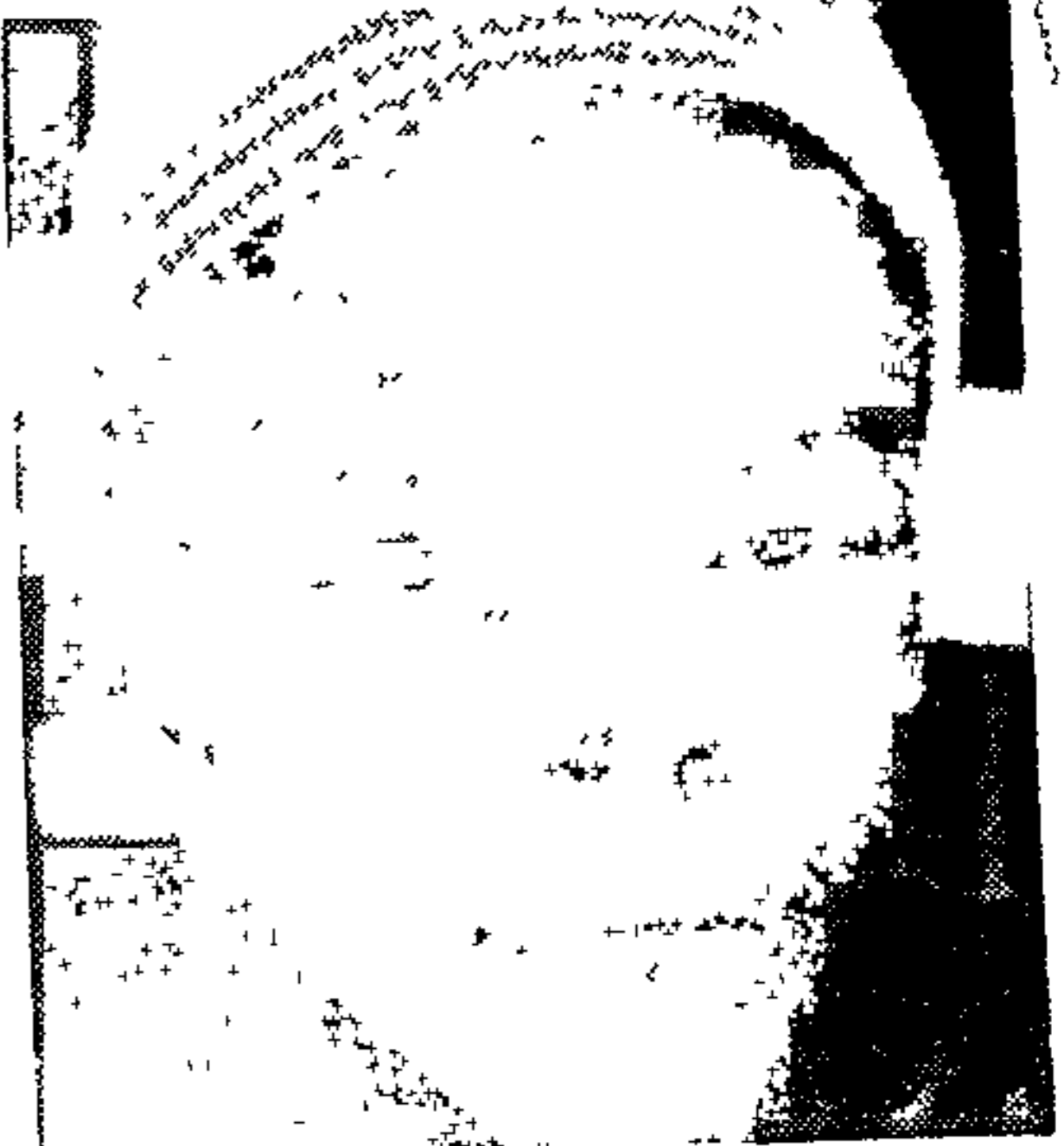
Pastor Molahloa sums up the
position of the Opposition in
Lesotho

"We have no leader, no guns
and where is the King he is
in London studying"

But as he sits on a South
African farm near Clarens,
Pastor Molahloa is convinced
"the people will rise"



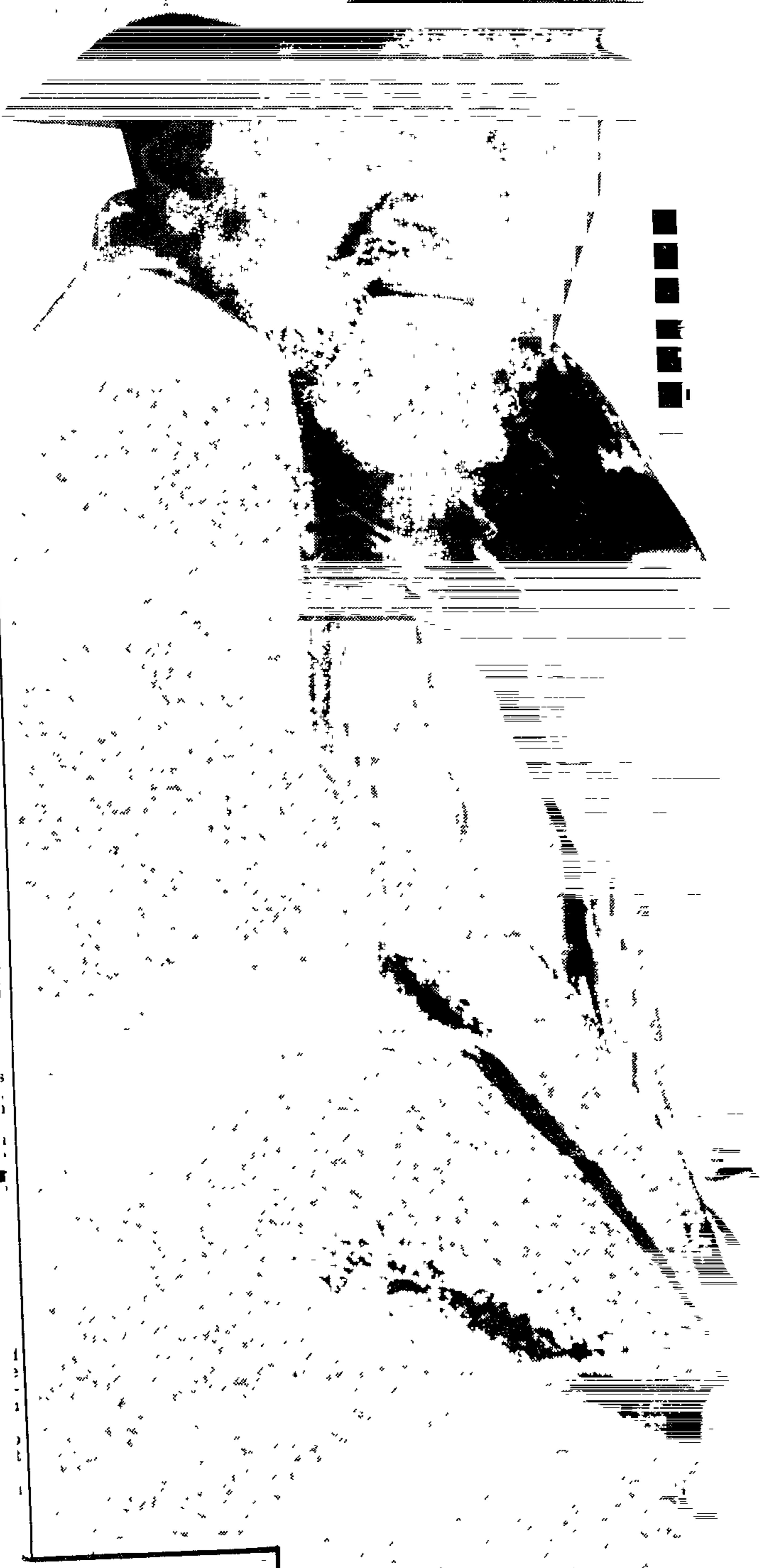
Mr Setente watched as two soldiers gunned down young Phillip



Teenager Clark Motjatji saw police cut down his grandfather

SUNDAY TIMES SPECIAL REPORT

**SELWYN
TAIT**
took the
pictures



**Kaiser Mosalandini — the police waited for him to
knew that it was a trap and fled to**

SA'S tough line is making it tougher for

LESOTHO

PW's plan means hob-nobbing with apartheid'

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS, EUGENE HUGO and ENOCH DUMA

A MAJOR South African policy switch is believed to be at the root of Chief Leabua Jonathan's problems with a growing revolt in Lesotho

Informed sources said the change was "designed to bring home some of the realities of life" to one of South Africa's harshest critics.

In the past Pretoria had always been "diligent in handing over Chief Jonathan's political opponents and in helping to 'protect his back in his running battle with the Basotho Congress Party

In return, Chief Jonathan was

BY EUGENE HUGO and ENOCH DUMA

THE LESOTHO Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, yesterday rejected Mr P W Botha's plans for a constellation of Southern African states.

He said that Lesotho could not join a military pact in defence of apartheid and it could not be seen to be "hob-nobbing with the creations of apartheid like the Transkei and BophuthaT's."

The only basis on which Lesotho could participate in Mr Botha's plans would be in an economic constellation, which would not include "bantus-

Mr Molapo said "We will not work with homeland leaders like Matanzima and Mangope. We will not touch those creations of apartheid," he said.

Although he emphasised that Lesotho could not join a Southern African defence pact, Mr Molapo said this did not mean he wanted any state to attack South Africa.

"If only South Africa would realise that Lesotho is not an enemy we just hate apartheid. If apartheid were to go, South Africa would be a great country."

"I wish apartheid would go the way of all flesh."

Mr Molapo denied that the constellation of Southern African states had been discussed with Lesotho at a Pretoria meeting recently.

He said there had been a customs union meeting which Lesotho attended. "But they have not discussed this constellation idea with us."

"How can Africa not regard it poorly if Lesotho is seen to be hob-nobbing with apartheid?" asked Mr Molapo, adding that his Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, had managed to retain the regard of Africa, even though he was supposedly a hostage of South Africa.

always in the vanguard of UN action against South Africa

In the latest flare-up in the mountain kingdom, however, South Africa has deliberately accommodated refugees from Chief Jonathan's forces and, it is believed, in informed Pretoria circles that it will only revise its attitude if the Lesotho Prime Minister publicly asks for help from the country he has persistently castigated in the international arena.

African countries were too prepared to harbour terrorists and then to over-react against any retaliatory action, the Sunday Times was told

The murdered man who was used as bait: Page 19

"The time has come to demonstrate in a practical way just what it means to be the victim in a situation like this."

South Africa had for years done what it could to stabilise Chief Jonathan's shaky rule — but now he would have to learn what it meant to live in a neighbourhood

Foreign Affairs sources refused to comment on the issue, but said that the situation was being closely watched

But Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Charles Molapo, showed no signs of

bending and heaped blame on South Africa for the unrest in his country. He told Sunday Times reporters Eugene Hugo and Enoch Duma that the Basotho Congress Party (BCP) insurgents were being trained on two farms in South Africa, claiming that his government knew too much of the association between exiled BCP leader Dr Ntso Mokhehle and the Department of National Security (Dons).

He said that South Africa was being used as a springboard for insurgents' attack in Lesotho then run back to the SA side where they take refuge on farms, he said. He challenged South African Foreign Minister Mr P W Botha to agree to the principle of 'hot pursuit', being applied by Lesotho 'exactly the same way South Africa is doing it'.

The Lesotho Foreign Minister made his amazing accusations after Lesotho refugees had earlier this week fled across the Caledon river to South Africa with eyewitness accounts of the alleged deaths of a number of BCP supporters at the hands of the police in the troubled Butha Buthe area.

This region in northern Lesotho — a BCP stronghold — is being treated as an operational area by the Lesotho Government with mobile unit policemen sweeping the Maluti mountains.

From the area came reports of regular clashes between insurgents and police.

Although the Lesotho capital, Maseru, shows no outward sign of unrest, the sensitivity of the situation in the northern areas is demonstrated by the authorities' reluctance to allow foreign journalists to



Mr Charles Molapo, Lesotho Foreign Minister, interviewed in his supermarket

Lenec

Mr Molapo denied however, that police were involved in any purge of BCP supporters

But in Lesotho this week the Sunday Times was told of a 'hit list' which, informants claimed, had been drawn up by top government aides of Chief Jonathan

Informants showed the Sunday Times a circular, warning BCP leader Dr Ntsu Mokhehle and his supporters that they would be eliminated

BCP supporters also made these allegations

● The Lesotho Mobile Unit was conducting a campaign of terror among the mountain people who oppose the government

● During the last two months police had shot BCP supporters and disposed of the bodies in the Mokokare River

Missing

● At least seven people were missing

Speaking to the Sunday Times at his supermarket at Maputsoae, near the Ficksburg border post, Mr Molapo insisted that despite attacks by BCP insurgents, Lesotho was a peaceful country

He denied that the government was "hunting down BCP supporters

Mr Molapo said "South Africa comes out with the story of the refugees to cover themselves

Refugee stream sign of Lesotho power struggle

3/12/79

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The **Star's** Africa News Service

The flight of refugees across the Caledon River is yet another sign that a deadly power struggle is growing in Lesotho

Bomb blasts, assassinations and gun battles in the mountains in the past few months are other indications of a growing challenge to Chief Leabua Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party.

The challenge comes, according to the government, from the exiled faction of the Basotholand Congress Party led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

Since the insurgency began to pick up momentum in April, five civilians and one policeman have been killed and seven other people injured, according to government sources

At least 19 BCP insurgent deaths are claimed by the government.

SWEPT AWAY

Refugees fleeing this week into the Free State from what they say is a police crackdown on BCP supporters in the Butha Buthe area claim that at least eight civilians were shot dead and six swept away as they tried to ford the flooded Caledon.

The authorities in Maseru have denied the killings but no journalists have been able to get into the Butha Buthe area.

The strength of the Mokhehle faction's challenge and the extent of its support among the

people are hard to judge, especially as there has been no test of the public's wishes since Prime Minister Jonathan aborted the 1970 election and took power. He has ruled virtually by decree ever since.

Mr Mokhehle fled the country in 1974 after an apparent attempt at a coup, with armed attacks on police stations, had been beaten down by the powerful police force that gives its loyalty to Chief Jonathan.

EXILE

The government began alerting Basotho to the possibility of insurgency more than a year ago, claiming the BCP was recruiting men on the South African mines and elsewhere and training them in foreign countries for attempts to overthrow Chief Jonathan's government.

The government's predictions came true with a wave of violence that included blowing up part of the Maseru Post Office and power lines near the capital, and attempts to blow up bridges.

On the surface, Lesotho remains tranquil. The roulette wheels keep spinning at the casino in Maseru and tourists continue to stream to the mountain resorts.

Yet the growing violence attests to an increasingly determined challenge to the government

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A TOTAL 36 more members of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) have fled Lesotho and joined the 92 other Basotho who sought refuge on his farm Madrid in the Ciskei district, Mr George B Mousley said yesterday.

Mr Mousley told DOD that the 92 refugees were yesterday removed to Bethlehem by officials of the Department of Co-

operation and Development

○ Meanwhile, the family of Lesotho's opposition Basutoland Congress Party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and supporters of his party have been threatened with assassination in anonymous leaflets widely distributed in Ma-

seru at the weekend

Mr Mokhehle is in exile in Tanzania.

The leaflets said all members of Mr Mokhehle's party would be destroyed "like bugs".

The names of some prominent Basotho who are alleged to be feeding

Congress Party insurgents are also mentioned in the leaflet.

They include: Mr G M Koliang, a Maseru lawyer, Mr Edgar Motuba, the editor of a fortnightly newspaper Leselinyana La Lesotho, and Mr M Mabote, the principal of Pheka High School.

LESOTHO

COPS

a deficit of 3,7 years in 1979 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Journal, R (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2 ibid.

Power is the root of the Lesotho feud

Post 4/12/79
167

THE renewed feud-ing in the Lesotho mountains which has left an estimated 10 civilians dead and driven about 60 refugees into exile has its roots in the most extraordinary political tangle in Southern Africa.

The issue is power, but there are few absolutes to the dispute. This is not a Mozambique or Angola or Zambia where there are one party states and where the opposition is banned, it is not a Zimbabwe-Rhodesia where tribalism and hatred of white minority rule lent the struggle clearer perspectives, but neither is it an open democracy like Botswana.

Instead the mountain kingdom, perched on the saw toothed Malutis, teeters in a political vacuum increasingly split open by violence.

The principal opponen's are Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister and leader of the Basotho National Party (BNP) and Ntsu Mokhehle, leader in exile of the Basotho Congress Party (BCP).

ANIMOSITY

Their animosity smoulders back a long way. Mr Mokhehle, a dedicated Pan Africanist in those days, was the major political leaders in Lesotho, nevertheless his radical politics including strong attacks on Church and chiefs, failed to appeal in the elections of the year before independence — and



Ntsu Mokhehle the BCP leader who fled into exile in 1971.

Chief Jonathan swept to power with the support primarily of Catholics and peasants

In 1970 came new elections and uproar. A few days after the polling, when the government's last released tally was 23 seats each with 14 still to come, Mr Mokhehle announced that in fact his party had won 33 seats to the government's 23 with four still to come.

SUSPENDED

The same day Chief Jonathan suspended the constitution, announced a state of emergency and said the election was annulled because of BCP intimidation tactics and electoral irregularities

Mr Mokhehle was detained and only released in mid 1971. In Maseru today government officials show a document dated April 30, 1970 and bearing the signatures of Mr Mokhehle, Chief Jonathan and two other political leaders who contested the elections, which states: "After a lengthy discussion . . . we the undersigned have agreed that the Lesotho elections of January 27 be disregarded."

Government officials say this proves that Chief Jonathan did not act unilaterally and say Mr Mokhehle has never contested the validity of the document

BCP supporters in Lesotho today however point out that Mr Mokhehle had been in detention for three months when he signed

Prime Minister Jonathan virtually ruled by decree until 1973 when an interim national assembly was established.

Opposition sources say the BCP was invited to participate but that while Mr Mokhehle was still awaiting a reply to a request for further details, the BNP simply pushed ahead.

The BCP was assigned a minority 18 seats (and two minor parties a further six between them) in the Assembly. Members were nominated to the new parliament.



Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister and leader of the ruling BNP.

One man from each of the three opposition parties was appointed to the cabinet (the BCP leader, Mr Gerard Ramoreboh is Minister of Justice) and government sources say this proves that Lesotho has a government of national unity.

BCP sources however say Mr Ramoreboh "sold out" and that by accepting a post in the government he ceased to become a member of the BCP.

Mr Mokhehle himself fled into exile in December 1973 and the following year BCP men under the radical Koenyama Chakela attempted a clumsy coup which was quickly crushed.

FLED

Mr Chakela fled the country but other plotters were arrested and some acquitted in a subsequent treason trial. Government sources are proud of this too: "Despite the attempted coup they still got a fair trial."

This sets the scene for today Mr Mokhehle is still in exile alternating between Zambia and Botswana. Government sources say his recruiters lured students and workers from the South African Congress for training with a view to overthrowing the South African Government, are responsible for the wave of violence in Lesotho since April which has left seven people including a policeman dead in which strategic targets have been blasted, says Information Minister Khetla Rakhethla

The Lesotho Government is at pains to stress that the BCP is not banned, that it participates in government (though Mokhehle supporters say this is not the real BCP at all) and that despite the "terrorist" onslaught there is still freedom of speech

Indeed an opposition fortnightly paper, Leselinyana La Lesotho, on November 2 published the manifesto of the "Lesotho

Liberation Army" all over its front page.

With its address given as somewhere in the mountains of Lesotho the manifesto pledges: "We are going to fight the thieves who have stolen the BCP government by force. We are not assisted by Boers, we are fighting on our own."

The paper was not banned and one government official asserted. "Where else in Africa, or anywhere else, would that happen? I mean that's the manifesto of a group who want to overthrow the government by force. It shows we have freedom of the Press."

The situation today is not good. The police mobile unit (PMU), dreaded by the opposition, has moved into the north to root out BCP guerillas allegedly responsible last month for the death of a chief and a young girl. It is their operation which has caused the Lesotho refugee problem in the Orange Free State

Attitudes are hardening and a round table conference between Prime Minister Jonathan and Mr Mokhehle seems a remote possibility. Information Minister Rakhethla rules out the possibility of an amnesty for Mokhehle at this stage saying, "he has things to answer for in Lesotho"

KEEN

Government sources say Chief Jonathan is keen to have another election and restore the nation to full normality, but this can only happen when peace and calm return.

In the meantime government sources accuse the South Africans of openly aiding Mr Mokhehle and his men because they "want to oust the present government"

And around the country death threats to prominent personalities are circulating and the north is becoming an operational area — in the words of one official — where journalists are unwelcome. — POST Africa News Service.

WORD of GOD

But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him.

John 4:23

Write to the Editor at P O Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published

Political comment in this issue by P Goboza and J Latakgomo. Sub editing, headlines and posters by S Matlaku. All of cor. Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Indus-tria, Johannesburg

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(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

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Threat to BCP leader's family

MASERU — The family of Lesotho's opposition Basotho Congress Party (BCP) leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and supporters of his party have been threatened with assassination in anonymous leaflets widely distributed here at the weekend.

The distribution of the leaflets follows months of violent incidents involving supporters of Mr Mokhehle's party. Mr Mokhehle is in exile in Tanzania.

The leaflets said all members of Mr Mokhehle's party would be destroyed "like bugs".

The names of some prominent Basotho who are alleged to be feeding Congress Party insurgents are also mentioned in the leaflets.

Some of the names include, Mr G. M. Kelisang, a Maseru lawyer, Mr Edgar Motubag, the editor of a fortnightly newspaper Leselinyana, La Lesotho, Mr M. Mabote, the principal of Pheka High School, Mr T Mofolo, Mr P Selai, and Mr M Ntlongoa.

A Lesotho Government spokesman declined to comment — SAPA

For Africans,

RESULTS

The infant mortality for whites and the whites have since 1929, a static IMR of

From 1941 to an improvement in decreased mortality. This is of particular importance, the more in SMRs between 'coloureds' and

The age specific mortality is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

Lesotho claims SA in BCP plot

RDM
4/12/79
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By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has accused South Africa of plotting with the exiled leader of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, to overthrow him.

Addressing a public meeting in southern Lesotho at the weekend Chief Jonathan said South Africa was supporting BCP supporters who had received military training abroad.

South Africa wanted to topple his government in order to have a puppet leader in Lesotho.

He said two farms in the Orange Free State were used by BCP supporters to launch attacks on Lesotho.

Chief Jonathan also denied that the opposition Congress Party is an outlawed political organisation.

The statement came as a surprise to many political observers in Maseru. The BCP has not held free political rallies since 1970 when a state of emergency was declared and the constitution suspended.

Sapa reported from Maseru that Mr Mokhehle's family and supporters of his party were threatened with assassination in anonymous leaflets distributed at the weekend.

Mr Mokhehle is in exile in Tanzania.

● The Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports that Police Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday the 108 BCP members who fled from Lesotho have been accommodated in a black residential area in Bethlehem.

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steaks and sauces and with seafoods. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brauns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "faggot of Savoury herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

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That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is

Jonathan to visit troubled area

LESOTHO Prime Minister Leabja Jonathan will address a mass rally in the heart of the troubled northern area this weekend.

He will be speaking at the village of Makhunoane, seat of Thaaade Matela, principal chief of the Butha Buthe region.

Sources in Maseru said yesterday it was certain Chief Jonathan would refer to the troubles in the area in which Lesotho police have allegedly killed a number of civilians, supporters of the opposition Basotho Congress Party.

REFUGEES
More than 100 Lesotho citizens have already fled the region and are now refugees in the Orange Free State.

Last month, according to official sources, guerillas loyal to Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of an exiled wing of the BCP, killed a leader, Chief Mou, and an 18-year-old girl in the Butha Buthe area.

Observers say Chief Jonathan's planned trip is clearly an effort to try to ease tension in the north.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

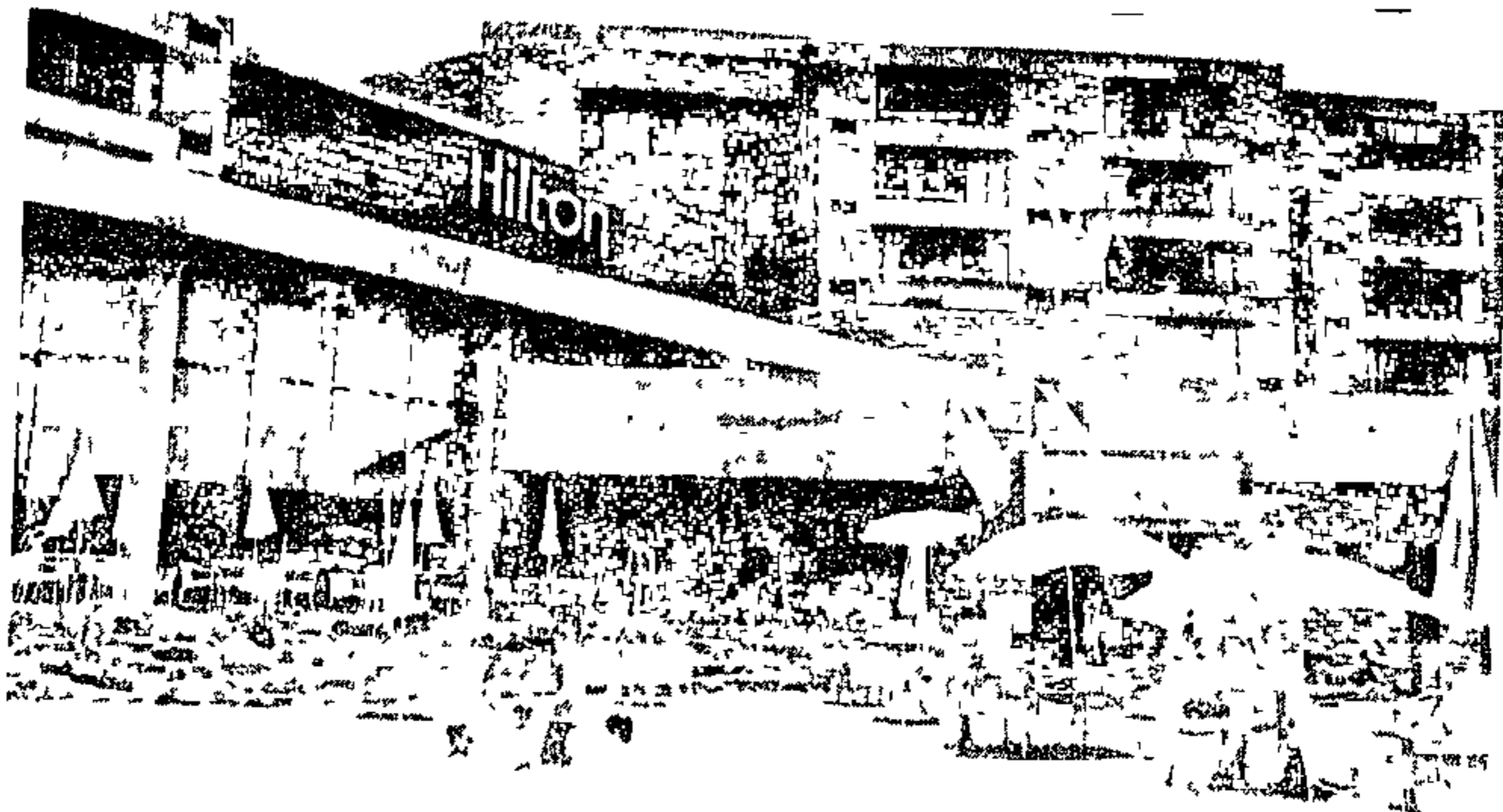
Go for the Hilton (167)

Lesotho (GDP: R95m) is one of the 25 poorest nations in the world. Its landscape is scarred by erosion, grim testimony to decades of agricultural neglect. For the most part, its population of 1.2m languishes in dire poverty, while 50% of the men are forced to seek their livelihood as migrants in neighbouring SA.

Not perhaps the ideal climate for so capital-intensive a project as a major hotel, one which now dominates the capital of Maseru like a craggy nest for well-heeled eagles. But the government of the landlocked mountain kingdom had its reasons for injecting over R15.5m into the Lesotho Hilton International. It provides jobs for 350 locals, the skills learned in its construction can be gainfully applied elsewhere — but primarily it is there as a magnet for tourists and wealthy residents.

Opened last weekend — a year behind schedule — by Queen Mamohato, the Hilton is unquestionably the most impressive building in the city. A 240-roomer, it will eventually house all the luxuries and facilities demanded by the sophisticated traveller: world-class bars and restaurants, an Olympic-sized pool, a bowling alley, sauna, and gaming tables.

Hitherto, Lesotho's casino revenues have been the preserve of the Maseru



Lesotho's Hilton . . . aiming to swell the market

Holiday Inn, familiar haunt of SA weekenders, particularly from the OFS. The new hotel is designed not so much to draw off trade from the Inn — though once the tables and one-armed bandits are in it could well do so to some extent — as to increase the overall number of visitors.

Since Lesotho's strategic position in Southern Africa has made it a bustling hive of diplomats and politicians in recent years, the Hilton can be expected to wine and bathe them as well as up-market travellers. Government clearly hopes it will succeed in doing so efficiently and well, despite, in the words of the Foreign Minister at the opening ceremony, "the troubled times we live in" — a reference to recent anti-*apartheid* . . .

Lesotho

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WAR

By PATRICK LAURENCE, Deputy Political Editor

Exiled leaders of Lesotho's opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) have disclosed that the party has a military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, which, they say, is already fighting in Lesotho to topple the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan.

The BCP leadership made the disclosure in an exclusive statement to the Rand Daily Mail.

It describes the present strife in Lesotho — which has resulted in the flight of more than 300 refugees to South Africa — as a "war of liberation."

The statement was signed and authorised by Mr Ntsu Mokhele, the founder president of the BCP, who fled Lesotho in the early 1970s and now lives in exile in Zambia and Botswana.

"A civil war has begun in which the Basotho people, led by the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), have risen to free themselves from Leabua Jonathan's illegal rule of repressive terror," the statement says.

It attributes the recent wave of sabotage in Lesotho to the LLA, as well as the killings last month of a pro-Jonathan chief, Chief Lepatoa Mou, and an 18-year-old girl, Miss Manyewe Leloha.

But the girl was killed by mistake, the statement says. The bullet was meant for her mother, described as a "Jonathan activist."

The BCP denies categorically that any of people who have fled across the Caledon River to South Africa are members of the LLA. It describes them as "defenceless villagers" fleeing the Lesotho Mobile Unit sent to track down "LLA freedom fighters".

The statement says it is "utterly false" to say the LLA was trained in Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana or "farms in South Africa." It gives no indication where the LLA recruits were trained.

But, according to sources close to the exiled Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), of South Africa, about 130 LLA recruits were among PAC men trained in Libya, Syria and Uganda in terms of an understanding between the PAC and the BCP.

The statement gives no hint as to how the LLA crossed South Africa into Lesotho, but it is believed they carried only explosives during the journey.

Once in Lesotho, the LLA men used explosives to acquire arms.

"The arms they now have they captured from Lesotho Police Mobile Unit men, who have been successfully ambushed several times," the statement says.

Both Chief Jonathan and his Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, have asserted the LLA is working hand-in-glove with South Africa, which, they say, wants to topple the present Lesotho regime and instal a puppet government.

The BCP statement rejects these claims as "unmitigated lies."

Meanwhile, the exodus of refugees yesterday reached 310, the SABC reported.

And Chief Jonathan will be accompanied by his full Cabinet when he addresses a rally in the trouble-torn Butha-Buthe district today.

CT 8/12/79

Lesotho party's 'military wing'

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Own Correspondent
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● From New York it is reported that South Africa is to ask for United Nations refugee aid for more than 200 people it reports having fled disturbances in Lesotho

The move follows a spate of Lesotho charges — voiced loudly at UN — that South Africa was trying to destabilize the Maserr government and was suspected of involvement in two armed assaults across the border last month

Stating that 250 refugees, mainly women, children, and old men, were now receiving emergency care, South Africa's UN mission issued a statement asserting that Lesotho's charges against the Republic were merely attempts to gloss over Leaotho's problems

representations to every member of the company to whom sent, whether such notice is sent before or after receipt by the company

tations is not sent as aforesaid because it was received default, the director concerned may (without prejudice be that the representations be read at the meeting.

tions shall be sent out and the representations need out the application of the company or of any other the Court is satisfied that the rights conferred by this unless publicity for defamatory matter

company's or the said other person's costs on an e paid in whole or in part by the director concerned, to the application

shall be construed as depriving a person removed there- which may be payable to him in respect of the termina- of any amount not terminating with that of director e or e or e or which may exist apart from this

Directors, their Powers and Certain Acts

Directors to issue share capital —(1) Notwithstanding of articles, the directors of a company shall not es of the company without the prior approval of the

in the form of a general authority to the directors, d, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares

en in the form of a general authority to the directors, annual general meeting, or the company may may act meeting, of the company prior to such a g

y who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue section (1), shall be liable to compensate the company the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after e date of the allotment or issue

res and debentures to directors. —(1) No provision in ny resolution of a company authorizing the directors ntures convertible into shares of the company at the borhize the allotment or issue of any such shares or any or his nominee, or to any body corporate which stome l to act in accordance with the directions or an e, or at a general meeting of which such director e or control the exercise of one fifth or more of the l such body corporate unless—

at or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been w the company in general meeting, or

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for 'Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Table 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the underlying structure of the population. The population structure of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population structure of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These *de facto* figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

Lesotho hand-grenade blast kills child

By EUGENE HUGO
and ENOCH DUMA

MOBILE-unit police tossed a hand-grenade into a roomful of children killing one and wounding several in the latest reported atrocity amid mounting unrest in Lesotho

Details of this incident and further indiscriminate shootings were being related to South African officials by refugees this week as the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) announced that its military wing is fighting to topple the Jonathan government

The South African Government has made it clear it will remain aloof from developments in Lesotho — apart from dealing with the refugee problem

Yesterday Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan visited the troubled Butha Buthe area

Developments this week

• It was suggested that members of the BCP military wing are being trained along with Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) men in Libya, Syria and Uganda

• South African authorities were investigating the possibility that armed Lesotho insurgents crossed South Africa into Lesotho

• Refugee numbers in the eastern Free State swelled to nearly 300 as men women and children escaped across the Caledon river

• On Friday alone at least 20 refugees crossed the border

der and were taken to the Bethlehem refugee camp

• South Africa asked the United Nations for refugee aid and denied that it was harbouring insurgent base.

• A refugee and his children were reported shot at while they attempted to flee across the Caledon River into South Africa

• BCP sources claimed that 20 schoolchildren had been killed in the Butha Buthe area

• Police stepped up road

kills child

blocks after dusk in Maseru where the elite of the BCP stay and in the mountain areas inhabited mostly by Mokhele supporters

• The Lesotho Government remained reluctant to allow South African Pressmen into the Butha Buthe area

Mr Moses Lesaja told how

he had carried his dying seven-year-old daughter across the Caledon river to South Africa after mobile unit police raided his kraal and tossed a hand-grenade into a room where his children were sleeping

He grabbed his daughter who was gravely wounded by flying shrapnel and got into

his truck and raced away

He reached the Caledon river where he abandoned his vehicle and carried his daughter across. She died as they reached the safety of South African soil

A post mortem at Bethlehem confirmed that she died from hand-grenade shrapnel wounds in the head

Pretoria sources told the Sunday Times that the unrest in Lesotho appeared widespread although concentrated in the Butha Buthe area

The following indices were

1. Crude Mortality Rates
2. Standardised Mortality Rates
3. Age and Cause Specific Mortality Rates
4. Proportions of Causes
5. Infant Mortality Rates
6. Expectation of Life.
7. Competing Mortality Rates

The calculation of rates is specific population. No inter-censal years for 1970 and taking into account group. Allowance was made for Africans, a different only part of the country was magisterial district was gross population estimate.

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

EXPLOSIVES of South African origin were used by insurgents seeking to topple the Lesotho Government, the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said at a rally in the troubled Butha Buthe region at the weekend.

At about the same time the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, issued a statement rejecting the Lesotho Government allegations as a "mischievous and contemptible" attempt to blame South Africa for its problems.

As the number of Basotho seeking sanctuary in South Africa continued to rise at the weekend, Mr P Molahloe, a spokesman for the refugees at the tent camp near Bethlehem in the Free State charged that Lesotho police were systematically shooting supporters of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP)

In his speech at Butha Buthe Chief Jonathan invited anyone who wished to verify the origin of the explosives used by Basotho insurgents to contact the Lesotho Foreign Ministry. He challenged the South African Government to deny his allegation

Contacted last night, Mr Botha said "Basotho work in South African mines. Chief Jonathan knows that very well I have no further comment to make."

In his statement released at the weekend, Mr Botha disclosed that he had instructed South Africa's representative at the United Nations to request aid for the Basotho refugees from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

The number and nature of refugees — there were about 400 yesterday, most of whom were women and children — made a mockery of Lesotho's accusation that they were "terrorists" operating from South African bases, Mr Botha added

Chief Jonathan told the rally in Butha Buthe that he knew of several occasions on which exiled BCP leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhele, had visited John Vorster Square to discuss plans to attack the Lesotho Government with the South African Police.

Chief Leabua blames SA for unrest

(1) 1/67
(2) 1/68
(3) 2/68
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South Africa's Security Police chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, rejected the allegation as "absolutely untrue."

He added "Ntsu Mokhele is a prohibited immigrant. The moment he sets foot in South Africa he will be arrested and detained."

The most the Lesotho Government could say about the SAP, the brigadier continued, was that they had not intercepted every Basotho insurgent who, after being trained in guerrilla warfare in African countries, had to pass through South Africa to Lesotho

In an exclusive statement to the Rand Daily Mail, exiled leaders of the BCP said members of the Lesotho Liberation Army had been arrested by the SAP and "handed over" to the Lesotho Government — not assisted by them

Brigadier Coetzee declined to comment on that particular charge.

But, he said, when the SAP intercepted Basotho rebels who had been trained militarily they were naturally anxious to interrogate them, particularly as they had been trained in conjunction with members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa.

When interrogation was completed the SAP might release the rebels to Lesotho immigration authorities, Brigadier Coetzee said.

HONEY CAKE

- 1 cup flour
- 4 t baking powder
- 2 T butter
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 t salt
- 1/2 cup milk

Jan

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

- 3 T honey
- 1 1/2 T butter

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1 1/2 tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.

NUT CAKE

- 4 eggs
- 1 lb sugar
- 1 lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
- 1/2 t baking powder
- 1 T flour
- 1/4 grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Margaret

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-

● Chief Jonathan claimed at a rally in Buthe Buthe at the weekend that explosives of South African origin were used by insurgents seeking to topple the Lesotho Government

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BEAN SOUP (Serves 8)

Cat

- 1 pkt sugar beans
- 1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
- 1 Kassler rib or bacon bones

1 - 1/2 galery channed

Own Correspondent

BETHLEHEM - Basotho refugees flocked into Theronville township in Bethlehem yesterday as the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan continued its purge of Basotho Congress Party supporters

By late yesterday about 400 refugees had arrived at the tent camp and more were being brought in by truck as they cross the border from the Butha Buthe area of Lesotho

The leader of the refugees, Mr P Molahloe, chairman of the BCP in the Butha Buthe district, said Lesotho police were moving from village to village with lists of known BCP

supporters

He said they were shooting BCP supporters. He estimated that about 80 people had died this way. He did not think there were many wounded because the police made sure most of the victims were shot dead

He said most of the Lesotho people were opposed to Chief Jonathan

Interrogated

"The BCP has the support of about three-quarters of the population. Almost all of Lesotho is against the nationalist party"

People were also being inter-

rogated Mrs M Lethate, 26, the wife of one those arrested, described how her husband's feet had been beaten with iron bars

"They wanted him to tell them where he was hiding BCP supporters," she said. He crossed the border on Friday after police let him out

"He could only hobble along with the aid of crutches."

While there were some men at the camp, most of the refugees were women and children.

The people had been given tents and bungalows to sleep in. There are between 20 and 40 people in each tent

Residents of Theronville are providing clothing and the South African Government is providing food.

Sister Daphne van Blommestein, attached to local health authorities, said refugees were given a thorough medical examination and were being inoculated against diseases such as tuberculosis, tetanus and whooping cough

Explosives

CT 10/12/79

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1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.
2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.
3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.
4. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

More refugees quit Lesotho

Shooting of BCP supporters alleged

Mercury Correspondent

BETHLEHEM — Refugees from Lesotho are still arriving at Theronville township in Bethlehem as the Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan continues its purge of Basotoland Congress Party supporters.

By yesterday afternoon about 400 refugees had arrived at the tent camp and more are being brought to the camp by truck as they cross the border from the Butha Buthe area of Lesotho.

The leader of the refugees, Mr P Molahloe, chairman of the Basotoland Congress Party in the Butha Buthe district, said Lesotho police were moving from village to village with lists of known BCP supporters.

He said when they find BCP supporters they simply shoot them. He estimated that 80 people had died in this way. He did not think there were many wounded because the police made sure that most of the victims were shot dead.

He went on to say that most of the people of Lesotho were opposed to Chief Jonathan's Nationalist Party.

BCP support

"The BCP has the support of about three-quarters of the population. Almost all of Lesotho is against the Nationalist Party."

He said all of the people at the refugee camp were BCP supporters.

People are also being interrogated. Mrs. M Lethate (26), the wife of one of those arrested, described how her husband's feet had been beaten with iron bars.

"They wanted him to tell them where he was hiding BCP supporters," she said.

He crossed the border on Friday after the police let him out.

While there were some men at the camp most of the refugees were women and children.

The people had been given tents and bungalows to sleep in. There were between 20 and 40 people in each tent.

Residents of Theronville were providing them with clothing and the Government was providing food.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to an increase in the expectation of life. Thus, if the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced in the expectation of life will be 50% increased.

Diagnoses of the Circulatory Diseases and Diseases of the Community stand to gain most from measures of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. These are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, which are relatively amenable to the implementation of relatively simple measures.

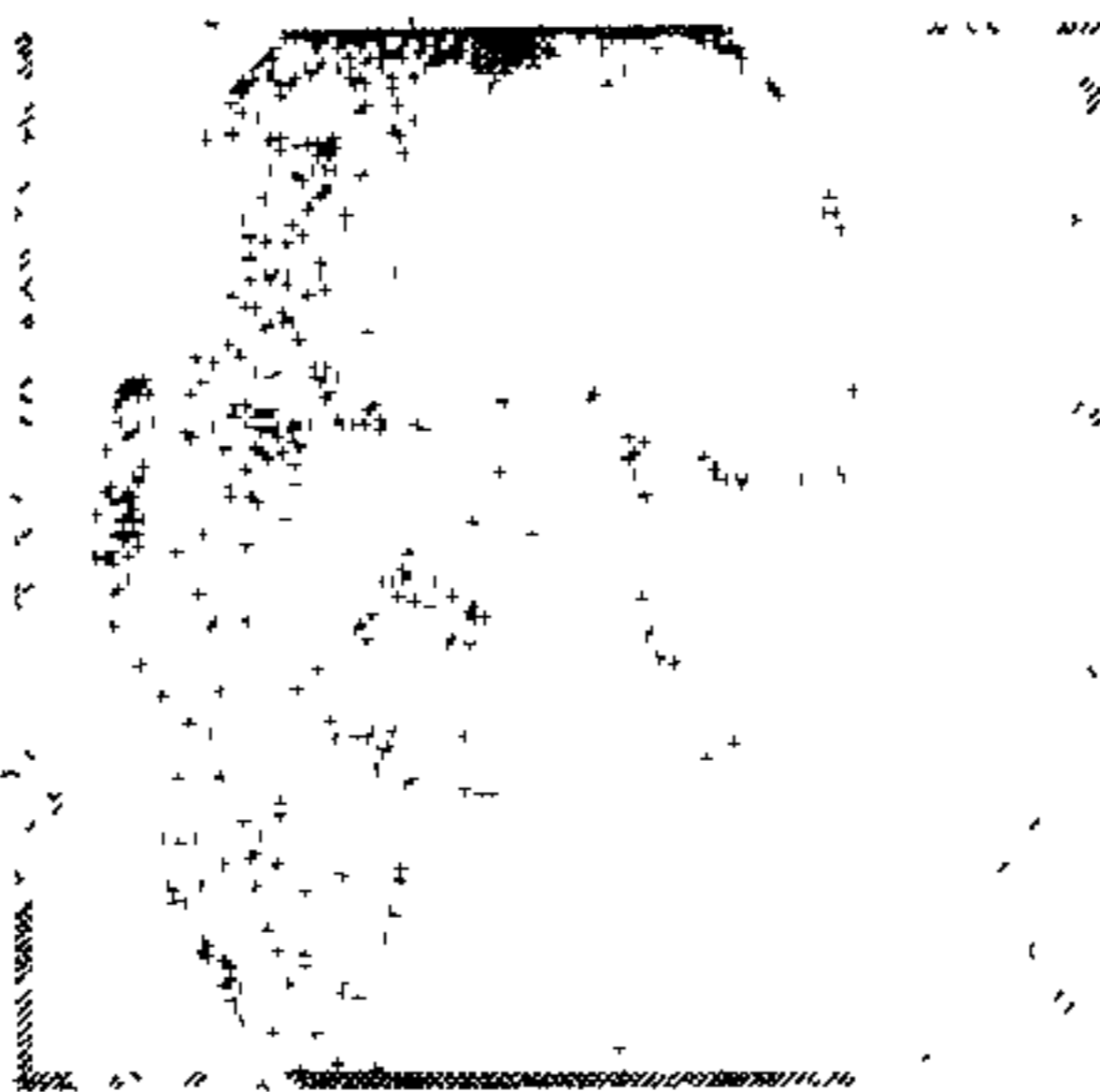
the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Insurance Company is providing generous financial assistance.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with infectious and parasitic diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and neoplasms (15,6%) and diseases of the circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', infectious and parasitic diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively),

Mountain battle for northern Lesotho



Chief Leabua Jonathan... a hard drive to maintain control.

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

Butha-Buthe District — Lesotho's para-military police and anti-government guerillas are engaged in an increasingly bitter battle for control of the kingdom's rugged north.

This mountainous district, which borders South Africa, has become an armed camp where the police, often on horseback and in plain clothes, maintain round-the-clock security patrols.

When Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan flew into the traditional Opposition stronghold at the weekend, he was closely guarded by out-of-uniform security personnel who carried rifles under their blankets.

It was from this district that at least 300 refugees have fled to South Africa in recent weeks, claiming they were being terrorised by Chief Jonathan's Police Mobile Unit

SNIPER

Members of the unit are hunting down guerillas from a faction of the Opposition Basotho Congress Party, led from exile by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

As the first pressman allowed into the area since the refugee flow started, I was politely prevented from going to the nearby village of Thakabanna where the refugees claim some of their number were murdered by the PMU.

BODIES

Police and government officials described that area as "operational" and said my safety could not be guaranteed there.

"It would be difficult to protect you from snipers," they said.

Makhunoane Village, where the Prime Minister spoke to about 2,000 local Basotho, lies within sight of the South African border about five kilometres from Thakabanna

Last week loudspeaker-equipped vehicles belonging to the ruling Basotho National Party travelled through the district exhorting the locals to come and hear Chief Jonathan.

Those who came listened in near-silence for much of the speech and most filed away as soon as he finished.

The district is tense.

Though tribesmen will not discuss the situation, expatriates who have travelled through the area say they are certain there have been killings, but no-one is sure how many.

One white woman said she saw a truck this week travelling towards Butha-Buthe with about 10 bodies in the back.

The area is rife with reports, difficult to confirm, that many more dead have been brought to the town.

It is strongly rumoured that inmates of the Butha-Buthe jail were made to dig a mass grave, but no-one knew exactly where.

CURFEW

There is a curfew in force and locals have been warned to stop at PMU roadblocks.

They have also been warned not to stop at roadblocks set up by the BCP guerillas.

With some police operating in plain clothes, it is difficult to work out who is who.

A newly-arrived Canadian couple, Neil and Sheelagh Gormley, drove through a roadblock near Hlotse about two weeks ago and only realised it when bullets struck their car.

Both teachers here under an aid programme, they were unhurt but their Government is understood to have laid a strong protest. The roadblock was manned by PMU men in plain blankets

marked distinction from both males and females at age 45 of the three at 0 and males at 45. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

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relatively minor proportional contribution made by these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for infectious and parasitic diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Post 11/21/79 (62)

SAP deny visit by Mokhehle

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2.3.4 Balance sheet

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POLICE yesterday denied Chief Jonathan's claim that Mr Mokhehle had visited John Vorster Square to discuss plans to attack the Lesotho Government.

They said the Basutholand Congress Party leader was a prohibited immigrant and would be arrested if he entered South Africa.

There are now more 400 Lesotho refugees in South Africa and Government officials believe more people will try to leave Lesotho soon. **POST** Africa News Service.

of the principle object-
ories are consistently
er the application of
ventory valuation,
rices, tends to become
states the current

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Argus 11/12/79 167

'Got orders at John Vorster Square'

Argus Africa News Service

BUTHA-BUTHE DISTRICT — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, claims that the man leading terrorist operations against him has visited John Vorster Square in Johannesburg for instructions.

Chief Jonathan said he knew the dates that Mr Ntso Mokhehle, exiled leader of the Opposition Basotho Congress Party, visited the South African Police headquarters, and he challenged the Pretoria Government to deny he had been there.

2 000 hear chief

The Prime Minister was addressing about 2 000 Basotho at the village of Makhunoane, seat of the principal chief of the strife-torn Butha-Buthe district.

The area was a stronghold of support for the BCP during the 1970 general elections, which were cancelled by Chief Jonathan and which the Opposition claims it won.

Chief Jonathan went there in an obvious attempt to woo support away from Mr Mokhehle's fighters who have been blamed for several bombings and shootings

Referring to the more than 300 Basotho who have fled from here to South Africa, he said they were not true refugees but terrorists and their supporters.

The chief promised the locals that a new road, a school, a clinic and a shop would be built to save them having to cross into South Africa

Waving pamphlets said to have been distributed by an organisation calling itself the Lesotho Liberation Army, he said the symbol of his opponents was once a club and a spear. Now they had been joined by a firearm.

He claimed that South Africa wanted to topple him and replace him with a puppet. South African Police sources have, however, strongly denied Chief Jonathan's claims

Mr Mokhehle was a prohibited immigrant and would be arrested if he entered South Africa, the sources said.

Referring to Mr Mokhehle's alleged visits to John Vorster Square, the chief said the BCP leader was involved in a plot with the South African police to bring him down.

From the mines

The guerrillas were using explosives brought back from South African mines by migrant workers to make bombs.

The former deputy head of the BCP inside Lesotho, Mr Gerard Ramoreboli, who has assumed the leadership of the party in Mr Mokhehle's absence and been made Minister of Justice by Chief Jonathan, also addressed the rally.

He denied that the police had killed any members of the BCP.

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Lesotho denies SA handed over guerillas

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220-222

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The executive secretary of Lesotho's governing Basutoland National Party (BNP), Mr Desmond Sixishe, yesterday denied that insurgents of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) had ever been handed over to the Lesotho Government by South Africa

Mr Sixishe dismissed a claim to that effect by the exiled BCP leadership as an "attempt by BCP to distract attention away from their own collusion with South Africa"

In a statement last night the exiled BCP leaders said "We wish the world to find out from (Lesotho Prime Minister) Leabua Jonathan the fate of some 15 unarmed Basotho men who were arrested by the South African Government on their way to Lesotho and handed to Leabua Jonathan's officials"

Giving the date of the purported handover as about February, the BCP leaders added "Until now nothing has been heard about these men"

South Africa's Security

Police Chief, Brigadier Johan Coetsee, declined to comment on that particular alleged incident. But, he said, where the South African Police intercepted insurgents of the BCP military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, they might release them to the Lesotho immigration authorities after interrogation

The number of refugees who have crossed into South Africa to escape alleged police atrocities in Lesotho's Buthe district have increased by 30 to 459 since yesterday, according to the office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development here

The Lesotho Commissioner of Police, Major-General R S Matela, has given a stern warning against Congress Party guerillas to stop their subversive activities because the police will take harsh measures against them. In a radio broadcast, General Matela said the police duty was to maintain law and order in the country and also to protect life and property

A UN specialist may be sent to South Africa to discuss its appeal for assistance on behalf of Lesotho refugees. A UN source said that there should be no problem if normal refugee aid, such as cash or clothing was needed, but there could be problems if the appeal was seen to have political rather than humanitarian motives

to whom receipt

received prejudice acting

persons need

of the company or of any other which the directors conferred by this for a declaration matter.

the said other person's costs on an account in part by the director concerned, in addition

as depriving a person removed therefrom to him in respect of the termination of the contract with that of director or which may exist apart from this

Powers and Certain Acts

the share capital—(1) Notwithstanding

anything contained in its memorandum of articles, the directors of a company shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company but it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles, or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting, or

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
Total	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has still not yet responded to a South African request for aid for the refugees. Farmers in the Foursburg district on the northern Lesotho border are taking no chances and one farmer close to the Caledon River was seen carrying a pistol while working on his farm. We heard the gunfire from across the border on Monday. I am not taking any chances and am sleeping with my rifle," he said.

Another farmer in the district, Mr Jan Rautenbach, said claims by the Lesotho Government that farms in the area were being used as terrorist bases by members of the exiled Basotho Congress Party were "highly exaggerated".

Other refugees related how they were dragged from their homes in the north of the country and taken to a camp near the town of Mafikeng. Mr Mphahlele said his truck was shot through the head and Mr Majaka's truck containing his body was then pushed over a precipice near the town. Mr Serongane said he wanted to meet representatives of the South African Government to inform them of the worsening situation in Lesotho.

The number of refugees who have crossed into South Africa for Co-operation and Development Commission. Another group was expected to arrive in Bethany today.

Church members to see South Africa as soon as possible.

Other refugees related how they were dragged from their homes in the north of the country and taken to a camp near the town of Mafikeng. Mr Mphahlele said his truck was shot through the head and Mr Majaka's truck containing his body was then pushed over a precipice near the town. Mr Serongane said he wanted to meet representatives of the South African Government to inform them of the worsening situation in Lesotho.

The number of refugees who have crossed into South Africa for Co-operation and Development Commission. Another group was expected to arrive in Bethany today.

(19) 6/7/81 MJS

Maseru hits SA reports

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has criticised sections of the South African "mass media" for publishing "inaccurate" statements by exiled Basutoland Congress Party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, without checking facts with the Lesotho authorities.

Post 2/12/79
A government spokesman was reacting to reports quoting Mr Mokhehle as saying the BCP had a military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, engaged in a civil war to topple Premier Leabua Jonathan.

Lex
Mr Mokhehle also claimed BCP responsibility for recent sabotage in Lesotho.

The spokesman added that Mr Mokhehle had at last admitted to planning and implementing criminal and treasonable crimes.

The Commissioner of Police, Major General F R Matela, warned on Radio Lesotho that "strong and swift action" would be taken against any one violating the law. — POST Africa News Service.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying

all the corrected death rates by the standard population weight and dividing the result by the total population weight.

The refugees are accommodated in the old Bethlehem Tuberculosis Hospital and 10 tents erected by the local Civil Defence Corps.

It has not yet been decided on the refugees fate.

The Rev Serongoane said he wanted to meet representatives of the South African Government to inform them on the situation in Lesotho.

'We are worried that we are becoming a burden for South Africa - and more refugees will certainly arrive as the situation worsens in Lesotho.'

The refugees claim that the Basotho Congress Party has 80 to 90 percent of the support of the Lesotho population.

Challenging statements by the Lesotho Government she said "Let the world see for itself whether we are terrorists. Everybody can see that most of us are women and children"

An old woman of 80, Mrs Moshoni Mosele, fled into the hills after police opened fire near her hut

FIRE

Other refugees related yesterday how a shop-owner in Butha Buthe, Mr Mpholo Majaki, was dragged from his truck by five Lesotho police and shot through the head. Mr Majaki's truck containing his body was then pushed across a precipice near the town.

Monday after receiving threats from the Lesotho Police. He also instructed his 80 church members to flee to South Africa as soon as possible.

Refugees tell of atrocities

Post 12/12/79 (167)

VIOLENCE in the northern part of Lesotho is on the increase, according to refugees arriving at the Bethlehem Refugee Camp.

"Lesotho Mobile Police are adopting Idi Amin tactics," a spokesman for the refugees, the Rev Koena Serongoane (40) of the Lesotho African Orthodox Church said in Buthe Buthe.

"I have written to both Chief Leabua Jonathan and the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, informing them of the atrocities committed in Butha Buthe," the Rev Serongoane said.

He fled Lesotho on

METHODS

The following

- 1. Crude Mortality Rates
- 2. Standardised Mortality Rates

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

inter-censual years. For whites, has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Lesotho claims BCP and SA collusion

By PATRICK LAURENCE

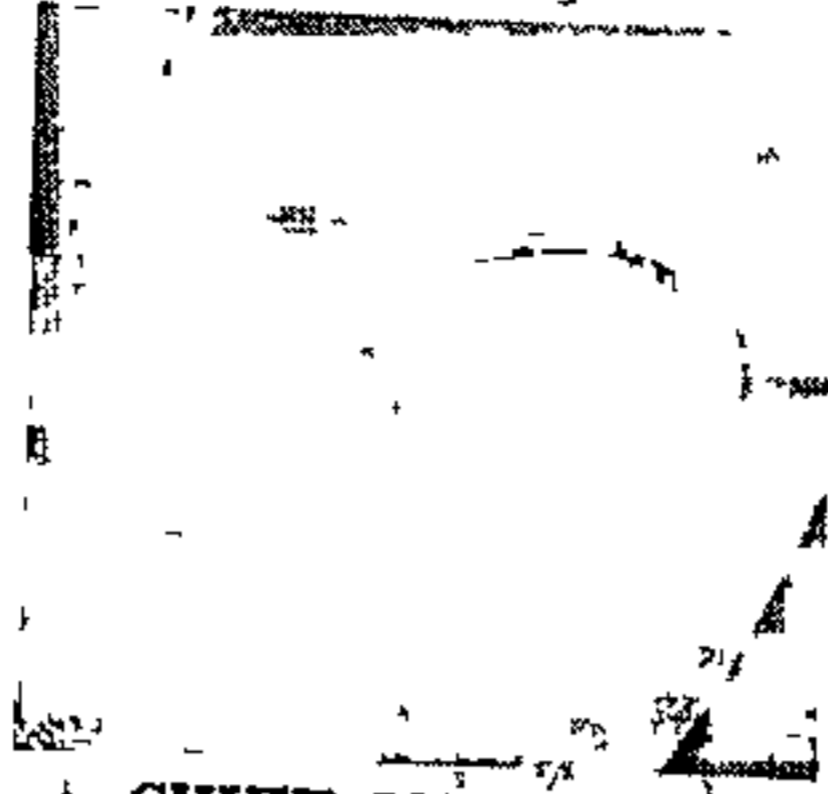
THE EXECUTIVE Secretary of Lesotho's governing Basutoland National Party (BNP), Mr Desmond Sixishe, yesterday denied that insurgents of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) had ever been handed over to the Lesotho Government by South Africa.

Mr Sixishe dismissed the claim by the exiled BCP leadership, saying it was an attempt to divert attention from their collusion with South Africa.

In an exclusive statement to the Rand Daily Mail, the exiled BCP leaders said, "We wish the world to find out from (Lesotho Prime Minister) Leabua Jonathan the fate of some 15 unarmed Basotho men who were arrested by the South African Government on their way to Lesotho and handed to Leabua Jonathan's officials".

South Africa's Security Police chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, declined to comment on the alleged incident. But, he said, where the SAP intercepted insurgents of the BCP military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, they might release them to the Lesotho immigration authorities after interrogation.

Mr Sixishe said the SAP could either hand insurgents over to the Lesotho police or to give them political



CHIEF JONATHAN

asylum "To release them to immigration authorities is a non-viable option. It doesn't make sense".

He said that in terms of a "pact" signed between South Africa and Lesotho, South Africa was obliged to hand over insurgents and failure to do so "proved" Pretoria was in cohorts with the BCP.

Mr Sixishe, who accused the Rand Daily Mail of unleashing a "wave of pro-BCP propaganda" said "Collusion between South Africa and BCP" provided the exiled Mr Ntsu Mokhele and his lieutenants with "transit facilities" through South Africa to Lesotho.

As BCP insurgents had trained together with the members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa, this enabled the SAP to learn at first-hand about the activities of PAC "That's why PAC is in such disarray today," he said.

He then referred to a report in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday. An Anglo-American research team found Basotho miners in SA were hostile to Chief Jonathan and strongly pro-BCP.

Mr Sixishe said "For the last 5 years BNP has been refused access to the miners while BCP has been allowed to organise... a lot of BNP supporters wear BCP colours in mine dances for their own protection. The SA authorities have not shown any inclination to protect BNP followers".

● South Africa has not signed a formal pact not to allow it to be used as a base for attacks against the Lesotho Government. But it has given Lesotho several written assurances to this effect. The latest was given in a letter on December 7.

● RICHARD WALKER reports from New York that a UN specialist may be sent to South Africa to discuss its appeal for assistance on behalf of Lesotho refugees. A UN source said there could be problems if the appeal was seen to have political rather than humanitarian motives.

● The number of refugees who have crossed into South Africa has increased by 30 to 459 since Monday, the office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development said yesterday.

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Refugees

The number of refugees who have crossed into South Africa to escape alleged police atrocities in Lesotho's Butha Buthe district have increased by 30 to 459, according to the office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in Bloemfontein.

The office announced yesterday that a Lesotho priest and his family were among the latest arrivals to be given accommodation at an old isolation hospital near Bethlehem. —Sapa

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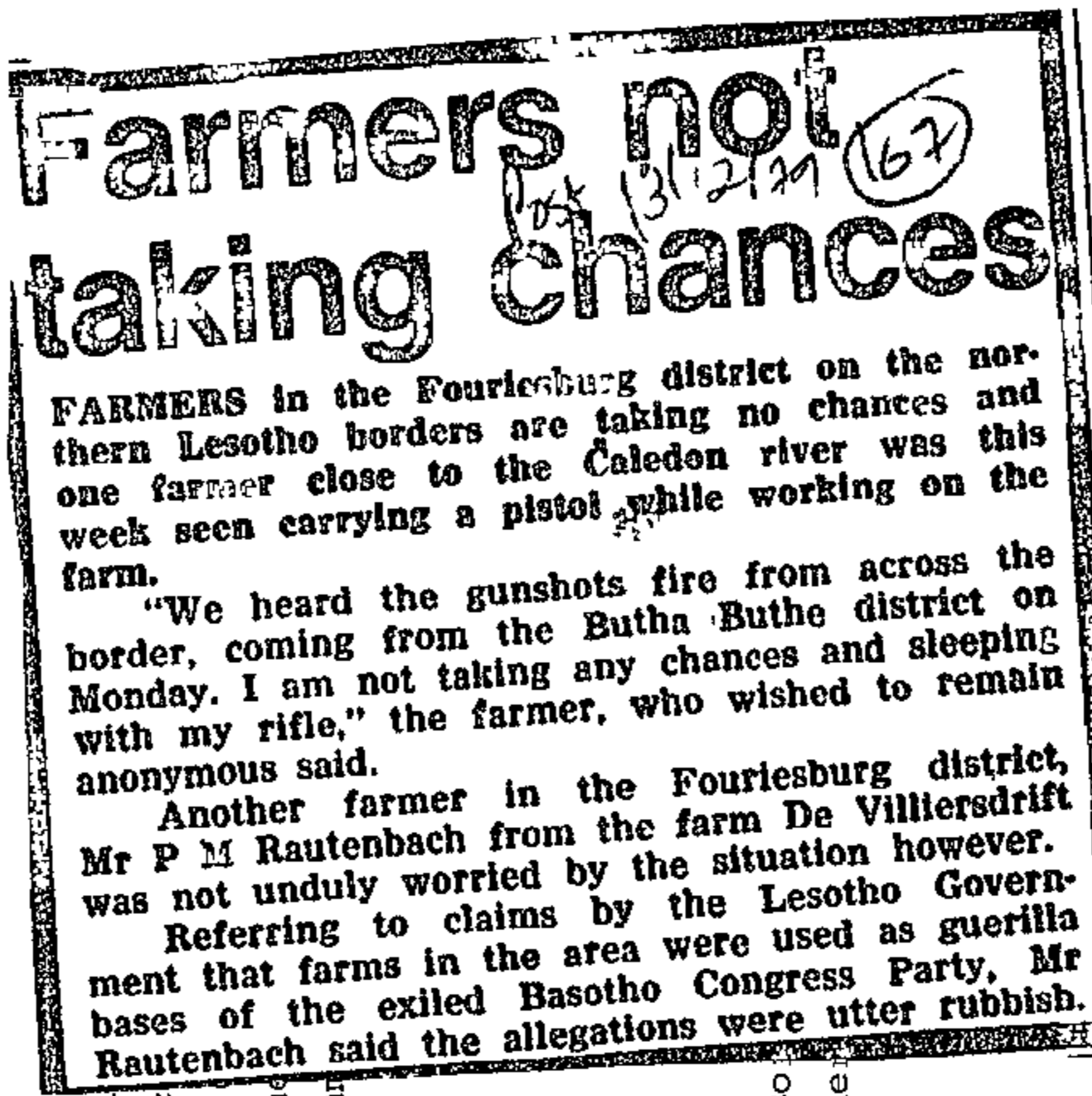
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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplasty System in men, the 'coloured' directed at the control of any Of particular importance are the diseases which are frequently simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Assurance Society for their gene



AS REVEREND Koenane Serongoane (40) sits down and opens his Bible, he is suddenly surrounded by the many women, children and sprinkling of old men. They have come to listen to a word of hope, at a time of despair and darkness.

They cling to faint hope that a missing relative, mother or father might return. For all the 450 refugees at the old Bethlehem Tuberculosis hospital have lost all their worldly possessions.

Shaky future for Lesotho refugees

Now it is only their faith that brings a ray of hope in a strange place.

"I had to leave behind my 36 head of cattle, my shop, my house, my car and my grandson, his wife and

their three month old baby," Mr Moses Lesala from Butha Buthe laments

He has not only lost his worldly possessions but also his seven-year-old son, who died in his arms from bul-

let wounds, inflicted by the Lesotho mobile police. His ten-year-old daughter Mpho is still recovering in the Bethlehem hospital from a bullet wound in the leg.

The old people sit

quietly on the verandah of the hospital while the children play between the rows of neat tents erected by the Bethlehem Civil Defence.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has given the refugees food and shelter. The Bloemfontein Red Cross has provided blankets and other necessities.

A few women are pregnant and a couple of children show signs of flu.

"If we don't keep the camp clean, the potential for disease is vast," says Mr Serongoane.

IX

	W		
	M	F	
0-1	0,17	0,08	43
1-4	0,01	0,01	653
5-24	0,02	0,01	
25-44	0,11	0,09	
45-64	0,92	0,42	
65+	1,80	1,16	
ALL	0,31	0,2	
NO.			

X

	W		
	M	F	
0-1	0,02	0,	30
1-4	0,01	0,	276
5-24	0,02	0,	
25-44	0,02	0,	
45-64	0,23	0,	
65+	1,25	1,0	
ALL	0,13	0,1	
NO.			

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CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

XIV

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

XV

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

Lesotho denies Cuban aid claim

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By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

REPORTS in the Afrikaans Press that Lesotho's Prime Minister had already arranged for Cubans to help him contain insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army were yesterday dismissed as a "lot of bull" by Mr Desmond Sixishe, executive secretary of the ruling Basuto-land National Party (BNP).

He was reacting to reports quoting a refugee Lesotho priest, the Rev Koenane Serongoane, as saying that Chief Leabua Jonathan had told a closed meeting of the BNP he was negotiating with the Cubans for aid.

Mr Sixishe also dismissed as "nonsense" reports that plainclothes Lesotho police were visiting the homes of suspected supporters of the rebels, plying them with pamphlets favouring the banned opposition Basuto-land Congress Party (BCP), then leaving it to uniformed police to pounce on the suspects and shoot them.

Mr Sixishe said "You should

be here in Maseru. It is calm and people are going about their business as usual. It is only in South Africa that there is talk of civil war and rebellion."

Known aides of the exiled BCP leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhele, were carrying on as usual with their day-to-day work, Mr Sixishe said.

Asked about the situation in the troubled Butha-Buthe region, he conceded there had been a "few skirmishes" and that some people had fled across the Caledon River.

But, he said, the number of real refugees had been augmented by South African-born Basotho for propaganda purposes.

Top Lesotho leaders have claimed South Africa is in cahoots with the BCP rebels in order to topple Chief Jonathan and replace him with a puppet premier.

Mr Sixishe said South African authorities had not arrested Mr Mokhele as a prohibited immigrant when he fled from Lesotho in 1974 and had instead taken him to the Botswana border.

It was established yesterday that Lesotho's Minister of the Interior and former Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Sekhonyana Maseribane, has been in Johannesburg since December 10.

His trading station was burnt down by BCP insurgents, who Lesotho claims are being supported by South Africa.

Asked about Chief Maseribane's presence in South Africa, Mr Sixishe said. "He is also a businessman."

Chief Maseribane has the reputation of a hawk on the issue of relations with the BCP.

Meanwhile, another 34 refugees have arrived at the temporary camp at Bethlehem in the Free State, swelling the number of fugitives there to about 500, according to an SABC radio bulletin monitored by Sapa.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Free State, Mr J Dreyer, visited the camp yesterday with officials of the department's welfare service and a representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steams and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPER CORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brauns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bundle of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used before serving.

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

but do not over chill

500 flee^{Star} to OFS (15) tent town

Political Reporter

More than 500 refugees from Lesotho are now staying in a tent town at Bethlehem in the Free State, but the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has still not responded to a request for aid.

Almost a week ago the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, instructed South Africa's representative at the UN to request aid for the refugees.

Senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development and a representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs visited the camp yesterday.

Some sources believe that more refugees can be expected because of a crackdown by Lesotho police on members of the outlawed opposition Basotho Congress Party.

The South African Government has denied repeated claims by the Lesotho Government that it is aiding BCP rebels.

than two-thirds full so they hold the fragrance.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

Lesotho protest on ANC man's border arrest

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government claimed today that South African police wrongfully arrested an alleged member of the banned African National Congress.

The man was on his way from Lusaka to Maseru, when the Lesotho Airways aircraft in which he was travelling was forced to divert to Bloemfontein last night because of bad weather.

South African Police confirmed that they were holding Mr Zenjwa Winston Nkondo. He was travelling under the name of Mr Victor Motlou.

He had connected with the Lesotho Airways flight in Manzini, Swaziland, after flying from Lusaka.

Mr Nkondo was apparently arrested at the Caledon River border post near Maseru, on the South African side of the border, after the stranded pas-

sengers had been taken there by a South African Airways courtesy bus.

A Lesotho Government spokesman charged today that the arrest of the alleged ANC member was a "transgression of international air regulations" since the man was travelling on an international flight and merely landed at Bloemfontein in an emergency. Lesotho named him as Mr Motlou.

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K.W.V., P A A R L, T E L L S U S

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For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is at about 60 degrees, overseas. In South Africa however, it is no sin to cool them in the hot summer. White wines should be uncorked just before serving, and the red wines an hour before serving.

Wine glasses should always have a stem; and should be held by the base or stem when drinking in order that the colour may not be obscured nor the temperature affected (unless that is deliberately intended in the process of wine-tasting). When serving wines at table or elsewhere never fill the glass more than two-thirds full so that the vacant space can gather and hold the fragrance.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

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Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for
the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

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Ntsu's wife in Botswana

GABORONE — The wife of the exiled leader of the Basotho Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is among 22 prominent Basotho citizens who arrived in Botswana yesterday to seek political asylum after fleeing Lesotho.

Mrs Maneo Mokhehle was accompanied by her daughter, Dr Topollo Mokhehle, who had worked at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Maseru.

Others who have arrived here include Mrs. Malisema Mokhehle, wife of Mr Shakane Mokhehle, treasurer-general of the BCP, her two sons and daughter.

Mr Mokhehle, the younger brother of the leader of the party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, fled Lesotho in 1974. He is now living in exile in Botswana.

According to refugee sources here, children in Lesotho whose parents fled have been killed and "dumped in the Maluti Forest".

Post
16/12/79

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Jonathan warned: it's war

(167)

An exclusive interview in a southern African country outside South Africa by BRENDAN NICHOLSON, of The Star's Africa News Service.

Sixty-five Libyan-trained guerillas armed with captured firearms and home-made explosives, and based inside Lesotho, are the spearhead of the present armed resistance to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled leader of the Basotho Congress Party, disclosed this yesterday in an exclusive interview.

Mr Mokhehle made it a condition that the country in which he spoke should not be named.

He had consented to his first interview since the fighting in northern Lesotho had driven more than 500 Lesotho citizens into exile in the Orange

Mr Ntsu Mokhehle ... photographed yesterday at his secret base.

Star Mokhehle bids (167) to oust Jonathan

▶ From page 1

November 22 at Wepener. His feud with Prime Minister Jonathan stems from the abrogation of the 1970 general elections when Mr Mokhehle claims, his party was poised to win

He wants to replace the present Lesotho administration with a multiparty democratic system along socialist lines.

However his brand of socialism would be adapted to suit Lesotho and Mr Mokhehle stressed that he had no intention of allowing the mountain kingdom to become communist

"I suppose that is why I am not liked any more by Moscow," he said.

He added that, if he gained control, he would not allow Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

Lesotho Government sources say Mr Mokhehle's men have killed at least seven people (including policemen) since April and that armed police have been sent into the north to counter the threat "which any government is entitled to do."

PROHIBITED

On official Lesotho claims that he is a South African puppet, Mr Mokhehle said "I receive no help from them; in fact I am a prohibited immigrant there. It is Jonathan the South Africans have helped, not me."

He said his men could not travel, armed over South African territory. "When they go to Lesotho, they travel unarmed, without even a knife." The last time he was closer to Johannesburg than Jan Smuts Airport was in 1958, he said.

A graduate of Fort Hare in South Africa, he was a contemporary of Robert Sobukwe, Robert Mugabe and Sir Seretse Khama.

There are now 568 Lesotho refugees being cared for at the tent town at Bethlehem in the Free State. Most are women and children, according to figures released today. No decision has yet been taken about their future.

Free State

The main force of his Lesotho Liberation Army consisted of 65 men who had trained in Libya, without the knowledge of the Libyan Government, under the umbrella of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa

He said an attempt by the PAC to pressgang some of his men had led to a fall-out with the South African organisation and the Libyan training had now stopped

Mr Mokhehle claimed there were now between 500 and 1,000 young men presently under training in mountain camps in Lesotho. Most were scattered in small groups, but one larger camp was being established.

"Weapons are our biggest problem. Our boys have to make their own explosives from material they buy in chemists shops and hardware stores inside Lesotho.

"In the raid on the Hendrik's Drift police post (inside Lesotho) we captured four rifles, grenades and another heavier weapon for which we have no ammunition," Mr Mokhehle said.

Explosives

The Hendrik's Drift raid, said Mr Mokhehle, was carried out by seven men with two pistols and home-made explosives. Several more rifles were captured in a recent raid on a Cabinet Minister's store in southern Lesotho, he said.

He strenuously denied Lesotho Government claims that he was being supported by South Africa.

He said the South African Police had picked up 35 of his men so far this year, some of them Libyan trained and among the best of his group.

Of those captured, 10 had been handed over to the Lesotho authorities at Caledonspoort in February and a further 12 on

To Page 3, Col 1

ANC 'does not know' Nkondo

NAIROBI — Top South African ANC officials in Dar es Salaam yesterday denied any knowledge of Zenzwa Winston Nkondo who is reportedly an ANC leader and who is now under arrest in South Africa

They said he could be a minor official based elsewhere and were checking this

Nkondo was arrested after an Air Lesotho aircraft was diverted to Bloemfontein by bad weather while on a flight from Swaziland to Lesotho

the tax benefit,
ided by accounting

e principle object-
are consistently
application of

LIFO for many years, the inventory valuation, assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65+	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
1-4	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
5-24	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
25-44	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
45-64	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

SAP detain ANC man at border

MASERU — The Lesotho Government claimed yesterday South African Police arrested an alleged member of the banned African National Congress who was on his way from Lusaka to Maseru, when the Lesotho Airways aircraft in which he was travelling was forced to divert to Bloemfontein on Wednesday night because of bad weather.

The man was travelling under the name of Victor Motlou. He had connected with the Lesotho Airways flight in Manzini, Swaziland, after earlier flying from Lusaka.

But because of torrential rain and bad visibility, the Lesotho Airways plane was apparently unable to land at Maseru and was forced to land at Bloemfontein instead.

Mr Motlou was apparently arrested at the Caledon River border post near Maseru, on the South African side of

the border, after the stranded passengers had been taken there by a South African Airways courtesy bus.

A Lesotho Government spokesman charged yesterday the arrest of the alleged ANC member was a "transgression of international air regulations", since the man was travelling on an international flight and merely landed in Bloemfontein in an emergency.

The Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs was yesterday expected to send a protest note over the incident to South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.

A spokesman for SAA confirmed yesterday a special bus had been arranged to take stranded Lesotho Airways passengers to the border.

"But the passengers were dropped off at the border post and our driver did not see any arrests. A Lesotho Airways bus was waiting on the other side to take the passengers to Maseru."

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

Leader's family flees

'Mail' Africa Bureau

GABERONE — Relatives of the exiled leader of the Basuto-land Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, have left Lesotho and joined him in the Botswana capital

They include his wife, Mrs Maneo Mokhehle, and their daughter, Dr Topollo Mokhehle. They were among a group of about 20 Basotho, who arrived in Gaberone yesterday

Others in the group included two of the exiled BCP leader's sisters-in-law, Mrs Malsema Mokhehle and Mrs Mabahlakhona Mokhehle, with her son, Mr Bahlakoana Mokhehle.

Sources said they left Lesotho earlier this week and travelled to Soweto where supporters of the BCP helped transport them to the Botswana border

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RDM
14/12/79
167
order to secure the tax benefit, decisions are clouded by accounting

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hat inventories are consistently

14 After the application of

LIFO for many years, the inventory valuation, assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Angry reaction to poet's arrest

Political Staff

THE Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said yesterday Lesotho would, if necessary, take up the question of a Lesotho Airways passenger who was arrested in transit through

South Africa with the IATA and the UN Security Council.

Mr Molapo was referring to the arrest at the Ladybrand border post of Mr Zinjiva Nkondo, a poet and brother of Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the

Azanian People's Organisation Mr Zinjiva Nkondo is an alleged member of the ANC

He was on a Lesotho Airways flight from Swaziland to Lesotho which was diverted to Bloemfontein because of bad weather

Lesotho has protested to South Africa, who had replied that it was investigating the case and would be busy on the investigation until the end of the weekend Mr Molapo said

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
74	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ATL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII

ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ATL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

People are suffering in 'invisible' civil war

8/15
15/12/79
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By Deon du Plessis,
The Star Africa News Service

It is virtually an "invisible war" among the rugged peaks of the sky-high kingdom, Lesotho.

Yet amid the flurry of verbal broadsides and counterblasts, there is little doubt that people are suffering, specifically in the northern Butha Buthe region.

Over 500 Lesotho citizens have forded the Caledon River so far to seek sanctuary in the Orange Free State from what they claim is murderous persecution by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's tough Police Mobile Unit (PMU).

Lesotho Government sources say the number of refugees is exaggerated and that, in any case, they are "terrorists" loyal to exiled opposition leader Ntsu Mokhehle who have been defeated by the PMU. Yet there are women, children and old men among them.

The fugitives, and opposition sources inside Lesotho, say the PMU have massacred "scores" of Mr Mokhehle's supporters, but no independent observer has yet seen any bodies.

MINI-WAR

One reporter, not carrying official Lesotho accreditation, was returned to South Africa when he arrived at Butha Buthe police station, while an accredited reporter was allowed into the remote village of Makhunoane when Chief Jonathan spoke last weekend, but was refused permission to go anywhere else.

He was told his safety could not be guaranteed from "snipers" and that the zone was in any case an operational area.



Chief Leabua Jonathan

war in Lesotho, there is no doubt.

The Government says at least seven people have been killed by Mr Mokhehle's men including policemen who died in a guerilla attack on the Hendrik's Drift police post in the north.

There have been sabotage strikes against strategic targets around Maseru and last month a Lesotho Cabinet Minister's shop in the Quthing district was destroyed.

The government does not deny that the PMU is active in the north — although it has denied random massacres of civilians — but says it has been sent there to counter a "terrorist threat" something any Government has a duty and a right to do.

The issue in dispute is power. In 1970 there was a general election with the two principal candidates being Chief Jonathan of the Basotho National Party and Mr Mokhehle of the Basotho Congress Party.

SUSPENDED

While the results were still coming in Chief Jonathan's Government suspended the proceedings, declared a state of emergency and detained Mr Mokhehle.

Mr Mokhehle claims this was because his party was clearly winning while Chief Jonathan said the elections were meaningless because of widespread intimidation and breaches of electoral law by the BCP.

Whatever the truth Chief Jonathan ruled by decree until 1973 when an "interim national assembly" was established with appointed members and Cabinet Ministers drafted from opposition parties (including the BCP) to form a Government of "national unity".

This was unacceptable to Mr Mokhehle who fled into exile late in 1973, the year before a clumsy BCP-inspired coup which was quickly stamped out.

Now Mr Mokhehle (61) is making a new bid for the power which he says was unconstitutionally seized from him in 1970.

'War': Lesotho

SA

RDM
15/12/79
(167)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Lesotho Government yesterday showed Rand Daily Mail journalists weapons and explosives captured from Basotho insurgents, who, it said, were working in collusion with South Africa's Department of National Security.

The weapons included a Russian-made Semenov rifle, two Russian-made AK-47 rifles, five home-made rifles with crudely-carved butts — one of which resembled a blunderbuss — and several home-made grenades made from the "U" bends of plumbing pipes.

The explosive materials included fuse wire, dynamite sticks, and bombs made from dynamite crammed into tins, pocket watches and salt. The fuse wire was German-made and the dynamite was described as "of South African origin."

Addressing "Mail" journalists flown to Maseru by the Lesotho Government, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said "We have evidence which proves collusion between Ntsu Mokhehle (the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party leader) and DONS."

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has rejected allegations that South Africa is assisting the Lesotho Liberation Army — military wing of Mr Mokhehle's party — as an attempt by the Lesotho Government to find a scapegoat for its political problems.

Mr Molapo, who was accompanied by the Lesotho Minister of Information, Mr Khetla Rakhetla, said "We know DONS telephone numbers are in the hands of BCP men, even those numbers which are not in the telephone directory."

Lists of DONS phone numbers had been found in the possession of captured BCP men, he added.

Asked why he had not released "proof of collusion", Mr Molapo said: "We are keeping our powder dry. I think we must see which way the wind is blowing. We must release it in our own time. The timing is of great significance to Lesotho."

Mr Molapo began by giving an account of recent Lesotho history, emphasising what he called Mr Mokhehle's "political philosophy of violence."

Of the more than 500 Basotho who have fled across the Caledon River, Mr Molapo said:

- Some had fled from BCP violence under the impression that it was caused by Lesotho police,

- But others had been encouraged to go to the refugee camp at Bethlehem in the Free State by the BCP and South Africa, for propaganda purposes.

He gave several reasons for South African "collusion" with the Basotho rebels, including Pretoria's anger at Lesotho's refusal to recognise Transkei, his country's diplomatic ties with Cuba and its submission to the international community of a "dossier relating to harassment against Lesotho and her citizens by the Republic of South Africa."

Marilyn Elliott reports that the Lesotho capital of Maseru was peaceful, although newspaper reports of insurgent activities have caused a significant drop in festive season tourist traffic.

Angry reaction to poet's

Political Staff

THE Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said yesterday Lesotho would, if necessary, take up the question of a Lesotho Airways passenger who was arrested in transit through

South Africa with the IATA and the UN Security Council.

Mr Molapo was referring to the arrest at the Ladybrand border post of Mr Zinjiva Nkondo, a poet and brother of Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the

Azaman People's Organisation. Mr Zinjiva Nkondo is an alleged member of the ANC.

He was on a Lesotho Airways flight from Swaziland to Lesotho which was diverted to Bloemfontein be-

LESOTHO 'WAR'

blames

is was last Saturday's headline when the Rand Daily Mail exclusively broke the news that trained guerrillas of the Lesotho Liberation Army were fighting Lesotho Government forces.

NO.	45-64	65+	ALL	NO.	45-64	65+	ALL
	0,07	0,18	0,06	128	0,07	0,18	0,06
	0,07	0,13	0,04	85	0,07	0,13	0,04
	0,21	0,00	0,07	26	0,21	0,00	0,07
	0,11	0,15	0,06	23	0,11	0,15	0,06
	0,36	0,47	0,25	289	0,36	0,47	0,25
	0,13	0,18	0,14	164	0,13	0,18	0,14
	0,26	0,44	0,17	366	0,26	0,44	0,17
	0,07	0,15	0,12	187	0,07	0,15	0,12

NO.	0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	NO.	0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,11	0,01	30	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,11	0,01
	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,11	0,02	34	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,11	0,02
	0,20	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,13	0,02	7	0,20	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,13	0,02
	0,21	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,15	0,02	7	0,21	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,15	0,02
	0,06	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,13	0,02	21	0,06	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,13	0,02
	0,16	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,15	0,03	31	0,16	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,15	0,03
	0,06	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,01	23	0,06	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,01
	0,06	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,03	0,01	21	0,06	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,03	0,01

arrest
cause of bad weather
Lesotho has protested to South Africa, who had replied that it was investigating the case and would be busy on the investigation until the end of the weekend, Mr Molapo said.

Lesotho displays captured arms

DD 15/12/79 (167)

MASERU — The Lesotho Government yesterday showed journalists weapons and explosives captured from Basotho insurgents, who, it said, were being helped by South Africa

The weapons included one Russian-made Semenov rifle, two Russian-made AK-47 rifles, five home-made rifles with crude carved butts (one of which resembled a blunderbuss) and several home-made grenades structured from the "U" bends of plumbing pipes

The explosive materials included fuse wire, dynamite sticks, bombs made from dynamite crammed

into tins, pocket watches and salt

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said "We have evidence which proves collusion between Ntsu Mokhehle (the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party leader) and the Department of National Security."

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has rejected allegations that South Africa is assisting the Lesotho Liberation Army, military wing of Mr Mokhehle's BCP, as an attempt by the Lesotho Government to find a scapegoat for its political problems. — DDC

Lesotho atrocities

(46) has written letters to both Chief Leabua Jonathan and the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, informing them of the atrocities committed in Buta Buthe.

The minister fled Lesotho on Monday after receiving threats from the Lesotho police. He also instructed his 80 church members to flee to South Africa as soon as possible.

Challenging statements by the Lesotho Government that the refugees were terrorists, Mr Serongoane said: "You can see for yourself whether we are terrorists. Everybody can see that most here are women and children."

An angry Mr Moses Lesala, a shopkeeper from Buta Buthe, lost his

seven-year-old son in a hand grenade attack. His daughter Mpho (10) is still in the Bethlehem hospital with leg wounds.

"Chief Jonathan's days in Lesotho are numbered. He knows that most of us support the Congress Party," Mr Lesala said this week.

● Meanwhile, a Lesotho Government spokesman has reacted to claims by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled leader of the Basotho Congress Party, that he has 85 Libyan-trained guerillas based in secret camps in Lesotho as the spearhead of armed resistance against Chief Jonathan.

The spokesman said the Lesotho Government was not surprised at the BCP claims.

Mr Mokhehle had "at last admitted publicly to planning and implement-

ing criminal and treasonable crimes against the government and citizens of Lesotho."

Mr Mokhehle claimed there were now between 500 and 1000 young men presently under training in mountain camps in Lesotho.

Most of them were scattered, but a large camp was being established.

He strenuously denied Lesotho Government claims that he was being supported by South Africa.

He said the South African Police had picked up 35 of his men so far this year, some of them Libyan trained and among the best of his group.

Of those captured 15 had been handed over to the Lesotho authorities at Caledonspoort in February and a further 12 on November 22 at Wepener.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%

Police ¹⁶⁷ drowned children claim ^{17/00 12/79}

GABORONE — Basuto Congress Party members and their families had to flee from Lesotho policemen who drowned small children in a river and buried half-dead people in a mass grave, witnesses said here yesterday.

The wife of the exiled BCP leader, Mrs Maneo Mokhehle, and the wife of an executive member of the party, Mrs Maputsoe Raputsoe, said the situation in Lesotho was "really terrible."

Both arrived here at the weekend after fleeing from the Lesotho police. Mrs Mokhehle has applied for political asylum in Botswana.

Mrs Raputsoe, who arrived here on Saturday with her seven children, said she was detained by Lesotho police for about three days in September.

"The police questioned me about the whereabouts of BCP guerillas, bombs and my husband. I told them I knew nothing and that my husband had left Lesotho in 1974 to come to Botswana," Mrs Raputsoe said.

"They told me I was lying and that my husband had returned to Lesotho and was the leader of the guerillas. I denied it."

She said she was released after being told by the police they would "eliminate me later."

When the latest trouble started, party officials came to her house and told her about a police death list which had been drawn up, she said.

"Soon thereafter we saw a truck loaded with human bodies passing through our village. They were mostly women and children, who had been shot by the Lesotho police. They were buried outside our village in a mass grave."

"On December 2, policemen arrived at my house."

The BCP had then decided to smuggle her and her children out of Lesotho, she said — SAPA.

Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Lesotho

NM 17/12/79

167

woman tells of mass grave

GABORONE — Basuto Congress Party members and their families had to flee from Lesotho policemen who drowned small children in a river and buried half-dead people in a mass grave, witnesses said here yesterday.

The wife of the exiled BCP leader, Mrs Maneo Mókhehle, and the wife of an executive member of the party, Mrs Maputsoe Raputsoe, told Sapa the situation in Lesotho was "really terrible"

Both arrived here at the weekend after fleeing from the Lesotho police Mrs Mokhehle has applied for political asylum in Botswana

Mrs Raputsoe, who arrived with her seven children, said she was detained by Lesotho police for about three days in September.

"They questioned me about the whereabouts of BCP guerillas, bombs and my husband I told them I knew nothing and that my husband had left Lesotho in 1974 to come to Botswana

"They told me I was lying and that my husband had returned and was the leader of the guerillas I denied it"

Party officials had come to her house and told her about a police death list, she said

Soon thereafter we saw a truck loaded with human bodies, mostly women and children, who had been shot by the police They were buried in a mass grave

"On December 2 policemen buried an arms cache in my garden, apparently in an attempt to compromise me," she said

The BCP had then decided to smuggle her and her children out

"We hid on a farm in South Africa We saw police throwing children into the river They also shot other women and children," she said — (Sapa)

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discovered

of a director of

of a company

the articles of a company requiring a

being reappointed until he has obtained

articles of the company, from the date

qualification shares within two months,

does not hold such qualification shares

who is by its articles required to hold

Without prejudice to the restrictions

appointed was last appointed a director.

to retire, as if he had become director on the

removed or disqualified under this Act shall be treated, for the purpose of determining the

(2) A person appointed as a director under subsection (1) in the place of a director

is removed, be filled as a casual vacancy.

and if in the case of any such removal, the vacancy is not filled at the meeting at which he

the removal of a director under this Act, may, subject to the provisions of such articles,

created by the disqualification of any person from being a director of the company or by

a company provide for the filling of casual vacancies in respect of directors, any such vacancy

212. Filling of vacancy where director disqualified or removed.—(1) If the articles of

ss. 212-215

213. Qualification of his appointment, or such shorter period shall vacate his office a specified number of imposed by section 2 (b) For the director to hold a special warrant shall not be (2) Any person contrary to any provision 214. Defect in a company shall be in his appointment 215. Register of official languages of cause to be entered (a) his full name and office (b) the name of the director (c) any other particulars

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated.

- 1 Crude Mortality Rates.
- 2. Standardised Mortality Rates

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific rates.

The calculation of rates in a particular cause of death of the relative effect of the population. No of inter-censal years. For which has been projected forward 1970 and taking into account group. Allowance was made for Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.

It does not appear likely that any election, held without Mr Mokhehle would stop current violence.

The former deputy leader of the BCP, Mr Gerard Ramoreboh, has assumed the leadership of the party in Mr Mokhehle's absence and has denounced the current campaign of violence.

Chief Jonathan would not be able to offer Mr Mokhehle amnesty because that would mean interfering with the due process of law in the kingdom, an official said.

The Prime Minister clearly chose to make his announcement to an audience consisting predominantly of women because that is where most of his support lies.

Mr Mokhehle, whose Lesotho Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for a series of bombings and shootings in Lesotho this year, has been in exile since an abortive coup in 1974.

He said he was sure he would win a landslide victory and said it was a pity the exiled leader of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, was not around to put his popularity to the test.

But unless he declares an amnesty his main rival faces arrest for alleged treason and public violence as soon as he sets foot in the country. Chief Jonathan announced his election wish at a rally held to launch the newly formed Lesotho Organisation of Women in Self-Help

MASERU — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said at the weekend that he wants a general election soon.

Jonathan's rival will not be let in for poll

The Star's Africa News Service

18/12/79

167

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans. An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

and statistics!

answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics!'

particular cause of death of the relative effect of the population. No of inter-censal years. For which has been projected forward 1970 and taking into account group. Allowance was made for

MANDATE

Chief Jonathan is understood to have been under internal and international pressure to regularise his position by obtaining a mandate from his people

Though he won the pre-independence elections in 1965 the subsequent poll in 1970 was aborted before full results were announced. The BCP claims it was ahead at that point.

There are now 660 Lesotho citizens in the tent town for refugees in Bethlehem in the Free State.

Of these, 80 are men above the age of 18, 195 are boys below 18, 190 are women above 18 and 195 are girls below 18.

Senior South African Government officials said today there had been a marked drop in the number of refugees crossing the border from Lesotho.

The refugees have complained of atrocities being committed by members of the Lesotho Police Mobile Unit against members of the BCP.

'Cops threw body over cliff'

HORROR IN LESOTHO

Sunday Post
14/12/79
167



One of the victims of the Lesotho police clampdown, Mr Moses Lesala. He lost his seven-year-old son in a hand-grenade attack. With him is his other son Kentsi (3).

MORE horror stories of the Lesotho police's ruthless clampdown on members of the banned opposition Basotho Congress Party emerged this week as refugees continued to stream across the border into South Africa.

People arriving at the Bethlehem refugee camp report that members of the Lesotho Mobile Police have committed a series of atrocities in the Butha Buthe district in northern Lesotho.

They say that:

- A shopkeeper from Butha Buthe, Mr Mpholo Majaki, was dragged from his truck by five policemen and shot through the head, and that his truck, containing his body, was then pushed over a precipice near the town.

- At a party held in the district this week, police lined up members of the Congress Party and promptly shot them.

Aggression

An estimated 600 refugees are reported to have fled to South Africa, but Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said yesterday that many of them were in fact fleeing aggression of the opposition guerrillas who they had mistaken for police.

Mr Molapo's statement came at his first public appearance this month, and quashed rumours that he had either been put under house arrest or fled to

Botswana.

He said Pretoria was aiding the dissidents because it suited South Africa's propaganda purposes to show the world that black refugees were fleeing to the so-called white oppressors.

One of the refugees in the Bethlehem tent camp, Rev. Koenana Serongoane

● To Page 2

Poet likely to be charged

RDM
18/12/79
167
329

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MR Jinjiva Nkondo, the black poet who was arrested while in transit through South Africa last week, is likely to be charged under South Africa's security laws, according to authoritative sources

Mr Nkondo, an alleged member of the banned African National Congress, is the brother of Mr Curtis Nkondo, the president of the Azanian People's Organisation. He was en route to Lesotho when arrested

The Lesotho Government has already protested over the arrest of Mr Nkondo, describing it as a violation of international law and international conventions on transit rights

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, has threatened to take the arrest up with International Association of Transport Agents and the United Nations Security Council if Mr Nkondo is not released

Mr Nkondo was on board a Lesotho Airways flight from Swaziland to Lesotho. The plane was unable to

land at Maseru, in Lesotho, and had to be diverted to Bloemfontein because of engine trouble.

Mr Nkondo and his fellow passengers were then taken from Bloemfontein to the Ladybrand border post in a South African Airways bus. Mr Nkondo was arrested on the South African side of the border. The South African Police said at the time that Mr Nkondo was travelling under the name Victor Motlou

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, has endorsed Lesotho's view that the arrest is conflict with the conventions of international law

Mr Curtis Nkondo has briefed a Johannesburg attorney to make enquiries on behalf of his brother and enlisted the assistance of Mrs Helen Suzman, the veteran MP for Houghton

Mr Molapo has taken up the matter with the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, who, he said, had told him it was still under investigation. ~~and has no the~~

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The

'coloureds' and Africans, however, have

deaths caused by infectious

Chief Jonathan

Exiled rival faces arrest

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU.—Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan declared at the weekend that he wants a general election soon.

But, unless he declares an amnesty, his main rival faces arrest for alleged treason and public violence as soon as he sets foot in the country.

Chief Jonathan announced his election wish at a rally held to launch the Lesotho Organisation of Women in Self Help.

SURE

He said he was sure he would win a landslide victory and said it was a pity the exiled leader of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, was not around to put his popularity to the test.

Mr Mokhehle, whose Lesotho Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for a series of bombings and shootings in Lesotho this year, has been in exile since an abortive coup attempt by members of his party in 1974.

UNLIKELY

Hinting recently that there would be an election some time within the next 12 months, senior Government sources here said Mr Mokhehle was unlikely to take part because he faced criminal charges in Lesotho.

Chief Jonathan would not be able to offer Mr Mokhehle amnesty because that would mean interfering with the due process of law in the kingdom, an official said.

retained analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease

specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death

is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children,

Poet's arrest could 'boomerang' on SA

RDM
17/12/78
(167)
524

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE ARREST of an alleged African National Congress man, Mr Jinjiva Nkondo, while in transit through South Africa might set a precedent which could boomerang on South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman MP said yesterday.

Mr Nkondo, poet and younger brother of Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation, was arrested at the Ladybrand border post with Lesotho while on route from Swaziland to Lesotho.

Mrs Suzman has been asked by Mr Curtis Nkondo to approach the authorities about the arrest of his brother. The Lesotho Government has already protested to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mrs Suzman has spoken to the Security Police Chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee.

She would not comment on the discussion except to say she had established that Mr Nkondo was being held at Bloemfontein and that she was hopeful that arrangements could be made for a member of his family to visit him.

Mrs Suzman said of the arrest in general "It is setting a

precedent which might be to the disadvantage of South Africans who find themselves in an aircraft which is forced down by engine trouble while overflying a hostile African state.

Mr Nkondo was arrested after the Lesotho Airways aircraft he was travelling in, was diverted and forced to land at Bloemfontein because of engine trouble.

The Lesotho Government has described the arrest as a contravention of international law, a view with which Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, has agreed.

But Mr Japie Basson, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, thought the authorities had acted within their rights by arresting Mr Nkondo (who was reportedly travelling under the name Victor Motlou).

Mr Basson said "If he has committed an offence in South Africa then they are entitled to arrest him, particularly if he is a South African citizen. It is unlucky for him that the plane was forced to land at Bloemfontein, but that is irrelevant."

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday "The matter is still being investigated."

But it is understood that Mr Nkondo is likely to be charged under one of South Africa's security laws. The attitude of the authorities is that it was his bad luck — and their good luck — that a mechanical fault brought him into South African territory.

A Johannesburg attorney acting for Mr Nkondo, and an advocate briefed by her, had discussions on the case with Professor Dugard yesterday.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64

Tanks shot

Post
19/12/18
(162)

MASERU — Armed insurgents of Lesotho's main opposition Basotholand Congress Party had destroyed diesel tanks at a remote government filling station in the northern Butha Buthe district, Radio Lesotho reported last night

The Radio said the attack took place at about midnight last Sunday and there had been no casualties.

The attackers used handgrenades and fired shots before fleeing

The Lesotho Mounted Police had launched an intensive search for the guerillas in the rugged north-eastern highlands, the radio said

A government spokesman said the Ministry of Works had ordered the installation of new diesel tanks to ensure that essential services were carried out

The Oxbow area, where the latest attack took place, is not far from the scene of the recent Lesotho Police hunt for supporters of the Congress Party.

—Sapa.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	96,90
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	14,62
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	8,80
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	24,27
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	96,90	71,12
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	32,38	42,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847
					18348	13062

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

But now suppose that the insurers (other members of the mutual insurance pool) have no way of distinguishing individuals belonging to different risk classes. Instead they offer insurance at the price ratio $\bar{p}(\pi', \pi'')$ based on the average probability of loss, $\bar{\pi}$, across all

risk classes $\bar{p} =$

is sufficiently

such that $p_R(\pi)$

as depicted in F

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claims insurance

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all risk classes

thor exit by risk classes in the interval (π_1, π_2) and again in-

surance companies are forced to raise the premium/indemnity ratio

\bar{p} . Only when all those risk classes with a loss probability π

less than π_a have withdrawn is an equilibrium reached.

This is the problem of adverse selection. While we have described it in the insurance context, it is a much more general phenomenon. Wherever buyers are only able to observe average quality, there is a tendency for sellers not fully rewarded for high quality to withdraw from the market. In one extreme model of

167 20/12/77

'Come home' plea to Lesotho refugees

The Star's Africa News Service
MASERU — Lesotho's Minister of Justice and parliamentary leader of the Opposition Basotholand Congress Party, Mr Gerard Ramoreboh, has asked the 700 Basotho who have fled to South Africa to come home

He said in a radio broadcast apparently intended to be picked up by the refugees in their Free State camp that those who returned would not be prosecuted

Mr Ramoreboh denied that BCP members were subject to persecution by

members of the Lesotho Mounted Police and said if such a campaign was being waged he would have been the first to suffer.

He said he and the Commissioner of Police would welcome home any Basotho who returned from the refugee camp today.

He said that since the leader of the BCP in exile, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, had accepted responsibility for the violence in Lesotho this year there was no need for anyone else to flee

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20/12/79
307
167

Nkondo still in detention

MR Zenjiwa Winston Nkondo, the poet arrested last week, who is now the centre of a storm between South Africa and Lesotho, is still in detention and is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

This was said yesterday by a Security Police spokesman.

Mr Nkondo is a brother of Mr Curtis Nkondo, the President of the Azanian People's Organisation. He was en route to Lesotho when arrested.

Mr Nkondo was on board a Lesotho Airways flight from Swa-

ziland to Lesotho. The plane was unable to land at Maseru, Lesotho and had to be diverted to Bloemfontein.

He was arrested at the Caledon River border post near Maseru, on the South African side of the border.

The Lesotho Government has al-

ready protested over the arrest of Mr Nkondo, describing it as a violation of international conventions on transit rights.

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, has threatened to take the arrest up with the International Association of Transport Agents and the Security Council if Mr Nkondo is not released.

The South African Police said at the time Mr Nkondo was arrested, he was travelling under the name Victor Motlou.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	115	121	28	15	120	139	49	56
	1.2%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.9%	4.4%	2.1%	2.9%
	212	389	115	127	190	276	273	212
	2.2%	4.9%	10.1%	15.8%	6.1%	8.8%	11.4%	11.0%
	5737	3118	537	246	845	566	148	66
	58.8%	39.3%	47.3%	30.6%	27.1%	18.0%	6.2%	3.4%
	1587	2181	273	239	939	1278	772	749
	16.3%	27.5%	24.1%	29.7%	30.2%	40.7%	32.3%	39.0%
	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	750	287	122	28	572	161	282	59
	38.0%	42.4%	36.6%	26.9%	26.3%	24.7%	15.1%	18.2%
	485	104	42	13	84	18	76	11
	24.6%	15.4%	12.6%	12.5%	3.9%	2.8%	4.1%	3.4%
	59	41	41	2	680	167	806	89
	3.0%	6.1%	12.3%	1.9%	31.3%	25.6%	43.1%	27.5%
	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

"suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

DD-20/12/79
Refugee
 student
 warned

MASERU — A South African refugee student at the National University of Lesotho has received a letter allegedly from the Lesotho Liberation Army, threatening him with assassination

Mr Mzimkulu Gwentshe, 27, who is publicity secretary for the Committee for Action and Solidarity for Southern African Students and a member of the banned African National Congress of South Africa, said the letter bore a postmark of the Northern Lesotho town of Maputsoe, near Ficksburg

The letter said the authors wished to impress upon Mr Gwentshe that they had been "meticulously watching with abhorrence and dismay your reactionary activities in which you have been abusing your hospitality of our beloved Lesotho"

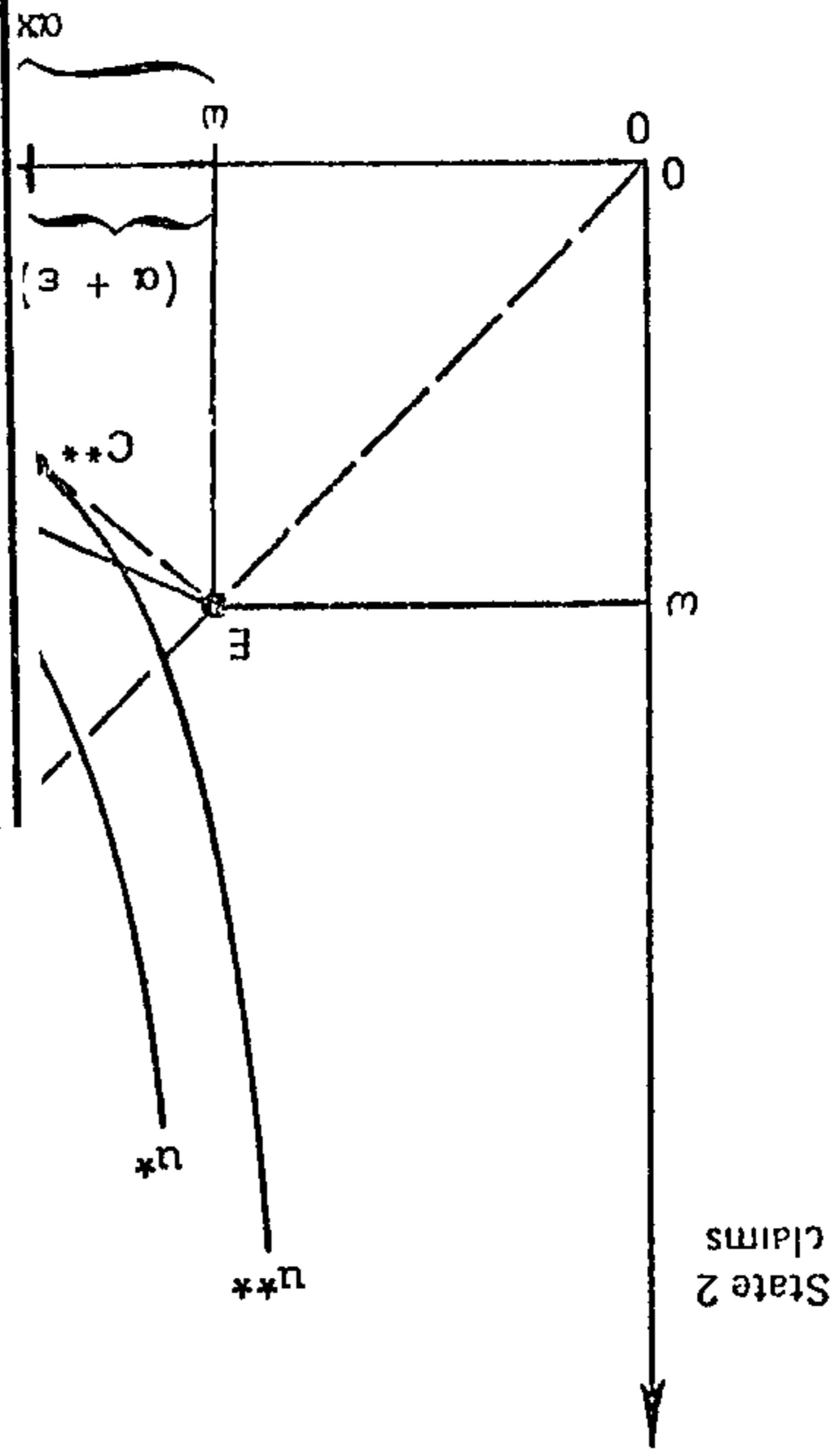
The letter warns Mr Gwentshe that if he was a "wall" between the Basotho National Party, and their imperialist master they may "be forced by circumstances to remove him"

Mr Gwentshe is a former student at Fort Hare University in Alice. He fled South Africa in 1977 and was granted political asylum by the Lesotho Government. — SAPA

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Fig. 3 — Inves



Court order

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE urgent application for an order seeking the release from detention of Mr Jinjiva Nkondo, the self-exiled black poet arrested by Security Police more than two weeks ago, has been set down for hearing in the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein.

This was confirmed last night by a spokesman for the attorneys representing the applicant, Mr Curtis Nkondo, brother of the detained man and president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

The respondent is Mr Louis le Grange in his capacity as Minister of Police and Prisons.

Mr Jinjiva Nkondo was allegedly held by the South African Security Police after the Air Lesotho flight on which he was travelling from Swaziland to Maseru in Lesotho had been diverted to Bloemfontein.

WRITE TO BOX 663 JOHANNESBURG

167 S Post 23/12/79

CHIEF JONATHAN MUST BE EXPOSED

SIR — The fossilised mentality of your reporter, "December 2, Lesotho Power Battle", leaves a lot to be desired.

Africa in general, Lesotho in particular, has no place for him and his like. The last paragraph of his report states: "But it would appear to be in South Africa's interests to help Chief Leabua Jonathan to stay in power!"

What tripe!

Does the same reporter know that Jonathan "seized power" after we had democratically thrown him out in fair elections?

As fate would have it, the darling of your reporter blasted Mr Qoboza for the latter's factual reporting, and Jonathan's Radio Lesotho actually crucified him.

I thus come to the rescue of Mr Qoboza. Jonathan

was once the blue-eyed boy of the Republic until he showed his true colours. We knew him all along. He, in addition to other promises (if ever by any stretch of the imagination, these "promises" could be called such), said he would hold no truck with communists. For your reporter's information, Jonathan not only somersaulted but has trained Cubans in Lesotho disguised as "experts".

There are also East Germans and a whole host of their comrades. No wonder he is no longer the darling of the Republic.

Should the republic in particular, and the whole world in general, still prop him up? No, Mr Editor, you are perfectly right in exposing Jonathan for what he is.

Does he deserve a single cent in the form of foreign aid, when he

unashamedly denies that there are any political refugees who are crossing into the Republic? Does the "reporter" really know the atrocities seen in Lesotho?

Among others, Jonathan's Radio Lesotho slammed the Editor about Mr Mandela on Robben Island, claiming that you should not concern yourself with such stuff.

For your reporter's information, one of Leabua's Chiefs (Mohlalefi Bereng) once recommended that Dr N Mokhehle be sent to Robben Island.

Let your reporter rather prevail upon his friend Jonathan to give up. At first, he came up with what he called an interim national assembly. It's 10 years and more and still he does not know that his time expired all that time ago.

MOSOTHO LESOTHO
Lesotho.

Lesotho 27/12/77
 refugees: 167
 Red Cross
 advises UN

The Star Bureau
 NEW YORK — The Red Cross in South Africa is assessing the plight of refugees from Lesotho to help the United Nations decide if assistance is needed.

In response to a request by the South African Government for UN aid for the hundreds of people said to have fled internal strife in Lesotho, the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva has asked "a voluntary agency working in the area" for an assessment of the situation.

DIRECT

Sources in New York say the Red Cross is undertaking the investigation and will report directly to the UNHCR, whose officials will decide if help is needed.

The South African request for aid — made to the office of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim — followed an angry exchange of statements by the South African and Lesotho Governments over activities across the common border.

● The number of Basotho refugees at the Bethlehem camp has increased to 744. Over the past three days, 17 more people have fled the fighting.

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 Hendriks e of the principle object-
 ions to ntories are consistently
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Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Post 27/1/80

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LESOTHO'S MALITU TO 'COIN INDEPENDENCE'

By BULARO DIPHOTO
THE new Lesotho currency, Malitu, will be in operation from January 19, 1980, "because without our own currency the political independence we attained 13 years ago would be meaningless."

The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, revealed that a newly-built bank will also be opened on the same day. Malitu he said, will be equivalent to one rand.

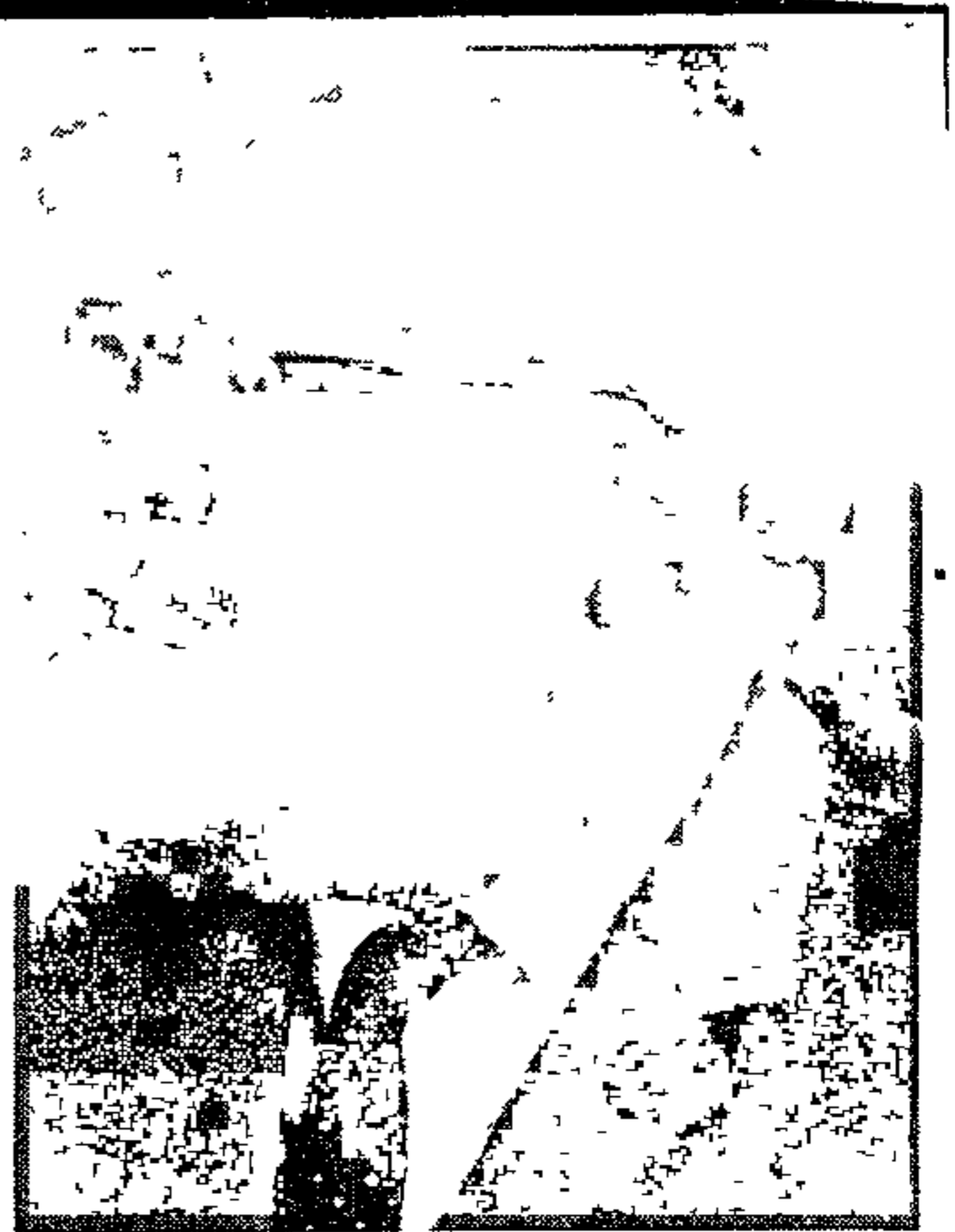
He disclosed that Malitu was supposed to have been in circulation from December 7, 1979.

The Lesotho currency

will help boost the local economy he said. The Lesotho Government is standing on its toes to create job opportunities for "the Basotho who are exploited at the mines in neighbouring countries."

Chief Jonathan added that for the same reason his Government is encouraging businessmen to build many factories.

He further accused South Africa and "confused people like Ntsu Mokhehle of preying on the wages of helpless miners to launch attacks on Lesotho."



Chief Jonathan.

Nkondo in bid to free his brother

RDM 24/12/79
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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
AN urgent Supreme Court application is to be brought against the Minister of Police and Prisons for an order seeking the release from detention of Mr Jinjiva Nkondo, the self-exiled black poet arrested by Security Police two weeks ago.

The application is to be brought by the detainee's brother, Mr Curtis Nkondo, who is president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

A spokesman for Mr Curtis Nkondo's lawyers said the application was filed in

the Bloemfontein Supreme Court yesterday, and papers were to be served on Mr Louis le Grange in his capacity as Minister of Police and Prisons.

Mr Jinjiva Nkondo was allegedly held by South African Security Police after the Air Lesotho flight on which he was travelling from Swaziland to Maseru in Lesotho had been diverted to Bloemfontein.

The application seeks an order for

• The arrest and detention of Mr Jinjiva Nkondo to be declared unlawful,

• The respondents to release him from detention, and

• Mr Nkondo to be allowed to depart from South Africa unimpeded and unhindered.

The application asks that the arrest and detention be declared unlawful on the grounds that they are an infringement of the territorial sovereignty of Lesotho.

It has been accompanied by affidavits from Mr Curtis Nkondo, his attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana, Mr Teboho John Mashologu, who is Lesotho's Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Civil Aviation, Mr Daniel Mokhesi, Lesotho's Permanent Secretary of the Water, Energy and Mining Department, and Mr Monyamane Moorosi, a pilot of the Lesotho Airways Corporation.

Mr Ismail Mahomed, SC, and Mr C R Mailer, instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates, will appear for the applicant.

Mr Jinjiva Nkondo is believed to be held in Bloemfontein under the Terrorism Act. He is allegedly a member of the banned African National Congress.

Immediately after his arrest, the Lesotho Government protested to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

South African Police said at the time of his arrest Mr Nkondo was travelling under the name Victor Motlou. After the flight was grounded in Bloemfontein, he and fellow passengers were allegedly being transported to Maseru in a South African Airways bus when Mr Nkondo was held at a border post on the South African side.

In 1975, Mr Nkondo was held in Alexandra township outside Johannesburg and detained in solitary confinement for 384 days under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. After his release, he disappeared in 1977.

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LESOTHO - General

H1-80 - 31-12-80

12(722) UN refugees from Lesotho (167)
7/5/80

*11 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

- (1) Whether representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees visited the refugees from Lesotho at Bethlehem, Orange Free State, if so, (a) what were the names of the representatives and (b) when did the visit take place,
- (2) whether he has received any report from the UN on the findings of these representatives, if so,
- (3) whether the UN has offered any assistance to South Africa in regard to the (a) maintenance and (b) repatriation of the refugees, if so, what assistance?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION.

- (1) Yes
 - (a) Miss Fiorella Badiani and Mr Pierre Bertrand
 - (b) On 22 February 1980
- (2) A summary of the report of the representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has been obtained. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees indicated that the full report would not be published or made available to South Africa as it is considered to be an internal document of that Organization.
- (3) (a) No
 - (b) The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is prepared to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of the refugees who wish to return to Lesotho. The Office is further prepared, in consultation with the OAU and the UN, to seek places of resettlement for those who wish to settle elsewhere. They are not prepared to render any assistance to those who wish to remain in South Africa.

Ruling in Nkondo case expected

RDM 1/1/80 (167) (1979)

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The State was being unreasonable in its opposition to the admissibility of affidavits when an individual's liberty was at stake, counsel for Mr Curtis Nkondo submitted in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court yesterday.

The submission was made by Mr Ismail Mahommed, SC, when Mr Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation, brought an urgent application seeking an order for the Minister of Police and of Prisons to release his brother, Mr Zinjiva Nkondo, from detention.

Mr Mahommed was replying before Mr Justice F S Smuts to a submission by Mr A P Beckley, for the State, that the application be struck off the roll

with costs or postponed because the affidavits submitted by the applicant were not sworn to.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow, when Mr Justice Smuts is expected to give a ruling.

In his application, Mr Curtis Nkondo applied for the arrest and detention of his brother to be declared unlawful, and asked that the respondents release him and that he be allowed to leave South Africa.

Mr Zinjiva Nkondo was arrested on the South African side of the border with Lesotho on December 12 when the Air Lesotho plane in which he was a passenger was diverted to Bloemfontein while on a flight from Swaziland to Maseru.

He is being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

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Lesotho official accuses SA Police

BLOEMFONTEIN — A Lesotho Government official has alleged that two South African policemen pointed what appeared to be machine guns at passengers of an Air Lesotho flight, diverted to Bloemfontein, "in a manner calculated to intimidate and terrorise them"

The allegation was made in documents before the Supreme Court here by Mr Lebho John Mashologu, Lesotho's permanent secretary of the Ministry of Transport,

Communications, Postals and Civil Aviation, in support of an urgent application seeking the release from detention of Mr Zinjiva Nkondo

The application before Mr Justice I. S. Smuts was brought on Monday by the detainee's brother, Mr Curtis Nkondo, seeking an order for the Minister of Police and Prisons to release him from detention and to allow him to leave South Africa

Counsel for the Minister, Mr A. P. Beckley, disputed the ad-

missibility of the documents as affidavits because he contended they were not properly sworn to

Mr Justice Smuts adjourned the hearing until yesterday. However, he further postponed yesterday's hearing, according to Mr Nkondo's attorney. No indication was given when it would be resumed

Mr Mashologu alleged that contrary to an agreement with the South African authorities,

passengers were required to fill in departure forms at the border post and that a sergeant insisted the passengers' luggage would have to be searched. Mr Mashologu then protested

"At this point two other South African policemen dressed in uniform, appeared on the scene carrying what appeared to be machine guns and moved to block the departure from South Africa of any passengers who declined to submit to a search," he said — DDC

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On Bartu Deaths in Selected	Government Printer,
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African Statistics 1976.	
On Bartu Deaths in Selected	Government
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Manual 07-03-00. p.v.	
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ortality Rates in South Africa.	
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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

Post Hill 40 (167) (324)

Nkondo application postponed

BLOEMFONTEIN — Judgment on an application to release the black poet and alleged African National Congress member, Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, from detention was postponed indefinitely by Mr Justice F S Smuts in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The judge said he would hand down judgment once he had investigated all aspects of the case relating to Mr Nkondo's detention en route to Maseru, Lesotho, after he was forced to travel there by bus when bad weather caused his Lesotho Airlines flight from Manzini, Swaziland,

to land at Bloemfontein.

Judgment was to have been handed down on Wednesday following an urgent application brought by Mr Nkondo's brother, Mr Curtis Nkondo, on Monday.

The respondents are the Minister and Departments of Police and Prisons who were asked to show cause why Mr Nkondo should not be released and allowed to leave the country unhindered.

In papers before the court the action in detaining Mr Nkondo was described as a violation of territorial sovereignty. The arrest has also led to protests by the Lesotho Government. — Sapa.

Hold elections in Lesotho plea

RDM
5/1/80
(167)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — A former senior Cabinet Minister, Mr A C Mnyeli, has appealed to the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan to call elections

Addressing a Press conference in Maseru this week, Mr Mnyeli said when Lesotho sought independence from the British it was because it did not want a one-man government

He said there was a tendency in African politics to have one-man-one-vote once only, and this unfortunate trend had been forced on the Basuto nation

The people of Lesotho had been promised elections by Chief Jonathan but they had not

had an elected government for more than 10 years

He said Chief Jonathan and the exiled leader of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, should disappear from Lesotho's politics or there would never be peace in Lesotho

Mr Mnyeli said if civil war broke out in Rhodesia, Russia should be held responsible, because it was now working hard to introduce an Angolan type of civil war there

He said they were now giving their full support to Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu wing of the Patriotic Front and Cubans were being flown into Mozambique to play the same game they had played in Angola.

Lesotho sent a ^{RDM} ^{5/1/80} ⁽¹⁶¹⁾ ⁽²²⁹⁾ note on Nkondo

SOUTH Africa had sent a "suitable note" to the Government of Lesotho in reply to the latter's note earlier in the week protesting at the detention by the Security Police of Mr Winston Nkondo, the black poet and ANC member

Mr Nkondo was detained about a month ago while en route from Bloemfontein to Lesotho by bus

A spokesman of the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed in Pretoria that the South African Government had received the protest note dated December 31, 1979

Mr Winston Nkondo, a brother of Mr Curtis Nkondo, leader of the Azania People's Organisation, was detained by South African Security Police while he was between Bloemfontein and Lesotho. The aircraft of

Air Lesotho on which he was a passenger, had to deviate to Bloemfontein because of foul weather over Maseru

According to police, Mr Nkondo is being held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act and no reasons could be given for his detention

The Lesotho Government, in its protest note, claimed Mr Nkondo's detention was in conflict with international law

Meanwhile, Mr Curtis Nkondo has applied to the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein for the release of his brother asking that the police should furnish reasons why his brother should not be released

The application was adjourned by Mr Justice Smuts for an indefinite period so that all aspects of the case could be investigated — Sapa



Mr Curtis Nkondo

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

Nkondo case postponed

8/1/80

167

230

42

BLOEMFONTEIN — A point by two Cabinet Ministers that certain affidavits submitted by the applicant in a habeas corpus claim had not been sworn to, was upheld by Mr Justice F & Smuts in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Curtis Nkondo had claimed habeas corpus for his brother, Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, a black poet and alleged member of the banned African National Congress, who was arrested by SA security police at Marseilles Bridge on the Free State-Lesotho border on December 12 while he was en route from Swaziland to Lesotho.

He has been in custody since his arrest.

As respondents were cited the Minister of Police and the Minister of Prisons of the South African Government.

"But instead leave is granted to the applicant to attempt to remedy the deficiencies in his application by filing further affidavits by himself or the Commissioners of Oath concerned to prove that an oath in fact administered to him and to any other deponent whose deposition suffers from the same defect as his own.

"By agreement the application is postponed to a date to be arranged by counsel. When determining a suitable date, the Registrar is to be consulted," the Judge said.

"Applicant is to pay the costs of the day."

DISEASES	W		M
	M	F	
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22
NO.	2336	2019	430

Unsworn affidavits 8/1/80 167

Forgery of

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 - (iii) knowi or oth

hold up Nkondo case

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — Some affidavits submitted in the Zinjiva Nkondo habeas corpus case had not been sworn to, a Supreme Court judge here found yesterday.

The respondents in the case, the Minister of Police and the Minister of Prisons, submitted this point which was upheld by Mr Justice F S Smuts.

Mr Curtis Nkondo had claimed habeas corpus for his brother, Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, a black poet and alleged member of the banned African National Congress, who was arrested by South African security police at Marcellus Bridge on the Free State-Lesotho border on December 12 while he was en route from Swaziland to Lesotho.

He has been in custody since his arrest.

Mr Justice Smuts stated in his judgement that the application would not be struck off the roll, but that the applicant would be granted leave to file further affidavits

The application has been postponed

debentures and other Securities

gravings.—Any person shall be guilty of

s, offers, utters or disposes of, knowing ficate as to shares, debentures or other t term as defined in section 134 (c), any r's form, share warrant or coupon issued locument purporting to be such share

certificate, form, share warrant, coupon forged or altered, obtains or receives or ny interest in any company or obtains or to receive any benefit, dividend or

interest in any company, including any uance of this Act, obtains or endeavours rarrant or coupon or receives or endea- y due to any such owner, as if he were

e proof whereof shall lie upon him)—

e, wood, stone or other material any a company or any share warrant or to be such interest, share warrant or rticular company in pursuance of this share warrant or coupon so issued or rtificate, share warrant or coupon, or

or other material for the making or hare warrant or coupon or document share warrant or coupon or any part

possession any such plate, wood, stone

debentures

133. Registration of transfer of shares or interests.—(1) Any transfer of shares of or interest in a company shall be registered by the company by entering in its register of members the name and address of the transferee, the description of the shares or interest transferred and the date of the registration of such transfer and, if it is a transfer of partly paid-up shares of or interest in an existing company, the amount outstanding on each share or interest, shall be entered in the said register.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the articles of a company, it shall not be lawful for the company to register a transfer of shares of or interest in the company unless a proper instrument of transfer has been delivered to the company. Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudice any power of the company to register as a member any person to whom the right to any share of the company has been transmitted by operation of law

(3) On the application of the transferor of any share of or interest in a company, the company shall enter in its register of members the matter prescribed by subsection (1) in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

(4) The registration of any transfer of shares of or interest in a company shall be subject to the law relating to stamp duty and estate duty.

lower. — Sapa.

Basutho mine denial

THE CHAMBER of Mines says there is no substance to suggestions that Basutho mineworkers are being replaced by men from Malawi and Mozambique

Demand for mine employment is so keen that the mines are able to engage only men with valid re-engagement certificates. Workers who have completed a satisfactory term of employment are guaranteed re-employment if they return within a certain period, and this affects all areas in which the men are engaged.

The chamber says an indication that preference is not being given to workers from Malawi and Mozambique is reflected in the numbers of Basutho employed over the past five years in the month of September, which has relative seasonal stability.

The figure for 1975 was 83 306, for 1976 it was 86 281, for 92 875 in 1977. For 1978 it was 92 387 and 92 350 in 1979. The number of Basutho employed at the end of November was 97 331 compared with 36 912 from Mozambique and 18 434 from Malawi.

Basutho mineworkers last year sent home R31-million in deferred pay and remittances — more than for any other Labour source country, including Transkei — Reuter

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Nkondo plea delay

Staff Reporter

THE urgent application by Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azania People's Organisation, for the release of his detained brother, Mr Zinjiva Nkondo will be heard again in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court on January 25

Mr Zinjiva Nkondo is being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was arrested on December 12 after an Air Lesotho aircraft on which he was travelling was diverted to Bloemfontein while on a

flight from Maputo to Maseru. The application was brought originally on December 31. This week Mr Justice F S Smuts upheld a submission by counsel for the respondents, the Ministers of Police and Prisons, that documents handed into court could not be admitted as affidavits because they did not comply with requirements.

But he ruled also that the application would not be struck off the roll. Mr Nkondo was given leave to file fresh affidavits.

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Fewer miners: neighbouring states suffer

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A CUT-BACK in recruitment by South African mines is causing problems for the economies of some Southern African countries

But the Chamber of Mines has categorically denied reports that it is cutting back on Lesotho labour and favouring workers from Malawi and Mozambique

An Afrikaans morning newspaper claimed yesterday that 24 000 Lesotho miners had not been re-employed at the end of last year and were now unemployed

It said the mines were using less Lesotho labour and more from Malawi and Mozambique, and added that this had cost Lesotho R54-million

According to mining sources, the report follows claims on the Lesotho radio service about two months ago that Lesotho mine labour was being cut

A chamber spokesman denied yesterday that Lesotho men were being replaced, but added that the mines were now only accepting workers with valid employment guarantee certificates. These certificates are designed to encourage black miners to return to the mine on which they were working before their contracts ended

He stressed that "Lesotho is not being singled out for special treatment"

This policy ruling, which has been in force for some time, means that only men who have previously worked on the mines are re-engaged. It has been in-

troduced, the spokesman said, because "demand for jobs on the mines is keen and the mines have all the labour they need"

Indeed, the total number of black workers employed on the mines has dropped slightly recently.

Mine labour plays an important part in the economies of most Southern African countries, and the cut-back is likely to be having an effect throughout the region.

According to the chamber, 97 331 Lesotho men were employed on the mines in November, the last month for which figures are available

The chamber also issued figures yesterday which indicated that the Lesotho mine complement had risen from 92 387 in September 1978 to 96 350 last September.

In 1975, the September figure was 83 306. September was chosen because it is the month in which the labour complement is most stable, the spokesman said

Mining sources speculate that the Lesotho concern has been prompted by the fact that "novices" from Lesotho are being turned away from recruitment offices because of the cut-back. Part of Lesotho miners' pay is remitted to the Lesotho government, which thus stands to lose financially from any reduction in recruiting

The Mozambique authorities are also concerned about the reduction in recruitment there, although they have stated that they would prefer not to send any men to the mines

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US bank funds ^{KDM} Maseru complex ^{18.1.80} (157)

By **DIAGO SEGOLA**

LESOTHO wants to encourage a situation where Basotho would buy within the country and not across the border in South Africa the Lesotho Minister of Works, Mr J K Rampeta said in Maseru this week

Mr Rampeta was speaking at a ceremony to launch the building of a R4,5-million shopping complex in Maseru that will be the largest in Lesotho

"The complex is Lesotho's most significant commercial development project to date, and is being built with a view to reducing the flow of consumers' money across Lesotho's borders," he said

He said the project was fi-

nanced by a loan from the Bank of America and was expected to be completed in March 1981

The project is being planned by the Lesotho National Development Corporation and is being managed by Sodeteg, an international company of project managers and engineers

The complex will have a total floor area of over 11 000 square metres, much larger than any shopping centre in the country. It will also have a tower block for offices

Ok Bazaars will be the major anchor tenant and together with many other smaller shops, will provide Lesotho residents with a range of goods not available in the country at present, Mr Rampeta said

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis.

Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans⁵, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_0 - the expectation

3 exiled party men to return to Lesotho

GABORONE - Three senior exiled Basutoland Congress Party members in Botswana would return to Lesotho within a week, a spokesman for the trio said in Gaborone yesterday.

They are Mr Tseliso Makhakhe, Mr Koenyana Chakela and Mr Pelesana Mofelehe.

Mr Mofelehe said that an unknown number of other party members would also be returning to Lesotho shortly.

The return of the men was a result of a meeting of the three and the Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles Molapo, in Mozambique last month, he said.

The meeting resolved that

- The three be granted general amnesty to enable them to return to Lesotho

- On their arrival in Lesotho General Elections would be held and a national government formed

- They would be allowed to continue their normal political activities

He said they would be going back as true leaders of the BCP and people should no longer create confusion by referring to Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled BCP leader, as the party's leader - Sapa

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_0 or e_{45} , have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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GENERAL NEWS

New Lesotho cash — but rand stays

2/1/80
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By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Lesotho took the first steps towards having its own currency at the weekend — but the South African rand will continue to be legal tender and it has been arranged for Basotho wanting to shop in South Africa to change the new money into rands at border posts

Speaking at the meeting to launch the new currency on Saturday, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said Lesotho had continued to use South Africa not only because it was a colonial legacy which could not be discarded overnight, but because of the realities of being encircled by an economically powerful neighbour.

The new currency will be known as "maloti" Chief Jonathan said the move showed Lesotho's commitment to create conditions which would give "our political independence meaning and relevance".

"For the 13 years since our

independence we have continued to use the South African rand as our currency, with little control over our monetary policies, which dictate trends in our economy," he said.

He warned that the use of the new currency called for great caution and calculation on the part of Lesotho, and the need to balance political ambitions with objective realities

"Even though we are now issuing our own currency, realities dictate that it should, for now, not only be backed by the South African rand, but should also for the foreseeable future continue to circulate within our territorial boundaries"

He said that even though Lesotho would have significant powers over monetary policy in the country, the co-operation of the South African Reserve Bank would have to be maintained to ensure smooth circulation of the new currency

The situation highlighted the need for economic co-operation in Southern Africa, said Chief Jonathan

He emphasised that the eco-

conomic co-operation of Southern African states could lead towards the total economic independence of the region, because all the countries involved were interdependent

"We need each other, and for wider interests we must remove all that stands in the way of regional co-operation and economic progress

"In particular, there is urgent need for the total dismantling of apartheid, which in modern times is the worst form of social organisation, with tentacles that threaten the well-being of every state in the sub-continent.

"With the obliteration of this system, which is incompatible with justice and equity, I am confident that our region could emerge, in economic terms, as the powerhouse of Africa"

Chief Jonathan dissociated Lesotho and himself from the constellation of African states proposed by South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha He said it was "nothing but a mirage"

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On 1/1/80, men from the factory, who were dismissed, say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Montis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the five were dismissed because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Fattis & Montis Strike

Who are Fattis and Montis? The following products: The Bread flour, Sifted flour, Philadelphia flour, Kettle Fattis & Montis brand macaroni, spaghetti, and green, plain, and products under the name brand, Checker bakeries in the Cape River, Wrench Town Bank workers. However, production going by blacks because much firm says he is worried Fattis and Montis has issued a statement The Cape branch of workers The Women for Peace called for a boycott of More than 400 students a boycott of the factory, schools affiliated to The South African Council sell the factory's products The Western Province be re-employed and Peninsula Training last week more than Moves of solidarity there for the same outside the factory of Labour tried to strike

Basotho blood is now big business

By JEREMY BROOKS

BLOOD is big business in Lesotho — a group of medical men have formed a company to buy blood from residents and re-sell it at a profit on foreign markets

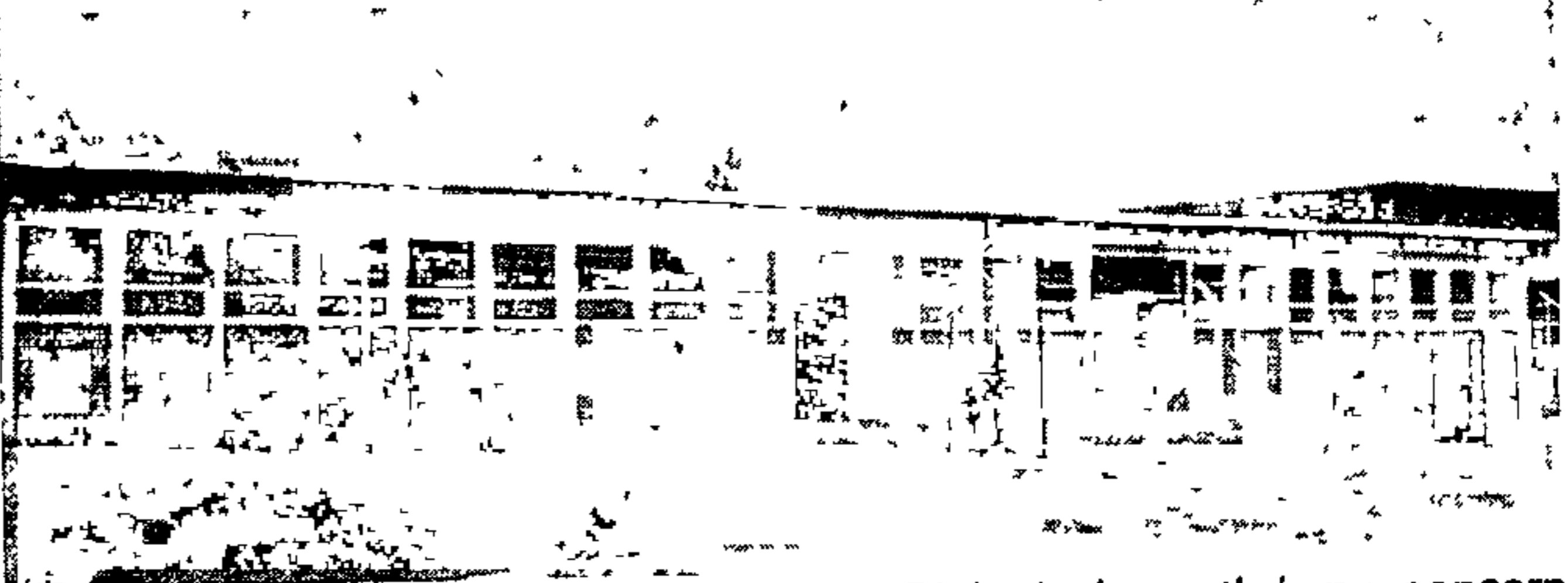
Trans African Biologicals (Pty), a company which prefers to keep a low profile, has built a blood bank in Maseru and has at least one other branch in a rural area

The Maseru branch, a small flat-topped building in the dusty industrial area, is ideally placed because it is close to a bus terminus.

The usual scene at the building is a long queue of Basotho waiting on the patch of lawn outside the surgery — some wearing traditional tribal hats and blankets about their shoulders

Lesotho mineworkers in transit between gold mines in the Transvaal and their homes in the mountains can sell their blood for R4,25 for 500ml

The business has come in for some criticism, however. A Maseru hospital official, a Basotho, said "There are several drawbacks. One is that the business must invariably boost



The offices in Maseru of Trans African Biologicals, a thriving concern which buys blood from Basotho and sells it overseas at a profit.

Picture: TREVOR SAMSON

alcoholism

"Labourers or the unemployed who are short of a few rands to spend in the local shebeen find it an ideal way to earn some quick money."

This was borne out when I questioned three Basotho who left the surgery separately after selling blood. All were walking to the shebeen up the road.

"Our hospital depends on local citizens to get blood, but is having difficulty finding donors — for obvious reasons," said

the official.

"This situation was partly alleviated recently when we stepped up a publicity campaign

"The rural people are invariably ignorant about the dangers of giving too much blood, and it is easy for them to change their names and return many times within a couple of weeks

"One man I know of almost lived on the money he made from selling blood before he was evicted from our area for non-payment of rent"

A spokesman for Trans African Biologicals said: "We are a medical concern and as such we do not make public statements. There are certain medical ethics involved. This is an agreement worked out by us and the Lesotho Department of Health, with which we are closely allied."

He went on to say that the company was based in Lesotho and registered in Maseru, and had no South African connections

ROM 21.1.80

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For almost a month 88 workers at the Fatis & Montis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They strike because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say that the dismissals are because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work — R40 a week and an 8 hour day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured' more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewart, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fatis & Montis products.

Fatis & Montis Strike

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Big drink Shocker

169 (3) Post 22/1/80

By LEN KALANE

BOTTLE STORES in Pretoria, West Rand and the Vaal Triangle townships sold liquor worth more than R10-million during December last year.

The figure reflects sales in township bottle stores (excluding Tshabalala in Soweto). As many people prefer buying from town outlets, it means liquor brought in December in these areas could have been at least R20-million'

The sales of liquor in these areas includes malt, spirits and sorghum beer

Figures of sorghum beer could not be obtained independently

The figures also show

At a meeting at U.C.T. Fattis & Monis product

Fattis & Monis insist says he is worried about blacks as much of the production going by export. However production has

Who are Fattis & Moni following products: flour, Bread flour, products with the F cake cups, macaroni, narrow, plain and granular under the following Roma; Philadelphia flour control a number of Good Hope Bakery in

Published by Comm Ce
Printed by S.R.C. pi

that liquor consumption is highest in the townships during December and November

The president of the South African Council of Churches Rev Sam Buthe reacted yesterday. This is shocking! It only shows that our people drown themselves in liquor to the disadvantage of their development

They mustn't do this. I am shocked. I can't say more

People in Soweto alone and the entire West Rand area bought liquor worth R5 213 849 during December last year

The revenue netted in the Vaal complex from liquor sales for December was R1 801 470 54 and R1 389 745 for the Pretoria region

Atteridgeville and Mamelodi alone netted R1 313 659 for December

Liquor sales given by the various administration boards for 1979 are (months in brackets)

Soweto and West Rand
— R2 840 365 (January)
R2 968 255 (February)
R3 641 912 (March)
R3 185 165 (April)
R3 218 068 (May)
R3 331 120 (June)
R3 348 150 (August)
R3 826 861 (September)
R3 747 838 (October)
R3 918 439 (November)
and R5 213 849 for December

Pretoria region —
R915 100 for November
and R1 389 745 for December

Vaal was R1 801 470 54 for December, R1 141 746 46 (Nov), R1 116 669,28 (Oct), R956 310 08 (Aug) and R835 727,52 for July

• The above figures include shebeens who may be responsible for more than half the liquor in black areas

is negotiation.

has called on all sports bodies and call for re-employment of the workers

ported a call for a boycott of all

pute'. However a director of the firm boycott of the factory's products by blacks. The management have kept in the place of the striking workers.

is the factory which produces the products including self-raising flour, Cake flour, Wheatie Treat flour; All items including icecream cones, wafers, all shells, ribbon noodles - broad, thin; All the above noodles and spaghetti; Lay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and pack mealie meal. Fattis and Monis also own Snack Town Bakery in Observatory, and Bakery in Somerset West.

Lesotho urges UN to act

NEW YORK - Lesotho has called on the United Nations to intercede directly with the Government over its 500 000 refugees in South Africa rather than leave the matter to the South African Red Cross.

It urged the UN Secretary General D. D. Gowlland to

call on the Government to

release the refugees and

allow them to return to

Lesotho. The Secretary

General said that the

Government of South

Africa had refused to

allow the refugees to

return to Lesotho.

The Secretary General

said that the UN would

continue to monitor the

situation in South

Africa and would

take appropriate

action if necessary.

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take appropriate

action if necessary.

phela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri yimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi bo. Bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, Trade Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa we imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - efektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye efemini.

weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa Mining Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokukwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethathethwano neUnion. kuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo a kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

o ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu e bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bala lebeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku loda imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu handle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe ijongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi abangaphezu kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne Bellville Technical College. Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinoxibelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de baphinde bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganisano bebona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi uphando nothethathethwano kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo:
Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koeberg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

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LESOTHO DEVELOPMENT (167)
KUM 25/1/80
The next five years

Since independence in 1966 Lesotho has taken considerable strides towards industrialisation to make the country less reli-

ant on SA

The biggest programme aimed at reducing this dependence is the new R700m Third Five Year Development Plan. The scale of the proposed investment indicates the magnitude of the problems.

Approximately 50% of Lesotho's adult male population is employed in the mines, industries and farms of SA. Their earnings constituting some 42% of the gross national product of R295m.

Lesotho's economy is also dependent on customs revenue from Southern African Customs Union in which it is partnered with Botswana, Swaziland and SA.

Lesotho has a large and growing deficit on its balance of trade and in 1977-78 this rose to R189.9m. Total net imports in 1977-78 stood at R201.9m, a 14% increase over 1976-77. The increase is partially explained by big imports associated with mining investment by Anglo American and De Beers at the Letseng diamond mine.

The development of Lesotho's export trade is being promoted by a recently-established Trade Promotion Unit in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which is in search of markets as far afield as Europe and the US. (The country's main exports - wool and mohair - are auctioned in SA.)

Another important area in which Lesotho relies on SA is the supply of electricity from Eskom. Until Lesotho can establish a domestic hydropower station it plans to operate diesel generators.

For the foreseeable future, Lesotho will continue to import most manufactured goods and components of goods manufactured locally. The development plan states as its main objective that between now and 1985 much of the development strategy will focus on the long term goal of greater self reliance. Basic to this strategy will be the creation of employment opportunities, the most difficult challenge facing the Basotho nation. The labour force is projected to grow by 91,800 over the plan period.

prosperity in the community. In low income areas, the rates of infant and child mortality are extremely high and measures to decrease them have very substantial effects on the average life expectancy of the community. The provision of ante-natal and post-natal clinics, together with a state programme of child care, may have a dramatic impact on the situation. However, there is a great deal of evidence accumulating in developing countries which suggests that the implementation of a widespread nutrition programme may produce even better results than have been achieved to date by the provision of health care.⁴ It has also been argued that in such countries the greatest impact of all upon life expectancy and the overall quality of life probably comes neither from the provision of health care nor nutrition, but may well be achieved by the implementation of substantial programmes to foster agricultural and community development in the widest sense.⁵

Choosing the correct policy package to achieve the social objectives is further complicated by the fact that public policies are often

It was the interdependence of state programmes that led Johnston to make a plea for introduction of 'development packages' in rural areas in particular and for increased interdisciplinary research to determine the nature and extent of these interdependencies.⁸

Interdependence amongst projects is not the only difficulty. State objectives themselves frequently pose problems, as they are in some instances in conflict with one another. The two goals we have been using as an example, increased economic growth and the reduction of poverty may, in some circumstances, be an example of such a conflict. If the rich members of the community hold key economic positions, the goal of increasing economic growth might dictate the provision of public health facilities specifically directed towards the reduction of morbidity amongst this class. Such provision would, however, be quite contrary to the objective of reducing poverty, if it were achieved at the cost of not providing some other health facility to the poorer sections of the community.

Money scheme draws them to Maseru

By MARCUS NGANI
TOP-RANKING Transkei Government officials are said to be reaping a fortune from a giant financing scheme being run in Maseru

One Government executive is reported to have made R84 000 from the scheme, which has attracted fortune seekers from far and wide

The man behind the money spinning venture is Mr John Mokitimi, who says he has paid out more than R5 million to investors since June last year. He operates from an international hotel in Maseru

Mr Mokitimi claims to pay back double treble and even four times the amount paid to him by investors — within the space of three weeks

How he pays out such fantastic returns while having enough wealth to stay in posh hotels, spend lavishly to entertain friends, run a fleet of sleek cars and pay his staff and money collecting agents handsomely, is a closely guarded secret

Challenge

What's more he has challenged officials — including the police — to prove his business is illegal

Mr Mokitimi's operation was thrown under the spotlight recently by the arrest of the Transkei State President's junior Mrs Nobandla

Matanzima and Transkeians now facing charges for allegedly contravening Lesotho's currency regulations were reportedly on their way to Maseru to invest money in the financing scheme

While the scheme has brought rapid results to some investors, others have to wait a little longer for their promised fortunes

Mr Mokitimi concedes that a few problems have confronted him in his business but he claims to have solved each one of them with ease — like when one of his East London agents was arrested by the police in Mdantsane and later released without being charged

Denial

After the arrest of Mrs Matanzima and her business companions it was reported in Transkei that Mr Mokitimi's business assets had been frozen by the Lesotho Government

Denying this, a spokesman for the company in Maseru said "There is absolutely no truth in this. Our business is continuing as normally as before"

Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, said he knew very little of Mr Mokitimi's money-making investment scheme but from what he had gathered he felt that the basis of the business was gambling.

Data Problems

A prerequisite for a decision to be correct in terms of any criteria selected is that the data base upon which the decision will be made is itself adequate in coverage and accurate in content. Data collection for public sector decision-making, is difficult as the impacts of many decisions are extremely widespread. Consequently, the resultant costs and benefits may be very difficult even to identify, let alone evaluate, with any degree of accuracy. Public decision-making in the field of health care is no exception, indeed the nature of the demand for health and medical services itself provides special problems for decision-makers.

Output may be constrained by the lack of a suitable labour supply. The provision of better health facilities may improve the level of the productivity of available labour and open the way for a possible increase in wages.

In countries with supplies of surplus labour, it can alternatively be argued that measures to improve the 'quality of life' instituted 'now' may well lead to further deterioration in the 'quality of life' of future generations. The increased population growth leads to increased unemployment and so to increases in poverty.⁷ In such circumstances, if it is to achieve the wider governmental objectives, a plan to improve health care will have to be linked to the provision of a family planning programme and be backed up by a determined policy of job creation.

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Chief Lion's case postponed

THE Commissioner for Brits, Mr J N Theron, told the Pretoria Commissioner this week that he was unaware of the fact that Chief Solomon David Lion of Maboloka was in possession of a South African reference book — before his deportation to Lesotho.

Mr Theron was giving evidence before Mr H J P Cloete in the case of Chief Lion who is charged with "unlawfully entering the Pretoria district without a valid permit"

Chief Lion was represented by Mr G Maluleke of Maluleke, Moseneke and Seriti. The hearing was postponed to February 5

Mr Theron told the court that the accused appeared before him in 1977 and that he was found to be in possession

of a Lesotho passport. The passport was therefore investigated in accordance with the Immigration Act

The finding was that Chief Lion was a Lesotho national and as a result he was deported

Asked by the defence if Mr Theron was aware of the fact that the accused was in possession of a South African reference book he said "no"

When the witness was asked to show his record to the court he said "I did not bring any records with me I was just told to come not knowing what the whole case was about"

167

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LESOTHO DEVELOPMENT (1.1)

Oil and an airport (12/1/45)

A top level Lesotho delegation has asked a group of Arab States to assist oil supplies to the landlocked kingdom.

Minister of Transport and Communications, Lesotho, led the mission which included Minister of Water, Energy and Mines, Charles Molele, and other senior government officials.

The mission approached the Arabs for special assistance to help Lesotho overcome the situation in which it has to pay the highest price in the world for oil because of its geographical position and economic dependence on South Africa.

Details of how the oil will reach Lesotho if the negotiations prove successful are not known at the time. But it is understood that the Lesotho delegation has already worked out a plan in terms of which the Arab countries will either set up a refinery in Lesotho or arrange for the establishment of one in Maseru from where the refined oil will be sent to Lesotho by road, rail or pipeline.

Lesotho has also asked the Arabs for aid towards the construction of an international airport at Maseru. Construction is scheduled to start towards the end of the year.

Lesotho refugees refuse to return

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S. Post 3/2/80

By MANDLA NDLAZI
MORE THAN 800 Lesotho refugees in Bethlehem this week refused to return home following orders by the local authorities, a refugee spokesman disclosed yesterday.

The spokesman, a founder member of the Basutoland Congress Party, said he did not wish to be named. Interviewed at a friend's home in Soweto, he said he was a member of the refugees' committee in Bethlehem.

"How can we return to face the gun and the torture we'd be subjected to by Leabua Jonathan's regime? It would be risking our lives under the pre-

sent circumstances," he said.

The spokesman said the refugees had trickled into the Free State since November last year.

The spokesman said the refugees' children had not been schooled since, and the general conditions of the camp were appalling.

The spokesman claimed that Mr H A Dreyer, the Commissioner in the area, ordered the refugees to get out on Monday when two buses and a truck were provided.

He said nobody boarded the vehicles on the first and following day. But later, he said, about 11 refugees agreed to go and they were taken back in a van.

"We are not prepared to go back until Leabua and his regime are removed from the government or until the United Nation's military forces are sent to intervene," said the spokesman. He said a letter stating these facts was sent to Mr Dreyer.

A second letter to Mr Dreyer, said the spokesman, pleaded that the refugees should be given a safe passage to Botswana if the South African Government could no longer keep them.

The spokesman said Mr Dreyer had not responded to the two letters written by the refugees' committee.

Mr Dreyer could not be reached for comment.

processes is essential, and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10
 The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

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ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	+++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Refugees: Get a move on, ¹⁶⁷ Botha tells UN

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — The Foreign Minister, Mr Botha, has fired off an urgent request to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to order the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to stop stalling and immediately come to the assistance of Lesotho refugees in South Africa.

Putting their number now at 706, Mr Botha cited unanswered appeals dating back to early December.

The refugees were being cared for at South Africa's expense and "in keeping with general practice" the Republic was seeking assistance "as a matter of urgency", he wrote.

While attempts to persuade them to return home had not yet been successful, "South Africa is being accused by some that we are in the process of forcing the refugees to return to Lesotho and by others that we are preventing the refugees from leaving", Mr Botha complained.

On January 21 the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, also asked Dr Waldheim to intercede and suggested that a UN refugee official could be sent to convey a promise of safe return "Nothing will harm them," he wrote.

At the same time, he claimed that some of the "so-called refugees" were "armed bandits", some confused villagers, and that they were being held in a "Bethlehem concentration camp".

The UN response is thought to have been partly caused by the absence of under-secretary-general Abby Farah, who discussed the situation while in Lesotho last month. Mr Farah is due back at UN headquarters today.

The potentially embarrassing contradiction of aiding people being sheltered by apartheid-branded South Africa, while pursuing a big aid programme for its exiles, is believed to be another reason for the UN foot-dragging.

KNOWLEDGE OF TRACHOMA

	CONTACT (%)	NO CONTACT (%)
some knowledge *	77	41
no knowledge	23	59

ADM 7/2/60
Lesotho hits at SA Press 'outcry'

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — A spokesman for the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs has strongly criticised the South African news media for gross interference in Lesotho's right to establish diplomatic relations with other countries

Radio Lesotho said the Foreign Ministry was reacting to the current outcry in South African media over the announcement last week on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Lesotho and the Soviet Union

The spokesman said South Africans should not pretend Lesotho was South Africa's "puppet state". The Lesotho Government did not need South African tutelage in conducting international relations

It was preposterous for South African newsmen to imagine they were in a position to lecture Lesotho on international politics when they were not able to lecture their own government.

Meanwhile a newspaper called Moaletsi of the Catholic Church in Lesotho has appealed for renewed dialogue between Lesotho and South Africa

Moaletsi said this week that when Lesotho attained independence in 1966, the present government made a wise decision to notice the importance of good neighbourliness in view of Lesotho's geographical position of being completely surrounded by her neighbour

The newspaper said the nation had already reaped the fruit of good neighbourliness by having regular medical experts coming to visit Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Maseru to perform operations on the sick. Judges from South Africa had also been of assistance to Lesotho's judiciary.

CONTACT DISPENSED

AND INCIDENCE OF MAVONI

	CONTACT (%)
households given ointment	83 *
households with one or more children suffering from mavo	70

* significant at 0.5% level (X² test)

'attendance' causes some difficulty as there appears to be little uniformity either between hospitals or between hospital departments as to what constitutes an attendance. The official viewpoint is that these figures are kept to assess the workload of each section of the outpatient department and the whole department and that it is not a true reflection of the productivity of the staff if a patient who receives a dressing change and an injection has the same weight in the statistics as a patient who sees a doctor, is referred to a specialist and has a multitude of laboratory tests and X-rays. Most hospitals therefore count units or attendances where a patient who sees a doctor, is referred to a specialist and has an X-ray, is counted as three attendances. At Groote Schuur, physiotherapy counts patients in twenty minute time intervals; nuclear medicine and oesophageal clinics count patients according to the complexity of the case. At the Day Hospitals, a random sample of patients is taken each year to assess the case-mix of patients at each hospital.³ Each Day Hospital also has records of consultations by types of staff. The Department of Comprehensive and Community Medicine is currently preparing a report for the CPA on the type of throughput statistics that should be kept: one proposal is for a headcount and an interaction count of outpatients.

The average number of outpatient visits per patient is not known. One of the problems in this respect is the lack of co-ordination of records between different hospitals. There is no clearly defined catchment area for each Provincial Hospital or Day Hospital so it is possible that patients attend more than one hospital.⁴ The reason given for the lack of defined areas is that teaching hospitals require a wide selection of patients for research and teaching purposes. Also, some hospitals, for example, Karl Bremer, are open - doctors may treat private patients there.

(2.) Cost statistics.

The capital costs of facilities that have been constructed are available - for the Groote Schuur outpatient wing built in 1966,

for the whole Tygerberg complex, the new Johannesburg Hospital, new Day Hospitals - the cost of building the outpatient department at Tygerberg for example is not known, nor is the estimated cost of building outpatient departments and Day Hospitals of different sizes. The costs that were incurred in refurbishing the Day Hospitals in 1969 are not known, nor is the cost of equipping a Day Hospital relative to an outpatient department; intuitively it is less because less specialised equipment is required. The Planning Department of the CPA draws up plans for proposed additions and modifications to existing facilities, and when funds become available, these plans are passed to the Works Department which puts them out to tender and supervises the construction. Requests

(6X) 11/11/68
Nkondo to be tried
 BLOEMFONTEIN. — A black poet and alleged member of the banned African National Congress, Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, is to be charged with taking part in terrorist activities, according to court documents released yesterday. He is to appear in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court and 10 days — from March 10 to 21 — have been set down for the trial. Fourteen witnesses have been subpoenaed to testify for the State. Mr Nkondo is being held in custody after a habeas corpus application, brought by his brother Mr Curtis Nkondo, was adjourned sine die. He has been in custody since his arrest on December 12 last year — Sapa

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 tal administrators are requesting the hospital departments to cut costs, but since it is not known what each department is spending, there is firstly, no incentive for any department to cut costs, and secondly, no way of telling which departments are spending excessively or on what this expenditure is.

Budgeting is for each institution as a whole and is incremental in nature. Each year, the expenditure over the past twelve months is analysed and adjustments are made for expected price increases, expected increases in the number of patients treated, proposed salary and wage adjustments and proposed additional employment. This estimate forms the basis of the following year's operating budget. Since it is not known how much each department spends, deficits cannot be pinpointed.

Handcard No 1 col 18
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FEBRUARY 1980

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Refugees from Lesotho

*10 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether the United Nations High Commission for Refugees was asked for aid in assisting the refugees from Lesotho, if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of how many such refugees,
- (2) whether any assistance has been received from the Commission, if so, of what nature and extent?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

- (1) Yes
 - (a)
 - (i) On 7 December 1979,
 - (ii) On 22 January 1980 a reminder was sent, and
 - (iii) On 4 February 1980 the request was repeated
 - (b) At the time of the first request there were approximately 250 refugees. When the request was repeated, there were 706
- (2) No

**Detained
poet ^{ARGUS}
to go ^{8/2/80}
on trial** ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
After being in detention since his arrest at the Lesotho border on December 12, poet Zinjiva Winston Nkondo is to be charged

According to court documents released in Bloemfontein yesterday, Mr Nkondo will be charged with participating in terroristic activities. He will appear in the Supreme Court, Bloemfontein, between March 10 and March 21.

14 WITNESSES

The State is to call 14 witnesses.

His brother Curtis said today he was not aware Mr Nkondo was to be charged.

"The first I knew about it was when I read the newspapers. I am still awaiting for confirmation from my lawyers," he said.

FLIGHT CHANGE

Mr Nkondo was arrested when the plane he was travelling on from Mbabane to Maseru was forced to change course and land at Bloemfontein because of bad weather and poor visibility.

He skipped the country in 1977 after he had spent 5½ weeks in solitary confinement.

A former student of the University of the North, Mr Nkondo was working for the Black Community Project when he was detained.

His brother applied earlier this year for a court order releasing him from detention.

Both the Lesotho Government and the African National Congress in London condemned the arrest by the South African security police.

DAVID BOURNE AND BRUCE DICK

2 MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA 1929 - 1974

PART 1 1929-1970

It has become increasingly apparent during recent years that advances in medical knowledge and expertise do not necessarily give rise to concomitant improvements in the health status of the people. More than merely knowing, an ability to implement this knowledge is required. Furthermore, if the applications of these advances in medical expertise are to be effective, the provision of medical care requires a scientific basis.^{1,2} Epidemiology provides the methodology to define priorities, to identify the optimal methods of intercepting and controlling these priority problems in a manner which will permit the most effective utilisation of limited resources, and to incorporate methods of surveillance and evaluation into health care programmes in order to provide an assessment of the services once they have become operational and to ensure that these services remain adaptable and sensitive to the health needs of the community.

If the provision of health services is to be approached scientifically, it is necessary to determine parameters by which the health status of the community can be measured. Whilst this is a relatively simple matter for specific medical problems which have readily identifiable quantitative and qualitative indices, when an overall assessment of health is required, measurement becomes problematic.

The medical profession has, on the whole, tended to concentrate on diseases rather than on health. Consequently, despite the fact that efforts are being made to be little unhealth. The announcement was made at the end of talks between a seven-man EEC mission and a Lesotho Government delegation in Maseru yesterday.

R36m for Lesotho
 MASERU — The European Economic Community would provide Lesotho with financial aid totalling R36-million for development projects over the next five year period, a Lesotho Government official announced in Maseru yesterday.

The announcement was made at the end of talks between a seven-man EEC mission and a Lesotho Government delegation in Maseru yesterday.

Rom 9/2/80

(167)

the community is routinely collected detail of this data show- r of factors, not the least of which are further (1).

Despite the problems of using mortality data as a means of assessing a community's health status, it is a measurement which has stood the test of time and, to date, is usually the only method of evaluating the health populations, albeit indirectly, since it is frequently the only data which is available. The standard analyses of routinely collected mortality data undoubtedly provide an important indication of the unhealthy problems in the community and, if their limitations are appreciated, they provide an invaluable input into the overall health profile of the community, high-lighting the predominant problems and identifying major trends.

Since it is often instructive to examine the past in order to place the present in perspective, this study was undertaken as a preliminary investigation to a more detailed analysis of the current mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa.

This paper is essentially an attempt to identify and collate published data relating to the past mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa. Extensive discussion about the data has been avoided as it is hoped that the Tables and Figures will speak for themselves, and that they will stimulate thought, comment and, where necessary, action.

SOURCES OF DATA

From 1926* to 1938, detailed data on deaths in South Africa were published in an annual report on vital statistics.³ Intermittent reports covered the period 1938 to 1962,⁴ since which time a regular series has been published.⁵ The figures for whites cover the entire period 1921-1970,

* For details of sources of deaths before 1926, see reference 3, volume for 1938, page XVIII.

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THIS WAS MAJORITY IN GREY IN VICTIMS OF: BATH BOMBING COMPLAINT: THE PEOPLE THE GOVERNMENT WOULD GO HOME



Behind the wire . . . but this is sanctuary for the Lesotho refugees who are refusing to go home.



REFUGEE REFUGES

We won't go back to be slaughtered
by Jonathan say the BCP supporters

THE dilemma of what to do with hundreds of Marxist-hounded Lesotho refugees who have thrown themselves on South Africa's mercy has deepened with their refusal to heed the Government's call to go home

"As long as Chief Leabua Jonathan is Prime Minister of Lesotho we supporters of the Basutoland Congress Party go in fear of our lives" a 64-year-old Basotho claimed this week

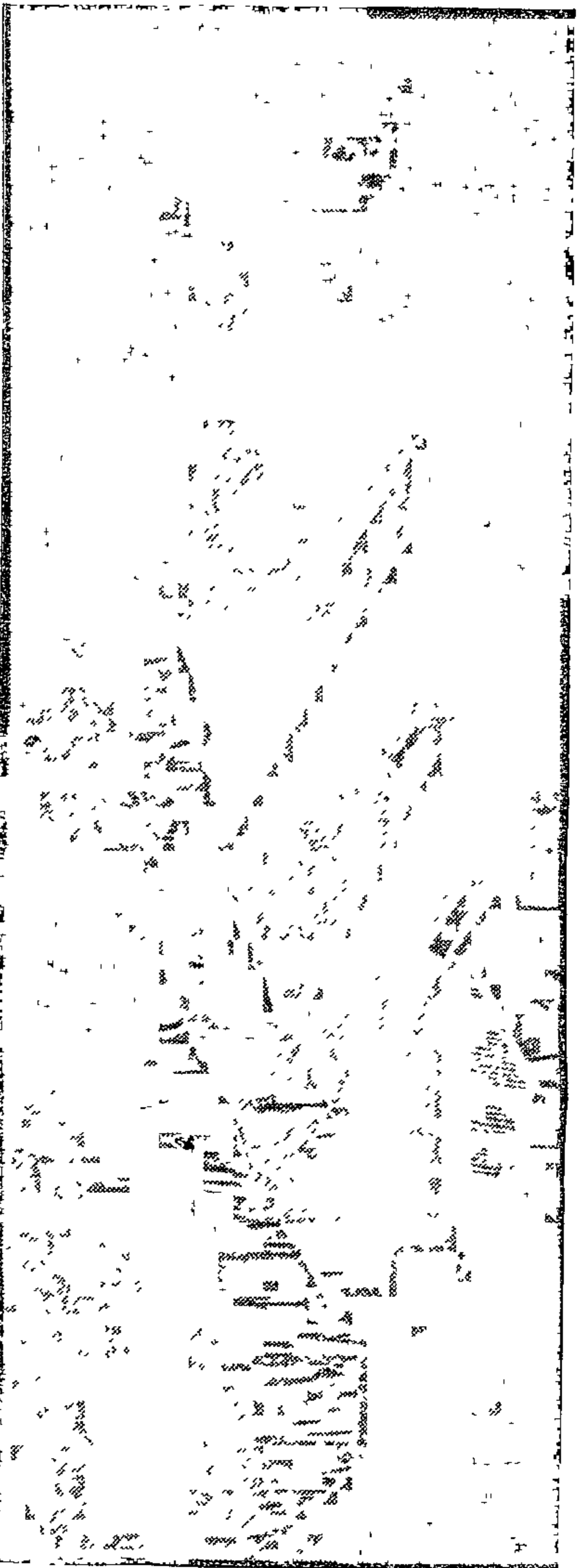
He is one of nearly 800 who have fled Lesotho across the Maluti Mountains and through the Small Caledon River into the Orange Free State since fighting broke out between Chief Jonathan's Basutoland National Party's mobile police and supporters of the BCP in September last year

They have been given shelter in a fenced-off camp that once served as an isolation hospital on the outskirts of the black township of Bethlehem, from where they have asked the South African Government for safe passage to Botswana and their exiled leader, Ntsu Mokhehle

Only 75 recently returned to Lesotho. The remaining 706 refugees flatly refuse to go back. The Press, and all other media have been barred from their camp until, according to the Chief Commissioner of the Free State, Boet Dreyer, "delicate negotiations" between the governments of South Africa and Lesotho have been completed

Talking through the fence that surrounds the camp, Samuel Mokhele 64, of Gutting told the Sunday Tribune this week

"On January 28 Mr Dreyer and three other men from Bloemfontein visited the camp and told us the South African Government had arranged with the Lesotho Government for our removal, and that we must prepare to go back. "Our answer was no As long



A view of the refugee camp at Bethlehem and the fence that keeps visitors out

as Leabua is in power we will not go back to Lesotho

"Then the refugee committee drafted a letter to Mr Dreyer asking South Africa for safe passage to Botswana

"Many of those who went back are BCP informers who posed as refugees so that they could return with the names of all the families in the camp

Leabua Jonathan knows well who is here. He knows we are all BCP members who live for the day when BCP will rule Lesotho. We will be slaughtered if we go back now

Mr Dreyer said "I have from Bloemfontein on Friday. I have received their letter, which I forwarded to my head office in Pretoria (the Department of Co-Operation and Development) to be sent on to the Department of Foreign Affairs, who are dealing with the Lesotho Government with

regard to the refugees"

The Government's dilemma over the fate of the refugees is acute. On the one hand it has hundreds of men, women and children who either swam a flooded river or walked — some barefoot — over mountains to escape from Lesotho where they said paramilitary police had massacred BCP supporters

On the other hand it is accused by the Lesotho Government of actively assisting the BCP and its self exiled leader by harbouring "criminal activities" in Lesotho

The Lesotho Government also accuses South Africa of using BCP leader Mokhehle to monitor activities in Lesotho by the banned Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress, to which the BCP claims allegiance

While dismissing these accusations as attempts by Lesotho to gloss over the problems prevailing in that country, the Government has requested United Nations aid for the refugees.

So far South Africa has paid the bill. According to Gerrie Germshtuzen area manager of the Orange Vaal Administration Board, from November 30 to the end of January the Government issued inmates of the camp with 14,450 kilograms mealie meal, 1,700 kilograms samp, 125 kilograms beans, 50 kilograms milk and the Red Cross supplied 200 kilograms sugar, 250 kilograms powdered soap and 12 dozen candles

Over the same period the Red Cross has supplied 90 bags of cabbage, 77 bags of potatoes, 18 bags of pumpkin, 50 kilograms samp, 100 kilograms sugar, 50 kilograms powdered soap, 30 dozen candles, 120 dozen loaves of bread, 150 kilograms coffee, cutlery, pots and pans, and six hundred loads of clothes

Farmers in the district gave 120 bundles of carrots, 25 bags of cabbages, 12 bags of pumpkins church organisations gave 200 kg dried beans and Bethlehem's black residents donated 50 bags of cabbage, 20 bags of potatoes, 100 bundles of carrots and 10 cases of peaches

The local black football association raised R300 to buy meat for the refugees, while churches were also exhausted, hungry, cold and often ill. They came with nothing, except gruesome accounts of murders and large-scale arrests

One of her servants, Paulina Mosa, a widow whose daughter and granddaughter are in the camp, told the Tribune "My daughter was born and grew up in this area, but she married a man from Lesotho and went to live there. He now lives in the Free State and works for the Roads Department because he couldn't find work in Lesotho. "She and her child fled

dysentery and gastric fever. The camp, which consists of 12 large tents (each housing about 22 people) and six or eight hospital wards, looks spotlessly clean and orderly from behind the fence

According to Mr Germshtuzen, inmates are divided into committees responsible for cooking, cleaning, laundering and wood-chopping

The black township's Catholic priest, Father Horst Schier told the Tribune this week, "I have never seen a better refugee camp

"It is ironic that supporters of the BCP, a party which hates whites South Africa and the Church have to depend on precisely these for their survival

Apollitical

"The BCP is the Lesotho branch of the ANC"

But Ingrid Mousley, on whose farm at the foot of the Maluti Mountains many of the refugees arrived to seek help, believes they are mostly simple mountain folk who are generally apollitical

"They know nothing about politics. They just live in their huts and look after their cattle and goats. If their kraal leaders are BCP supporters, they are automatically lumped with the same party"

"When they got here most of them were obviously terrified. They were also exhausted, hungry, cold and often ill. They came with nothing, except gruesome accounts of murders and large-scale arrests

One of her servants, Paulina Mosa, a widow whose daughter and granddaughter are in the camp, told the Tribune "My daughter was born and grew up in this area, but she married a man from Lesotho and went to live there. He now lives in the Free State and works for the Roads Department because he couldn't find work in Lesotho. "She and her child fled

Lesotho with the others and were taken to the camp. Now she is terrified of being sent back. She wants to come and work here again

"Her husband visits her at the camp, but he can't get her out because she has no passport or travel papers"

According to Matt and Sheila Silcock at whose farm the second wave of refugees arrived "Some of them were refugees in inverted commas. They were dressed in their best and carried their valuables, and had obviously not left in fear

"I think they got word that there were blankets and food and clean clothes and tents in Bethlehem. People are starving in Lesotho, and there's no work to be had"

Said Sheila, "But others were really in a bad state. One was a woman with six small children. She stood on the road there, too scared to come closer. She and her children were all crying bitterly, and from their appearance they'd obviously had a rough time. They were filthy and their clothes were tattered

"We gave them food and a hut to sleep in and the next day Matt took them to the camp. He'd taken many there before, and on one day when he arrived they all came rushing out to sing for him. I think they are very thankful to be in the camp."

Their maid, Anna Mokwena, said the refugees told her stories of children whose hands were tied with wire before they were thrown into rivers and allowed to drown, and of adults who were slowly hanged when wire was tied around their necks and they were thrown into holes

Mr Germshtuzen said one boy of about 10 or 11 died of shrapnel wounds shortly after being admitted to hospital

Paulina Mosa . . . her daughter is in the camp

"One old man who couldn't walk any further was carried on his wife's back for about 25 kilometres. You should have seen his feet!"

The blanket ban on Press interviews with the camp's inmates prevented the Sunday Tribune from trying to establish accurately just how many of them are true BCP supporters

Our one interviewee sneaked at dawn with Mr Mokhele, indicated that whatever their political affections the remaining refugees are all willing to live in Botswana or another country rather than return to Lesotho under the present regime

According to Mr Mokhele "All the people here are BCP supporters. They had to flee because they do not support the BCP Government"

5. HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA *

1. INTRODUCTION

Health expenditures account for a relatively small proportion of expenditure in most economies. Despite this, their importance in qualitative terms is considerable since good health is a fundamental determinant of the benefits which can be derived from most other forms of consumption expenditure, and improved health is an important factor contributing to economic growth and development.¹ Free or subsidised health services provided by government must also be considered as a part of the 'social wage' and in order to obtain a comprehensive description of the distribution of welfare in any society the distribution of the components of the 'social wage' should be analysed in addition to an analysis of the distribution of personal incomes.² Little research has, however, been directed towards the analysis of the composition or the distribution of health expenditure in South Africa.³

Any study of expenditure is likely to raise questions relating to demand and supply relationships as well as questions relating to quantity, quality and price. In section 2 of this paper, the sources of supply of health services in South Africa are described. Section 3 considers total expenditures on health from 1959 to 1974. In this section, an international comparison is made. Universally acceptable norms for determining the optimal level of supply of health services do not exist, and comparisons with other countries cannot establish such a norm, but they do provide a useful benchmark for judging the level of the flow of resources relative to more and less developed countries. Like so many facets of South African society, racial inequalities are also evident in the distribution of health services, and an analysis of the racial distribution of health services will be attempted in section 4. Demand and supply factors receive attention in this section.

com 14/2/80

Refugees returning

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has denied that the Lesotho and South African Governments were negotiating over the return from Bethlehem of Basotho refugees. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maseru on Tuesday said Lesotho had notified "those unfortunate Basothos" in Bethlehem to return home since they had committed no known crime. The statement said some had already returned and that the South African Government had on many occasions notified the Lesotho Government when such people expressed the wish to return to their homes.

of health services is
cate possible directions
ing to the financing
re topic of a separate
waasdorp for their
Health Expenditure in
uth Africa', has been
ment.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF THE HEALTH CARE SECTOR

The data available for South Africa allows a broad definition of health services to be used. In addition to services which clearly lie within the field, health services which cover preventative measures such as vaccination and immunisation, medical examinations of schoolchildren, medical screening for the detection of pathologic lesions such as cancers and tuberculosis, health education, etc. can be included and with two relatively minor exceptions the services which can be covered are the same as those included in Abel-Smith's intercountry studies.⁴

In South Africa, these services are provided by both the private and public sectors, and in the public sector all levels of government are involved.

The activities of the public sector include the supply of curative services such as general hospitals, outpatient services, mental and infectious disease hospitals, services relating to the prevention of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria, the provision of medical research, laboratory services, medical training, and the regulation of the private sector.⁵ Table 1 shows the proportion of expenditure by the type of service supplied by the public sector for the year 1969/70.

Hospital and nursing services can be seen to be the single most important item of expenditure, and if the subsidies on private sector hospitals and expenditures on mental hospitals are included, they account for over 80 per cent of public sector expenditure, and 91 per cent of provincial expenditure. Provincial government is the largest source of expenditure, accounting for almost three-quarters of the total. The most important item of central government expenditure is on the control and cure of infectious diseases, and together with local government expenditure accounts for 95 per cent of this category. Expenditure on mental hospitals is incurred only by central government. The expenditure of local authorities is divided between the control of infectious diseases and the provision of clinics and nursing services.

The year 1969/70 was chosen for this analysis as the Department of Health commenced its takeover of Homeland services shortly afterwards, and a similar allocation of expenditure cannot be made for later years.⁶ The effects of these changes do not, however, appear to have markedly

TABLE 8

Numbers employed, average cash		by race and district,	
four		cts, 1972-73	
<u>Coloured regular workers</u>		<u>Average cash wage (R per week)</u>	
<u>District</u>	<u>Journalist</u>		
Beaufort West	banned from SA	5,23	
Fraserburg	MASERU — Lesotho journalist, Mr Mike Pitso 38, banned from entering South Africa at the weekend	4,85	
Graaff-Reinet	Mr Pitso, who has been a correspondent of the Daily Dispatch for the past five years, was informed by the South African border officials near Maseru that his visa exemption granted to all Lesotho citizens had been withdrawn and before he entered South Africa he must apply for a visa from the Minister of Interior in Pretoria	3,82	
Middelburg		5,77	
total		4,76	
<u>African regular workers</u>		<u>Average cash wage (R per week)</u>	
<u>District</u>			
Beaufort West	No reasons were given but he was told the withdrawal of his visa exemption was effective from December last year	6,66	
Fraserburg	In August last year Mr Pitso represented the International Federation of Journalists in Johannesburg at a conference of the Writers' Association of South Africa — DDR	2,67	
Graaff-Reinet		3,73	
Middelburg		4,38	
total	114	4,22	

SOURCE: Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production, Agricultural Census No. 46, 1972-73, Report No. 06-01-10.

To some extent, the discrepancies can again be attributed to the fact that most of the workers in this survey were in the Beaufort West magisterial district, which census figures show as having highest African and Coloured cash wages. However, the divergence between the Beaufort West cash wages above, of R5,23 and R6,66 and comparable survey figures of R8,36 and R8,77 suggest that the farms visited paid higher wages than the 'typical' farm in the area. It seems unlikely that the time difference (1972-73 to 1975-76) could account

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Lesotho Highlands project

*17 Mr R J LORIMER asked the
Minister of Water Affairs 167

What progress has been made in regard
to the Lesotho Highlands project?

†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

A report on the different alternative
possible lay-outs for the Lesotho Highlands
project and with recommendations about
routes which justify further investigation,
was compiled by a Joint Technical Com-
mittee and considered by representatives of
the Governments of Lesotho and South
Africa during November 1979. Recom-
mendations were made to the two Govern-
ments regarding further specific investiga-
tions which would involve considerable
expenditure. It was decided that before the
work is started the desirability of proceed-

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WEDNESDAY, 20

ing therewith should first be discussed at
Government level. Arrangements for such
a meeting are in progress.

Poet Nkondo hearing today

By Phil Mimi ulu

THE application for the release of the poet, Zinjiva Nkondo, will go on today at the Bloemfontein Supreme Court even though he is going to be charged under the Terrorism Act.

Zinjiva, brother of Mr Curtis Nkondo, the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), was detained when a Lesotho bound plane he was travelling on was re-routed to Bloemfontein.

Mr Nkondo brought an application in the Supreme Court to have Zinjiva released from detention. But the case was postponed after the judge, Mr Justice P S Smuts, upheld a point by two Cabinet Ministers that certain affidavits submitted by the applicants had not been sworn to.

Zinjiva will however face trial in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court from March 10 to 21.

A Lesotho government official alleged in the affidavit that two South African policemen pointed what appeared to be machine-guns at passengers on the Air Lesotho flight when it reached Bloemfontein.

TREATMENT

Another Lesotho official M. Daniel Mokhele who was on the flight has alleged that the treatment accorded to Zinjiva and other passengers was grossly humiliating and injurious.

Mr Teboho John Moshologu said the pilot was given permission and cleared by air control at Bloemfontein to land at the airport.

He alleged that at the South African border post the police had refused to lift the barrier to allow the bus to pass.

Journalist turned back at border

LESOTHO freelance journalist, Mike Pitso and his wife were turned back at the border when they tried to enter South Africa at the weekend.

And the South African Department of Interior

has confirmed that his visa exemption has been withdrawn. His name is now on a list of people for whom a visa must be obtained before they can enter South Africa.

The Department also confirmed that officials at border posts have a list of people whose visa

exemptions have been withdrawn.

Two weeks ago Bishop Mandibiso Zwane of Swaziland could not attend a plenary session of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria because his visa exemption had been withdrawn.

This week Mr Pitso who is secretary of the Lesotho Union of Journalists, said he was taking his wife to Botswana on Saturday to fix her travel documents. She is a Botswana national working in Lesotho.

When we got to Maseru border post, the South African officials looked through a list and then said my name was on it," Mr Pitso said. "They told me that my visa exemption had been withdrawn and I could not go through."

Mr Pitso said his wife was also refused transit because her travel document had expired.

"My wife was going to Botswana for that very reason, that her travel document had expired," Mr Pitso said.

The director of aliens in the Department of Interior, Mr J C Pretorius, yesterday said he could not say anything about the weekend incident because he did not know anything about it.

DIPLOMAT

Nkondo hearing told there's an agreement on stranded passengers

THERE was an agreement between South Africa and Lesotho which gave passengers free passage to Lesotho if an aircraft of the country's airways was forced by bad weather to land in South Africa, the Permanent Secretary for Civil Aviation in Lesotho, Mr T J Masologu, said in an affidavit submitted to the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Mr Justice F S Smuts is hearing an urgent application by

Mr Curtis Nkondo, former leader of the Azanian People's Organisation, calling on the Minister of Police and of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, to give reasons why Mr Nkondo's brother, poet Mr Zinjiva Nkondo, should not be

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released from detention by the security police. Mr Nkondo was detained by security police at Marseilles near the Lesotho border on December 12 last year while being transported

by a South African Airways bus to Lesotho. The Lesotho Airways aircraft in which he was travelling from Maputo in Mozambique to Lesotho, was forced by bad weather to land in Bloemfontein. Mr I Mohamed, ap-

pearing for Mr Nkondo, told the court that Mr Masologu also contended in his statement that such passengers did not have to follow the same customs procedures as other international passengers. Mr Mohamed said the legal representatives for the respondents — Mr H P Viljoen, SC, and

Mr A P Beckley — said in reply that no such agreement existed. An official at the J B Mertzog Airport at Bloemfontein had also told them that no Lesotho aircraft had yet landed at the airport and being given free passage. Argument continues today.

Introduction:

This par... farms in the Fraserburg, M... September, 19... permanent mer... where possibl... workers were not systematically selected, so that no claims can be made to representativeness, either in the Karoo or in any of the four magisterial districts concerned. Three other sources, more or less the same in scope, are available as a check on the validity of the figures obtained. These are:

1) the Agricultural Census for 1972-1973 (Department of Statistics, Agricultural Census No. 46, Report No. 06-01-10), which provides information on number of farms, area, numbers employed and wages in cash and in kind for all magisterial districts;

2) a survey conducted by the University of South Africa on behalf of the Theron Commission in January and February 1975 and available in the Report of the Commission (Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Matters affecting the Coloured Population Group, R.P. 38/1976, pp. 133-141).

The Unisa survey covered 300 farmers and 450 workers in four areas in the Cape Province in which 97% of all Coloured farm workers in South Africa are employed. In each area one

Lesotho in US on investment drive

The Star's Africa News Service
 MASERU — A Lesotho Government delegation is in the United States on a three week investment promotion drive.
 A spokesman for the Lesotho National Development Corporation said the aim of the tour was to

attract foreign investors prepared to help establish industries in the kingdom. This would increase local employment opportunities and help reduce Lesotho's overdependence on South Africa, he said. The Government officials will visit several United States cities.

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 slow

GENERAL NEWS

Nkondo judgment is reserved

for
25/2/76

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s Simkins, Unemployment, Employment, SALDRU Working Paper No. 4.

into Matters affecting the Coloured (rt) R.P. 38/1976, pp. 141-2.

Own Correspondent
BLOEMFONTEIN - Full judgment in the Nkondo habeas corpus claim hearing in the Supreme Court Bloemfontein was reserved by Mr Justice Smuts at the conclusion of argument on Saturday morning.

Mr Curtis Nkondo has claimed habeas corpus for his brother Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, a poet and alleged member of the African National Congress, who was arrested by security police at Marssies Bridge near the Free State/Lesotho border on December 12 last year while he was travelling in a bus supplied by SA Airways to Lesotho.

The Lesotho Airlines aircraft in which he had been travelling from Swaziland to Lesotho was forced down at IBM Herzog Airport Bloemfontein by bad weather.

Mr Zinjiva Nkondo has been in custody since his arrest.

The Minister of Police and the Minister of Prisons have been cited as respondents.

Counsel for the respondents has disputed a submission by the applicant that an agreement existed between South Africa and Lesotho ensuring passengers free or unrestricted transit to Lesotho if its aircraft were forced to land in South Africa.

Mr I. Mohamed Sa... appeared for the applicant...
Mr H. P. Viljoen SC with two Mr A. P. Bubbles for the respondents.

Ex MP dies

CAPE TOWN — Mr C. A. van Collier, former United Party MP for South Coast, died in Cape Town yesterday. He was 64 — Sapa

Jonathan ⁽⁶⁷⁾ promises election

RDM 25/2/80
— SOON

“Mail” Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, says he will soon call a general election

Speaking at a political rally at Kolonyama in the Leribe district on Saturday, he said he would not declare a one-party system in Lesotho, but would rather call an election because he did not fear any political opponent

He said if people wanted a one-party system of government, they must quit other political parties and join the ruling Basotho National Party

The Prime Minister said some of the senior former members of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, including the former secretary-general, Mr Koenyema Chakela, had asked his government to allow them to return home without prosecution for their alleged participation in the 1974 attempted coup against his government

Mr Chakela, who broke away from the Congress Party led by the exiled Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, had good relations with the Soviet Union which established diplomatic relations with Lesotho three weeks ago and agreed to exchange ambassadors

Chief Jonathan said when the interim national assembly reopens next week he will introduce legislation which will grant amnesty to Mr Chakela and others

The former senior Cabinet Minister, Mr A C Manyeli, has strongly criticised the Lesotho Government for granting amnesty to some Lesotho exiles and leaving out Mr Mokhehle, who is now living as an exile in Zambia

Mr Manyeli said this action showed there was something wrong with the society.

(ii) THE 'PRIVATISATION' OF SOCIAL MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND SUBSISTENCE

The transition from primitive accumulation does not exclusively necessitate the conversion of social means of production and subsistence into capital through the labour mechanism which allows for wage payment below costs of social reproduction. The decomposition of the reserves and the disarticulation of the previously pertaining relative unity between production and consumption has also been brought about by other forms, in particular the 'privatisation' of social means of production.

'Privatisation' has been the conversion of 'communal' land into private African Purchase Lands. We have seen significant compensatory adjustments in the labour system and the social contract threatened. Thus the proposals embodied just such principles as the Witsun Foundation's programme (of the Quenet Commission),

Star 26/1/80
Herdboys killed
26/1/80
(67)
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho police say they have inflicted heavy casualties on a group of armed insurgents who killed three herdboys in the Maluti Mountains during a stock theft raid.

According to a statement broadcast over Radio Lesotho the surviving insurgents escaped into neighbouring Qwa-Qwa after a skirmish near the source of the Malibamatso River in the north of the kingdom.

The statement said the gunmen belonged to Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled faction of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

It said they crossed from bases in South Africa (Lesotho does not recognise Qwa-Qwa or the other homelands) to steal cattle at the weekend.

Three of the four boys guarding a herd were killed and the fourth escaped.

Police tracked the party and took "drastic" action, the statement said.

In a later statement police said they had found a large cache of South African made ammunition in the area.

'Privatisation' has brought wage-relations with pre-existing conditions have really only developed a household in this small-scale labour supplies and hired labour found in one sample of 27 households 15 per cent of labour-time and the wife/wives of household wage-labourers constituted they represented 27 per cent added the structurally-incorporated as equivalent to 4.4 permanent degree of 'illegal occupation' evidence of 'squatters' on the proximity of a marginal labour supplies. On average, as a result labour are worse in APL's being young, 'landless' or

From the viewpoint of subsistence as well as of the conditions in the TTL's, implies one historical transformation decidedly uneven process, of subsistence. On the other hand, a lower level of subsistence has been enforced. The evidence does not allow for a firm conclusion as to the exact extent to which these two inter-related tendencies have been manifest in the development process.

the legal and effective conversion of tenure, e.g. in the case of the APL extend to the limit, without regard to social policy, the basis of accumulation would be seriously undermined by the Land Apportionment Act (1951), which empowers the government to call for similar action (e.g. the development and some proposals are on a very stony ground.

its own specific articulation of systems of production. The APL's situation it is still common to find a combination of family labour (part-time and casual). Indeed, as a result labour constituted around 24 per cent of children, 24 per cent, 24 per cent). During 1970-74 permanent the total APL population. But the distribution of age. To this should be added casual labour supply (measured in terms of farm in 1974). A fairly high percentage of farms were 'vacant' in 1974), the existence of itinerant labour-gangs, and the securement of such labour force, wages and conditions of many of the workers typically

the evidence of the APL's, as well as a spread of wage-relations policies. On the one hand, the rural worker has been a result it has had on basic levels of a number of rural workers, of a number of rural workers, of a number of rural workers. The limited nature of available evidence does not allow for a firm conclusion as to the exact extent to which these two inter-related tendencies have been manifest in the development process.

III CONCLUDING PERSPECTIVES

I should like to divide some concluding perspectives into three parts: the empirical, the theoretical and a note on unresolved contemporary research issues.

A EMPIRICAL

The evidence of long-run wage constancy does not imply that the ratio of wages to domestic (or even domestic and foreign) social means of subsistence in the non-capitalist sector(s), upon which base part of the cost of reproduction of labour depends, has been constant for the period examined. Contemporary

Aggression claims against SA raise suspicions

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Four southern African countries have accused South Africa of aggression — raising suspicions of an orchestrated campaign to set "precedents" for any possible intervention in Rhodesia

The latest charges of an "open attack" by South Africa on a neighbour comes from Lesotho who said South African armed men had crossed the border near Qwa Qwa to kill three Lesotho citizens, reports The Star's Africa News Service

KILLED

Radio Lesotho said 300 men armed with South African-made weapons crossed into Lesotho's mountainous northern region and killed three herdboys. Two other Baso-

tho were injured.

Those who escaped "this ruthless massacre" raised the alarm in time for the insurgents, said to be members of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party to be routed by a few well-trained police

In the four-hour battle some of the attackers were saved by darkness and escaped into South African territory leaving many bodies behind, the broadcast said

The scale of the operation confirmed that it was a deliberate invasion of Lesotho by South Africa and it was viewed as a serious act of aggression, the broadcast said.

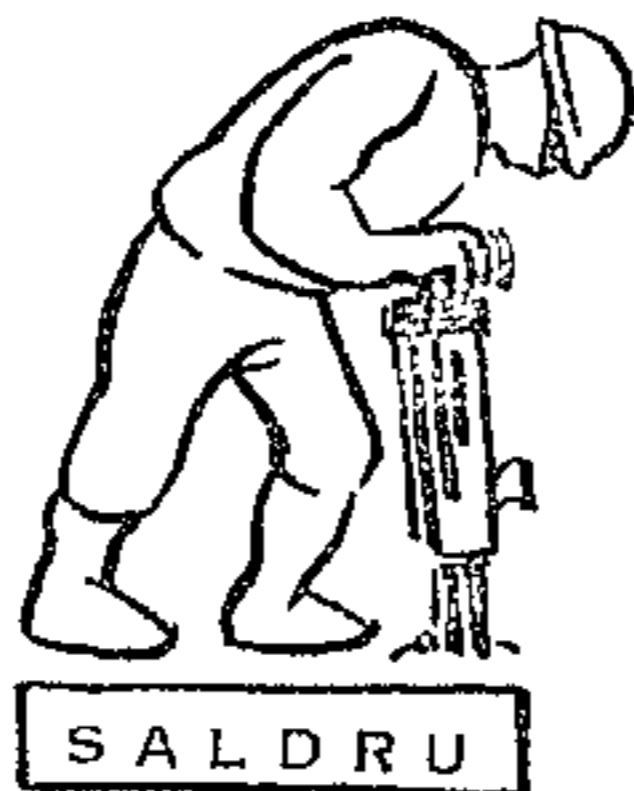
Unless South Africa took immediate steps to stop such attacks Lesotho would be compelled to accept that it (South

Africa) had declared war on Lesotho

The allegations were rejected by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a tough reply that accused Lesotho of trying to escape the realities of her own internal situation by making fictitious allegations against South Africa

In the past few days Zambia has accused South Africa of border incursions at Sesheko, near Katima Mulilo, Mozambique has protested about a massing of forces on her border with Natal, and Angola has claimed she came under attack by South African fighters and artillery

The South African Government has either denied the complaints or ignored them as being propaganda not worthy of comment.



Preliminary Draft : No portion of this paper may be quoted without permission of Saldru, School of Economics, University of Cape Town.

'Hier bly ons lekker,' sê vlugtelinge

Van ANDRE KOTZEE
BLOEMFONTEIN
'n RUSTIGE vakansiegees heers vroegoggend wanneer jy stilstou by die vlugtelingskamp op Bethlehem, waar die 692 vlugtelinge uit Lesotho gehuisves word 'n Aangename Sunlight-seepgeur hang in die lug en jy word onmiddellik getref deur die vriendelikheid op die swart gesigte wanneer jy van buite die omheining foto's neem

Kaalbas kinders trippel rond in skottels water, terwyl 'n ouer boetie of sussie hulle van kop tot tone was En aan die agterkant van die hospitaaljie, waarin die eerste van die vlugtelinge gehuisves word, staan grootmense bord en beker in die hand, gesels-gesels tou vir 'n stomende bord mieliepap

Daar is geen teken van vrees op die gesigte van hierdie mense nie, net afwagting Die VV-vertegenwoordigers kom vandag die kamp besoek

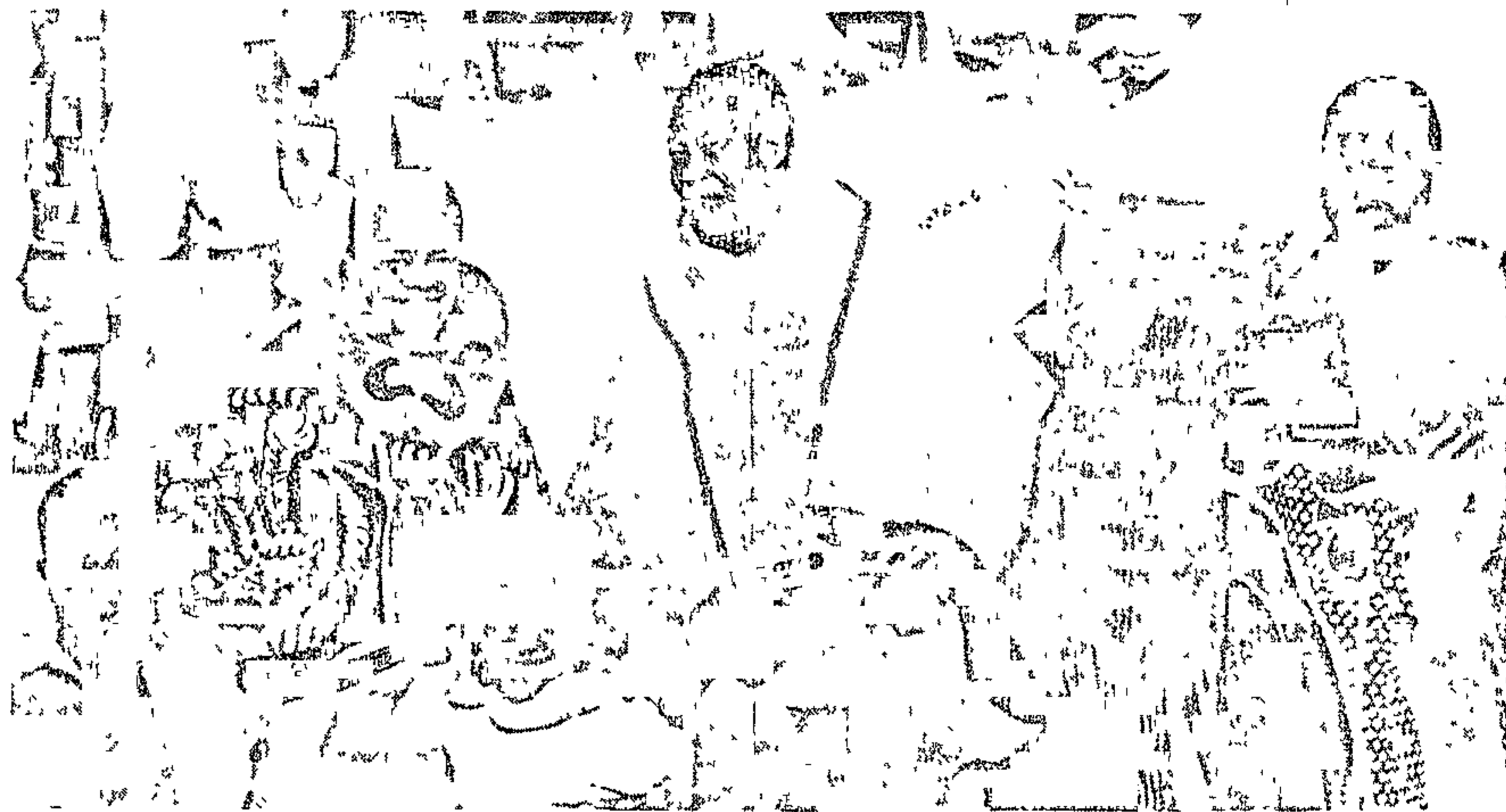
Elfuur verlede Vrydag daag twee verteenwoordigers van die hoë Kommissariaat vir Vluchtelingen van die VVO in Geneve toe by die kamp op om hulle te vergewis van die situasie in dié Basoetovlugtelingskamp in die Vrystaat

Hulle besoek die kamp saam met senior amptenare van die Departemente van Buitelandse Sake en Samewerking en Ontwikkeling van Suid-Afrika

Die afvaardiging voer later onderhoude met die leiers van die vlugtelinge wat, hul boodskap hard en duidelik oordra

„Ons woon lekker hier, dankie Ons is vlugtelinge wat uit vrees vir ons lewens uit Lesotho na Suid-Afrika gevlug het En ons sal ook nie terugkeer na Lesotho voordat ons die waarborg het dat ons nie deur dr Jonathan se polisie gestraf sal word nie”

Mev Fiorella Badiani, wat aan die hoof staan van die sending, spreek die vlugtelinge met behulp



'n RUSTIGE vakansiegees heers onder die 692 vlugtelinge uit Lesotho wat in 'n kamp buite Bethlehem gehuisves word Die eerste vlugtelinge is in 'n hospitaaljie, wat in onbruik geraak het gehuisves, maar toe die getalle toeneem is tente vir hulle opgerig

van 'n tolk toe en versoek hulle om terug te gaan

Die versoek wys die vlugtelinge summier van die hand en rig 'n teenversoek dat hulle erkenning kry as vlugtelinge en indien hulle nie in Suid-Afrika kan bly nie, hulle na Botswana wil gaan

Hulle deel die sending mee dat die mobiele eenheid van Lesotho se polisie minstens 28 mense in November verlede jaar uitgemoor het Hulle verskaf ook van die name van hierdie mense aan die afvaardiging

Van die vlugtelinge wat in Suid-Afrika aangekom het, was so beseer dat hulle hier mediese behandelings moes ontvang 'n Seun is in sy vader se arms aan 'n koelwond dood, terwyl hulle deur die Caledonrivier gevlug het

Hulle sê hulle voel veilig in Suid-Afrika en was met vrees vervul toe hulle

verneem van onderhandelings tussen Lesotho en Suid-Afrika om hulle terug te stuur

Volgens 'n bron van RAPPORT, wat na aan die Lesotho-regering beweeg, het die stroom vlugtelinge na Suid-Afrika sy ontstaan uit 'n vergeldingsaksie van dr Jonathan

'n Hooftman in die Buthe-Buthe-distrik, wat die regering goedgevind is, is verlede jaar vermoor en die para-militêre polisie is gestuur om ondersteuners van die Basutoland Congress Party, (BCP), te gaan skrikmaak

Dr Jonathan se polisie het egter oorreegeer en die bevolking het oor die rivier begin vlug

Die meeste van die vlugtelinge kom uit die Buthe-Buthe-distrik, maar daar is sowat 15 vlugtelinge uit Maseru

Die 692 vlugtelinge in die kamp bestaan uit die

volgende mans bo 18, 109, van wie die meeste middeljarig is, mans onder 18, 108, die meerderheid kinders Vroue bo 18, 196, en vroue onder 18, 201

Die hoogste getal vlugtelinge in die kamp was 798 mense

'n Woordvoerder van die departement Samewerking en Ontwikkeling sê aan RAPPORT dat van die vlugtelinge uit eie wil terug is na Lesotho, terwyl andere weens wangedrag teruggestuur is

Mielie-meel, melk, suiker, sout, soppoeier en by geleentheid vleis, word deur die Staat aan die vlugtelinge verskaf Kerkorganisasies verskaf ook groente en ander voedsel

Dit wil voorkom asof daar nie gou 'n oplossing in sig is wat die vlugtelinge 'aanberef' nie, nadat mev Badiani die vlugtelinge

linge aangehoor en hul slaapplekke geïnspekteer het, sê sy dat sy slegs gekom het om fete te versamel om terug te neem na Geneve

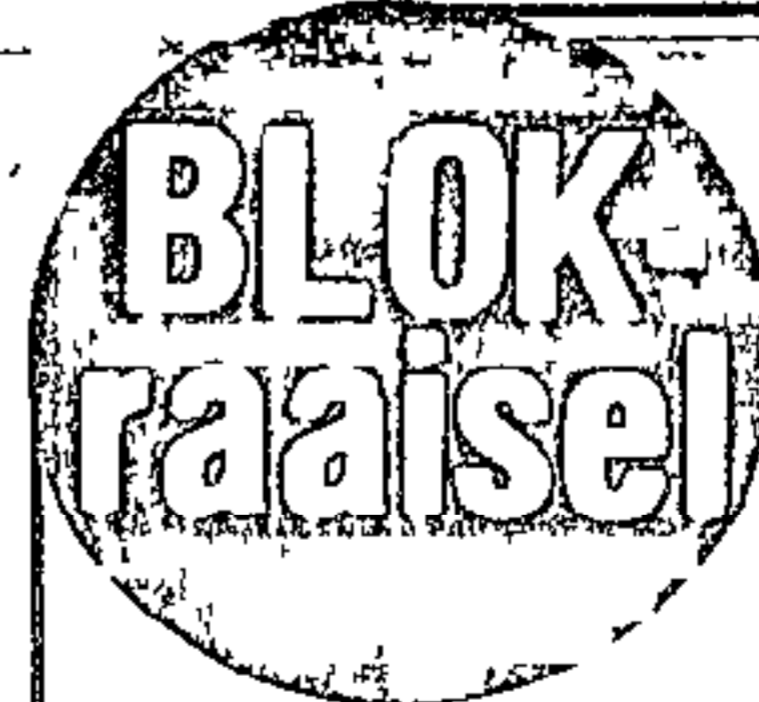
Sy laat haar ook nie uit oor toestande in die kamp, of die beskuldigings van die Lesotho-regering, dat dit 'n terroristeopleidingskamp is nie

Sy sê wel dat sy geen teken kon vind van mishandeling onder die vlugtelinge, soos wat gereeld soos klokslag deur Radio Lesotho die eter in gebruik word nie

Sowel amptenare van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling en Buitelandse Sake beskou die VV-sending egter as 'n deurbraak omdat dit die eerste keer is dat die VV erkenning gee aan die bestaan van 'n vlugtelingskamp



MEJ FIORELLA BADIANI van Geneve en mnr Pierre Bertrand van Kanada, die afvaardiging van die VVO se Hoë Kommissariaat vir vlugtelinge, by die vlugtelingskamp op Bethlehem 'n Afvaardiging van die vlugtelinge het hulle versoek om vlugtelingsstatus aan hulle te verleen



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We need your help, Lesotho tells Russians

(67)
(279)
1204
3/3/80

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau
MASERU -- The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said Lesotho was prepared to defend its independence and sovereignty at all costs.

Addressing a political rally at Bela Bala in the Berea district on Saturday, he told a five-man Soviet delegation and television team that Lesotho was not going to ask for arms from the Soviet Union but would need development aid in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Chief Jonathan said the pre-

sent confrontation between South Africa and Lesotho was a continuation of the historical anti-Basotho attitude of the Boers since the time of Jan van Riebeeck more than three centuries ago.

Chief Jonathan said South Africa was behaving as though Lesotho was a puppet state like the Bantustans.

Because the Lesotho Government had consistently refused to recognize the Bantustans as well as rejecting the so-called constellation of Southern African states, the South African Government was doing all it could to support the renegade Ntseu Mokhele (leader of the banned Basutoland Congress Party) in his attempts to topple the Lesotho Government.

Chief Jonathan emphasised the policy of non-alignment, and said Lesotho would seek aid from both East and West as long as there were no strings attached.

The Russian delegation was from the Afro-African Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union.

Chief Jonathan expressed the hope that the Soviet television journalists would make objective reports, because the South African Press was not giving balanced reports on Lesotho.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C. D. Molepo, said the South African Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha had said the constellation of Southern African states would be South Africa's second front -- meaning South Africa would incorporate the neighbouring independent African countries under its control.

Mr Molepo said Lesotho rejected the constellation of Southern African states because it was neo-colonialism in disguise.

For Lesotho to join such a plan would be tantamount to betraying the right of black people in South Africa to belong to that country.

Lesotho Red link sparks protests

STAR 5/3/80

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The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Britain and the United States are believed to have protested to Lesotho over the kingdom's establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia

The British and American embassies in Maseru are understood to have delivered a joint note to this effect to Chief Leabua Jonathan's Government

A United States official today refused to confirm or deny that the note had

been handed over and British representatives were not available for comment.

British Ambassador Mr Owen Griffiths and his United States counterpart, Mr Richard Clingerman, were away from Maseru last night but their deputies boycotted a Lesotho Government reception for a visiting Russian delegation.

The only diplomatic representatives to turn up were the West German and Taiwanese ambassadors

RDM
Lesotho 167
6/3/80
not sorry

MASERU — Lesotho made no apologies for forging relations with the Soviet Union, the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr E R Sekhonyana, said in Maseru on Tuesday night

Addressing foreign ambassadors at a farewell reception for the visiting Russian Afro-Asian delegation, he said Lesotho was "very happy" with the relations because "very important links are being forged in Southern Africa"

A Russian delegate, Mr B Erkimbekov, said there was "a good base" for the development of relations between Lesotho and the Soviet Union. — Sapa

Attempts to free

Zinjiva continue

105 7/3/80

167 237

ATTORNEYS acting for Mr Curtis Nkondo, whose application for the release of his younger brother Zinjiva was dismissed with costs in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court this week, will take the matter to the full bench of the Appellate Division

The application was brought against the Minister of Police and Prison Mr Louis le Grange by Mr Nkondo who contested that Zinjiva's arrest and detention was unlawful

Mr Justice F S Scruts dismissed the application with costs

A spokesman for the attorneys acting for Mr Nkondo said yesterday that the case would now be taken to the full bench of the appellate division in Bloemfontein and they did not apply because it was an automatic right

The attorneys were only informed verbally of the outcome of the case and would be applying for the full court record the spokesman said

Mr Zinjiva Nkondo a poet was arrested last year at the border post with Lesotho when he and other people were being transported from Bloemfontein by bus

The flight in which Mr Nkondo was traveling to Maseru had been forced to land at Bloemfontein due to bad flying weather and poor visibility

Mr Nkondo had been in exile since 1977, after

he spent more than 500 days in solitary confinement At the time of his detention he had been working for the Black Community Programme which has since been banned

A former student of the University of the North Mr Nkondo fled the country immediately after his release

Immediately after his arrest at the border post police claimed he was a member of the banned African National Congress

LEGAL ARREST

The Lesotho Government protested to the South African authorities about the detention, and the Foreign Affairs Department after representations had been made to it issued a statement that it was satisfied Mr Nkondo's arrest was perfectly legal

The ANC in London also protested against the arrest claiming that it was a violation of international flight regulations

The police announced that Mr Nkondo would be charged in the Bloemfontein Supreme court under the Terrorism Act The date of the trial has been set at March 10

The attorneys acting for Mr Nkondo however, said today that they would apply for a postponement of the trial after the urgent application brought against the Minister of Police had been brought to the full bench and settled

Man shot dead in attempt to escape arrest for murder

By MALOSE MATASEMELA

Police detectives P Mhola and Sawaeta, had gone to Plot 165 at Rookraal in

we seized from him but the man resisted arrest in one power him and he

she would endorse her passport This was on Wednesday afternoon They were driving in

Mr Curtis Nkondo fighting for his brother's release.

SCA will meet ON

Terror accused asks for delay

STAR 10/3/80

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — When Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo (37) an alleged member of the banned African National Congress appeared in the Supreme Court Bloemfontein today on a charge of taking part in terrorist activities counsel for the defence asked — before the charge was put to Mr Nkondo — for a postponement to June 2.

The counsel Mr E. Dane, of Johannesburg, said that following the dismissal of a habeas corpus application on behalf of Mr Nkondo in the Supreme Court last week it was intended to take the matter to appeal. Should the appeal succeed Mr Nkondo would be allowed to leave the country.

The presiding judge, the Judge President of the Free State Mr Justice H W O Klopper, said the habeas corpus application had nothing to do with the case. He did not

consider this a reason for postponing the trial to June 2.

I am prepared to grant a postponement for 2 days," he said.

Mr A. Theron for the State, said he had no objection to a postponement.

The appeal on the habeas corpus application will not affect the validity of the trial nor the court's jurisdiction," he said.

An indictment was served on Mr Nkondo on February 4, he added.

Mr Justice Klopper said Mr Nkondo had been given ample time to prepare his case.

After a short adjournment the judge was told that the registrar of the Appeal Court could not say when the appeal on the habeas corpus application would be heard.

The judge said the Appeal Court roll was full and it was unlikely the appeal would be heard before June.

The case continues.

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Nkondo trial is postponed

BLOEMFONTEIN — The trial of Mr Zinjiva Nkondo has been postponed until June 2

Mr Nkondo, a poet and alleged member of the banned African National Congress, was not asked to plead when he appeared yesterday. He is charged under the Terrorism Act.

The defence asked for the postponement on the grounds that there had not been sufficient time for consultation with the accused.

The State did not oppose the request. Granting the postponement, Mr Justice H W O Klopper agreed that the defence did not have ample time for consultations before the trial date — Sapa.

Mokhehle apologises: accord near?

The Star's Africa
News Service

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GABORONE — The avowed leader of anti-government guerillas operating in Lesotho, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, has publicly declared an end to political activities "contrary to my refugee status"

In a letter to the semi-official Times of Zambia, Mr Mokhehle has apologised to the Zambian Government for overstepping the limits of his protected status

The apology appears to

be the latest step towards total reconciliation of the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan and Basotho exiles said to comprise the rebel Lesotho Liberation Army, which has claimed responsibility for a series of bombing and shooting incidents in the kingdom

In an interview with The Star's Africa News Service in Gaborone last year Mr Mokhehle said he commanded the guerillas fighting to overthrow Chief Jonathan's government

The statement is believed to have angered African leaders who, as members of the Organisation of African Unity, strongly oppose intervention in each other's internal affairs

In his letter to the Times of Zambia Mr Mokhehle said he regretted giving the interview and now dissociated himself from the Lesotho Liberation army

He also denied a statement made in the December-January issue of

The Economist that he was training guerillas in Zambia

Prominent Basotho refugee sources in Gaborone say Mr Mokhehle has been replaced as head of the exiled faction of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party by Mr Tsilio Makhahke, who lives in Molepolele

They say the process of reconciliation is well advanced and legislation making it official will go through Lesotho's National Assembly this session

11/4/80 RDM
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**Record Lesotho
budget of R190m**

"Mail" Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho's Minister of Finance, Mr E R Sekhonyana, yesterday introduced a record budget, totalling more than R190-million for the financial year 1980/81 in the Lesotho National Assembly

In his budget speech the Minister said his country's traditional friends should complement Lesotho's efforts

Mr Sekhonyana said the budget covered the first year of a new five-year development plan — the third such — and one which heralded in the 80s

Mr Sekhonyana said many challenges would confront Lesotho and its neighbours during this potentially turbulent decade

He said Lesotho's economic activity had been buoyant and that both the gross national

product and the domestic product had shown significant real growth.

Mr Sekhonyana disclosed that salary increases totalling more than R8-million had been allocated for all public servants to compensate them for "the ravages of inflation" over the past years

The Minister disclosed the existence of several development projects

These included the proposed R35-million international airport due to be built near Maseru

He said the civil engineering work on the airport would start later this year and it would be ready for use by 1983

It is understood that Opec countries are to give financial aid to help construct the airport

CAPE WINE & DISTILLERS

Opening gambit

As new issues go, Cape Wine & Distillers (CWD) has more attraction than most. The new wine and spirit giant, comprising wholesale market leaders SFW and Oude Meester, held through CWD by Remgro

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fox



Cape Wine producer . . . fortified participation

(30%), KWV (30%), SAB (30%) and the public (10%), will be capitalised by the issue of 99m ordinaries at par of 100c — opening Friday with the private placing of 14m 7% cumulative participating prefs to 6 000 wine farmers in KWV Beleggings

According to the offer documents, combined operations of SFW/OM showed a turnover of R259,6m in the six months to end-September, traditionally the leanest revenue half of the liquor calendar. In the year to end-March 1980, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the two houses achieved gross revenue from sales of between R530m and R550m

The *pro forma* profit preview shows that pre-tax profit rose from R38,4m in 1975 to R52m at March 31, 1979. In the six months to September 30 last year, profit before tax was R26,8m. Taxed profit in the same period rose from R23,2m in 1975 to R30,8m in 1979 and R16,2m in the first six months of the 1980 year

Least expectations go too high, the vendors caution that the *pro forma* has not been adjusted to take into account the different accounting procedures followed by OM and SFW

First, if not as before, CWD is to be financed equally by shareholders funds and loans. Second, stock valuation will be switched from fifo to lifo, thus deflating stock profits reflected in the notional accounts. Combined stocks at September

last year were valued at R155,6m. "This change in the basis of accounting will reduce future distributable profits which will not be comparable with previous years," and is a clear indication that the austere hand of Remgro, which has supplanted CWD's management team will guide dividend policy

On the other hand, Remgro's conservative accounting policy could be offset by the rich potential that exists in bringing SFW and OM together for "rationalisation" in the next couple of years could fatten the bottom line appreciably

In the offer documents wine farmers are told that in addition to farmers acquiring an interest in the processing and marketing of their products, KWV is of the opinion that the restructuring of the wholesale liquor interests of SFW and OM which will be to the advantage of all parties involved in the liquor industry

KWV Beleggings is the R42m vehicle representing the producers' stake in CWD. It will hold 50% of Rembrandt KWV, which has 60% of CWD. KWV's share is being financed by the issue of 1m ordinaries to the co-op itself, 14m 7% part prefs to farmers and 27m redeemable part prefs of 7% to a consortium of banks comprising Senbank (40%), Volkskas (40%) and Bo-land Bank (20%)

The banks will hold their shares for a minimum of five years but not more than 10 against redemption by KWV Beleggings. Remgro takes up 42m ordinaries, SAB a similar number and 14m will be issued to the public in April, with wine

farmers and "wine people" getting first refusal

Given that CWD will monopolise the national wine and spirit market which is showing a broadly-based recovery after nearly four years of stagnation, this offer has some attractions for farmers, both as a lock-up and a stalling opportunity

And for both ordinary and pref shareholders in KWV Beleggings, there is a promise of a 7% yield. Also any remaining distributable profit will be distributed "in equal proportions to all shareholders". So the 14m part share will benefit fully in the growth of KWV Beleggings

John Stewart

1121050	VAN WYCAARDT	106301	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	UP	(51)	102257Z
107301	ADELE	910101	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	F	(34)	033909H
102101	SILDA MAHIA	910108	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	UP	(55)	101164L
107301	ANNE MAREE	107301	AFRIKANS	UP	(50)	116606W
107301	ANNE MAREE	107301	ENGLISH III	2	(67)	132102Z

UCRT

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE	1
AS AT 29 02 80			13030
AM LAY & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	4	102521L
ISH III	(56)	4	077201P
ENGLISH STUDIES I	(54)	5	
HISTORY III			

MASERU — Lesotho was mature enough to identify and protect her own interests and to avoid being manipulated by anyone for any purpose, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said here yesterday.

He was addressing the National Assembly on the recent decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union at ambassadorial level, which he said had been criticised locally and abroad.

He said suggestions had been made that 'we are marxists or fellow travellers of the Russians'. But Lesotho was 'a small and vulnerable country in an unstable region and needed as many friends as possible to support her struggle for self-determination and survival'.

Chief Jonathan was loudly applauded when he told the Assembly South Africa should keep out of Lesotho's affairs.

In a major policy statement, he said the recent incidents of vandalism, sabotage and murder in Lesotho were perpetrated by the leader of the exiled opposition, Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and his followers, who were 'aided and abetted by South Africa'.

However, the situation was now well under control, Chief Jonathan said.

Thanks to the nation and to the country's security forces the insurgents were able to operate only in a remote area adjacent to their bases in South Africa, against innocent and unarmed herdboys. But for the South African support, the insurgents would have

Why I've let Reds in

NM 14/3/80

(167)

Leader says Lesotho needs many friends 'to help in struggle'

been completely wiped out.

Chief Jonathan said South Africa should stop playing lip service to coexistence and non-interference in Lesotho's domestic affairs by dismantling the 'Bethlehem concentration camp' (where he alleged refugees from Lesotho were being accommodated) and by refusing sanctuary to Mr Mokhehle's 'insurgents, who are using South Africa as a springboard for attacks against Lesotho'.

Lesotho, on her part, scrupulously observed her undertaking not to allow Lesotho territory to be used as a base for attacks

on South Africa.

'Efforts by the South African authorities, supported by their mass media, to confuse the presence of Ntsu Mokhehle's insurgents on their territory with the innocent and unwilling inmates of the Bethlehem concentration camp, are futile.'

Chief Jonathan said his Government had incontrovertible evidence from Basotho who had returned home from Bethlehem that they were forced or lured into going there.

Referring to South African Prime Minister P

W Botha's concept of a constellation of southern African States, he said Lesotho had already declared its opposition 'because we see it as a further manifestation of the grand design of apartheid, which aims first at fragmenting the unitary State of South Africa into 10 economically non-viable mini-States chained to a viable and prosperous white-ruled State, and then secondly, putting the pieces together as a so-called constellation in which the white States would be economically and militarily dominant' — (Sapa)

Jonathan
applauded

PAGE 5		13010
50)	1	159454V
27)	7	152965R
39)	1	1570950
50)	1	155747G
50)	1	158469Z
59)	1	157815N
48)	1	150190P
50)	1	150743V
62)	1	157521U
50)	1	137983G
61)	1	157560L
55)	1	155924H
52)	1	157913V
57)	1	155478H
52)	7	162116N
40)	1	154447V
50)	1	154286C
50)	1	156154L
50)	1	150154L
40)	1	133406G
50)	1	150154L

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
1025211	BARROTT	PETER HARRY KATHA D	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	4	1025211	12
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	(56)	4	077201P	14
101148U	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	(54)	5	101148U	18
101875J	DUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(52)	4	101875J	20
114694I	COUKE	JOHN GEORGE	908294	GERMAN LAW I (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	4	114694I	22
115418E	CLUPIUO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	(50)	4	115418E	24
111405H	CHURCH	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHMATICS IIA 2204	(55)	4	111405H	26
100997E	FAHER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	(41)	5	100997E	28
094097C	ELAH	SUSAN	604301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(57)	4	094097C	30
113612K	DGAIZOUKIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	(63)	4	113612K	32
101853K	KLILJ	ALENA JANET	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	(50)	4	101853K	34
102381J	OKPAUSF	INGRID GERILINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	(60)	4	102381J	36
097859U	PLEVELAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTRONOMY A (HALF CRSE)	(63)	5	097859U	38
101158F	ONSTERBAAN	WILLEM DIMANT	106301	ECONOMICS III	(53)	5	101158E	40
094835G	OPBELL	ANALIESE LYNETTE	116317	DATA III	(53)	4	094835G	42
111331M	PLUTKIN	NADINE BETTY	107301	ENGLISH III	(53)	5	111331M	44
103519A	PSHUMAN	ANTHONY	117401	POLITICAL SCIENCE III	(53)	4	103519W	46
102719B	SMALLHORNE	AMANDA JANE	802131	HISI & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS	(58)	5	102719B	48
102251Z	TAYLOR	COLLEEN JANE	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	(58)	5	102251Z	50
033909H	VALLEY-O-MAR	FAROUK ISMAIL	102302	AFRIKAANS EN WEDERLANDS IIIF	(58)	5	033909H	52
101164U	VAL-DEK-ELST	JEAN-MARIE RICHARD	100501	ECONOMICS III	(51)	4	101164U	54
112105O	VAN-YANGAARDT	AGNE MAKEE	910101	STATISTICS IA (HALF CRSE)	(24)	4		56
116606W	VENIER	GILDA MARIA	911201	STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	(34)	4		58

CHIEF JONATHAN
Lesotho accuses SA

MASERU. — Lesotho was mature enough to identify and protect her own interests and avoid being manipulated by anyone, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said here yesterday.

He was addressing the National Assembly on his government's recent decision to establish diplomatic relations with Russia at ambassadorial level, which he said had been criticised locally and abroad.

He said suggestions had been made that "we are Marxists or fellow travellers of the Russians" but Lesotho was "a small and vulnerable country situated in an unstable region and needed as many friends as possible to support her struggle for self-determination and survival."

Chief Jonathan was loudly applauded when he told the Assembly South Africa should keep out of Lesotho's affairs.

In a major policy statement, he said the recent incidents of vandalism, sabotage and murder in Lesotho were perpetrated by the leader of the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and his followers, who were aided and abetted by South Africa.

However, the situation was now well under control, Chief Jonathan said.

He said Lesotho scrupulously observed her undertaking not to allow Lesotho territory to be used as a base for attacks on South Africa. Lesotho expected reciprocity from South Africa — SAPA.

False allegations

17/3/80
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PERHAPS the best policy South Africa could adopt towards Lesotho's embittered Prime Minister, Mr Leabua Jonathan, would be to bow to his request and keep out of his country's affairs—just close our frontiers with his mountain kingdom and leave him to stew in his own juice. Unfortunately that might cause hardship to many innocent Lesotho nationals who no doubt would be as pleased as ourselves to see the back of him.

In any case it is not easy to ignore somebody who persists in propagating untruths about you. And Chief Jonathan's continuing references to the so-called Bethlehem 'concentration camp,' where hundreds of his countrymen supposedly have been lured into atrocious conditions, are becoming as irksome as they are false and outrageous.

There are all sorts of institutions in this country, including the Press, which would never turn a blind eye to such a situation. Yet so far not a scrap of evidence has been unearthed to suggest that the people who have poured out of Lesotho into the Free State are anything but genuine refugees fleeing violence and atrocities

in their own country. Neither is there any reason to believe that these people have been treated other than with humanity.

Another allegation is that South Africa is backing insurgents in Lesotho loyal to Mr Mokhehle, leader of the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party. Yet neither Chief Jonathan nor anybody else has explained satisfactorily why South Africa should want to support a group which reportedly has been trained by South Africa's banned Pan Africanist Congress—a sworn enemy of white rule.

Meanwhile Chief Jonathan's decision to establish relations with the Soviet Union could have grave implications for this country. So far South Africa has been extremely tolerant of the Lesotho Premier's outpourings against her. She continues to provide employment for large numbers of Lesotho nationals and maintains economic links that ensure Lesotho's survival.

However South Africa might need to reconsider her position if Soviet 'advisers' are now to be allowed to set up their nests of spies and subversion in Maseru.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

STUD NO SURNAME

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
102521	CHARLOTT	PETER HARRY MAETHEU	60320
077201	ANDREWS	DAVID SPIAN	10730
101146	BAKKIN	MELANIE ANN	11410
101875	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301
114694	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	448234
115418	CLUPIDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202
111405	COULTIS	RICHARD MARK	911201
100997	FADER	LESLEY SHARON	911103
098097	ELAZIN	SUSAN	004301
113612	GATZOUKIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301
101853	KLIJA	HELENA JANET	110201
102381	KPAUSF	INGRID GERTLIND	115103
097859	LEVEIAN	LAURA JEAN	942201
101158	OOSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT	106301
094835	ORPELL	AMALIESE LYNETTE	116317
111331	PLUTAIN	NADINE BETTY	107301
103519	SHUMAN	ANTHONY	117301
102719	SMALLHURNE	AMANDA JANE	802131
102257	TAYLOR	COLLEEN JANE	105103
033909	VALLEY-OMAR	FAROUK ISMAIL	102302
101164	VAN DER ELST	JEAN MARIE RICHARD	106301 910101 910108
112105	VAN YNGAARDT	ANNE MARIE	911201
116606	VENIER	GILDA MARIA	102101
133100	VILLJOEN	ADELE	107301

Lesotho trooper is shot dead by gang

67

MASERU. — A member of Lesotho's paramilitary police mobile unit, Trooper J P Mashaala, was shot and killed, and another was wounded, by a gang of insurgents in Northern Lesotho last weekend, Radio Lesotho announced last night.

The announcement said the incident occurred at Thakabanna in the Buthe Buthe area on Friday night.

The men are reported to

have been attacked, as they left their hut to draw water. It is said that the attackers fled into the Free State after the incident.

Radio Lesotho said this was the first reported killing of a police officer by Congress Party insurgents since August last year, when another police officer was killed during an attack on the Hendriks Drift Police Post on the Free State border.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMB
STU13-9	AS AT 29 02 80				
13010	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS YEAR : 1				
162004R	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F
158955C	CAHO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) DRAMA I CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E.I	F 2- 3
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP
1539450	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ARCHAEOLOGY I HISTORY I	2- F
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103	MATHEMATICS I M102 ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	UP
1539990	COLLINS	BEVERLEY RYANOA	116120	DRAMA I	F
153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
158572X	COURTNEY	COLETTE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
140457W	DELAUNTY	ANNA TERESA	900101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F
1559310	DUPLESSIS	MARCIA ELIZABETH	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I	F F
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	911101 910106	COMMERCIAL LAW A STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	F F
162310Z	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XH06A)	3
161480X	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
153863T	FAROUKHAR	GILLIAN DEBORAH	115101	FRENCH I	UP
152866J	FAPRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
157359T	FINLAY	PAMELA JUAN	106104 115102 115103	EGU OFFICES I FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP UP UP
159744K	FIORAVANTI	LUIGINA	914102	PHYSICS I0	UP

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LESOTHO may export beer to the Orange Free State under the terms of an agreement signed in Maseru this week.

The agreement between the Dutch company, Tigatel, and the Lesotho National Development Corporation provides for the building of a R10,5-million brewery and soft drink plant in Maseru.

DESIGN

Preliminary design work on the new brewery is over and construction is expected to begin in July.

A locally-registered company, Lesotho Brewing Company (Pty) Limited, will run the brewery and soft drink plant.

Lesotho may export beer to Free State

The LNDC will hold 60 percent of the shares and Tigatel 40 percent.

Tigatel is linked to South African Breweries and has interests in Botswana, Swaziland and Rhodesia.

The Lesotho brewery will produce

brands such as Castle, Lion and Black Label under licence and a national beer to be offered for sale in Southern Africa.

To enable the new plant to run at full capacity immediately Lesotho beer will be exported to the Free State

201-27/38 (167)
**Lesotho's
 lady in US**

MASERU. — A South African-born black woman, Mrs Nana Tau, left Maseru yesterday for Washington to become Lesotho's first woman ambassador to the United States. A government spokesman said Mrs Tau, who was a librarian at the national University of Lesotho, would present her credentials to President Jimmy Carter next week. Mrs. Tau, who was born in Alexandra township, succeeds Mr. Timothy Thabane, who had been seconded to the World Bank. She left with her three daughters — Sapa

UJCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 YEAR : 2

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE	15026
13011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2- (61)	1	133011C
1549653	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F (41)	3	134965B
135195B	SMUTS	PETER WFRSIFR	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54)	1	135195B
100311J	SMYTH	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(51)	1	100311J
132288R	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	UP (66)	1	132288R
138545T	STRAUSS	JENNIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP (62)	1	138545T
133262A	THEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I	F (47)	3	133262A
139650U	THOMAS	HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS	7	139650U
101563V	VILLEERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	F (40)	1	101563V

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ELECTIONS FOR LESOTHO?

S. Post
13/4/79 167

THERE IS a strong possibility that Lesotho may soon hold what will be the country's first elections since Chief Leabua Jonathan seized power in 1970.

The recent ousting of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle as leader of the anti-government guerillas operating in Lesotho is believed to have opened the door for reconciliation in the kingdom.

It is also expected that legislation will be passed during the next session of Lesotho's National Assembly enabling the government of Prime Minister Jonathan to declare an amnesty for its opponents.

They are, in the main, members of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party who fled Lesotho after a bungled coup attempt in 1974.

The coup attempt followed three years of tension that began with the abrogation of Lesotho's second general election by the sitting government of Chief Jonathan.

Chief Jonathan claimed there had been widespread intimidation by the Congress Party led by Mr Mokhehle.

The Congress Party claimed bluntly that Chief Jonathan had declared the election null and void simply because he had lost.

Lesotho was quiet from 1974 to 1979, when a fresh outbreak of shootings and bombings occurred. Mr Mokhehle, in exile in Botswana and Zambia, claimed credit and said he intended overthrowing Chief Jonathan.

That claim brought him into instant disfavour with the Organisation of African Unity.

Many members of the OAU hold power by other than constitutional means and wanted no truck with an exiled dissident, no matter how justifiable his claim, lest they set a precedent they might come to



Mokhehle — now that he's gone, peace is in the air.

Amnesty offer for

BPC guerillas likely

regret

Botswana and Zambia were embarrassed and unconfirmed reports say they have refused him permission to stay because he abused his refugee status.

In an apparent bid to forestall his expulsion Mr Mokhehle wrote to the semi-official Times of Zambia apologising to the Zambian government for overstepping the limits of his protected status.

He declared an end to political activities that ran contrary to this status and denied an overseas report that he was training guerillas in Zambia.

Prominent Basotho refugee sources in Gaborone subsequently declared

that Mr Mokhehle had been replaced as leader of the exiled faction of the BCP by another official, Mr Tseliso Makhahke.

Chief Jonathan stated late last year that he wanted elections but he then appeared unwilling to allow Mr Mokhehle back to fight them.

The removal of Mr Mokhehle from the BCP leadership may have eliminated that problem.

In recent visits to Maputo, Nairobi, Gaborone and Lusaka, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr

Mr. Geoff Butters, said this week. Mr. Geoff Butters, the public relations officer for his party, the Basotho Congress Party, said this week.

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W—1 MAY 1977

Investors warned of Lesotho racketeers

167
2

12/14/80

PRETORIA - The South African Police have warned South Africans against what could be a major "investment" racket operating from Lesotho

and, once they have handed over small sums of money, they gain confidence in the scheme by receiving 100 per cent returns within a few weeks

A Lesotho businessman, who has previous convictions in South Africa, is alleged to be running a bogus investment system into which thousands of South African rands are believed to have been poured

The man, who as yet cannot be identified, initially gained the confidence of a number of South African speculators who are believed to have subsequently lost their investments

The police yesterday called on victims of the suspected investment racket to make statements about their individual cases

They fear the South African "investors" would not come forward because of anxiety over possible currency control violations

"There is no currency violation because Lesotho operates under the same monetary system as South Africa," Lt Col Leon Mellet, head of the media liaison section of the SAP Directorate of Public Relations, said yesterday

The system apparently operates in this way, he said. At first minor investors are approached by

and, once they have handed over small sums of money, they gain confidence in the scheme by receiving 100 per cent returns within a few weeks

Word then spreads of the system's success and major investors are attracted. However, once large amounts have been "invested" the money allegedly vanishes

In another racket also believed to be based in Lesotho, Col Mellet said hundreds of South Africans are thought to have fallen prey to bogus Krugerrand dealers offering coins at prices well below the market value

He said the would be buyer, knowing the coins could be sold for much more, usually agreed to the deal, paid the seller — and never saw the coins

Although the figure quoted — R250 000 — was based on reliable information, Col Mellet said it was difficult to verify because few cases had been reported to the police because people feared that selling and buying Krugerrands was illegal

Col Mellet said it was not illegal for the man in the street to buy or sell Krugerrands and urged people to report bogus deals to Captain W D Coetzee, who has been appointed to investigate the swindles — DDC

whether the boat owner lent the boat to another person, the allocation of the total catch, with the boat owner paying employees, and he assigned to each of the five boats. Alternatively, the boat catching less (or the benefits they bore the day's board) of 14 fish (2.5 for each of 14 fish if the crew rented and control, if the crew rented (2) In Scene Two, with private caught.

bore the risks of fluctuation three mutual sharing and control. (1) In Scene One of our tion while controlling shirking tions as an institution is to p on the business firm, one of tered and brought under control opportunity by team members luck or nature. We examine responses to the unpredictable remainder of this chapter we arrangements have been dev trol, those forces, institutional from what was expected. To all everyone's bad luck that whether it is a team member predictable or controllable, it is difficult to know

men or rents fishermen by paying them respect-
fied wages.
(3) Under the communal system (Scene Three of our scenario), with anyone entitled to come on board, the risks are borne equally by everyone on board. And the total social catch will, as shown earlier be smaller because of overcongestion.

causes after the catch: good weather, few schools of fish in the area that day, etc., are causes no man can control. Secondly, members working as a team can shirk and affect the outcome, often letting others bear some of the consequences. Since performance is not perfectly predictable or controllable, it is difficult to know whether it is a team member everyone's bad luck that whether it is a team member from what was expected. To all trol, those forces, institutional arrangements have been dev remainder of this chapter we responses to the unpredictable luck or nature. We examine opportunity by team members tered and brought under control on the business firm, one of tions as an institution is to p tion while controlling shirking (1) In Scene One of our bore the risks of fluctuation caught.

Lesotho is to have a defence force (167)

Mall Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Lesotho will have a regular army, if a Bill tabled in the National Assembly yesterday is enacted.

The intention of the Lesotho Police Paramilitary Force Bill, tabled yesterday by Lesotho's Minister to the Prime Minister, Chief Patrick Mota, is to transform the Lesotho paramilitary police unit into an army.

But it will be a specialised force which will perform police, as well as defence, functions.

Commissions in the force will be granted by King Moshoeshoe II.

The force will supplement the Lesotho mounted police if necessary.

The new force will consist of a regular force, a volunteer element, and a reserve element. There will be a Defence Commission which, among other things, will help administer the force.

Misconduct in action and other serious military offences will be judged by Courts Martial.

The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathon, announced some years ago that the Lesotho paramilitary unit would be transformed into a regular army because of the security situation.

19/4/80

The expression $[ar - \delta t - (1 - \delta)p]$ measures the difference between the expected rate of return on assets r , weighted with the asset structure parameter α , and the weighted (with the liability structure parameter δ) sum of the two expected cost rates t and p . The cost expressions C , L and S are as previously defined, but expressed in terms of the portfolio allocation parameters α and δ , too (so that the partial derivatives of these functions with respect to A measure the respective marginal costs under conditions of constant portfolio structure). Optimization with respect to A , α and δ determines the optimal structure of the bank's asset and liability portfolio as well as its optimal scale in terms of the parameters of the underlying cost and return functions. It is clear that in a model of this type, all of these decisions will be made in an interdependent way.

$$= [ar - \delta t - (1 - \delta)p] A - C(A, \alpha, \delta) - L(A, \alpha, \delta) - S(A, \alpha, \delta) \quad (39)$$

$$E(\pi) = r\alpha A - t\delta A - C(A, \alpha, \delta) - L(A, \alpha, \delta) - S(A, \alpha, \delta) - p(1 - \delta)A$$

Maximizing the structure of the asset and liability side, respectively, e.g., $\alpha = E/A$ (implying $1 - \alpha = R/A$) and $\delta = D/A$ (implying $1 - \delta = W/A$). Expected profit then can be expressed as

Boss wants me out, says Jonathan

LESOTHO Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan has accused former Boss chief General Hendrik van den Bergh of trying to topple him

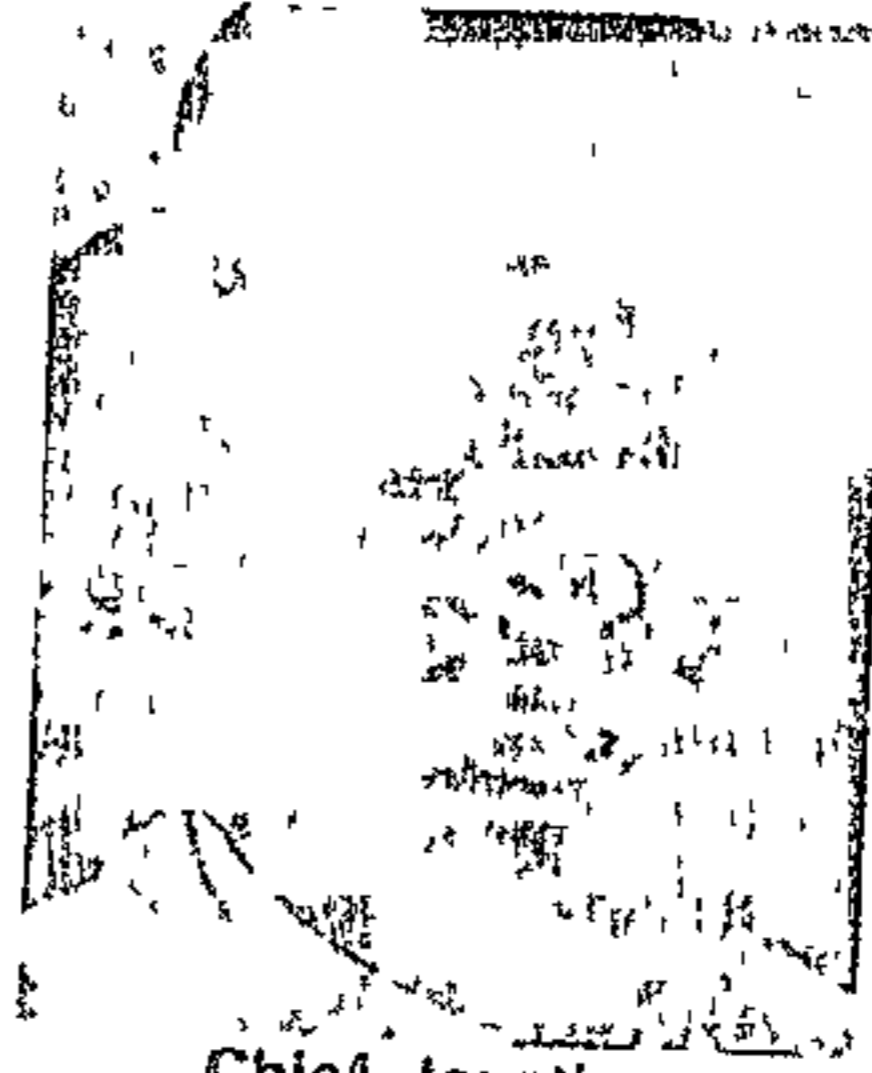
Chief Jonathan told Lesotho's National Assembly he would be forced to increase security expenditure for the coming year because General van den Berg and former opposition leader Mr M'su Mokhehle were still trying to bring down his government

Speaking during the Budget Debate, Chief Jonathan said Mr Mokhehle was being helped by South Africa on the understanding he would not oppose apartheid once he took power

He made no reference to the fact that General van den Berg retired in mid-1978 at the height of the Information scandal

Nor did he comment on the claims by prominent refugee sources in Gaborone that Mr Mokhehle had been deposed as head of the opposition Basuto-land Congress Party in exile and that national reconciliation was in sight

"Mr Mokhehle and the Boers continue to disturb the peace and independence of Lesotho so I will continue to tighten



Chief Jonathan

its security and protection at all costs," he said

Chief Jonathan said Mr Mokhehle's guerillas who had been training in Cuba, Tanzania and Zambia had been "dislodged" from those countries.

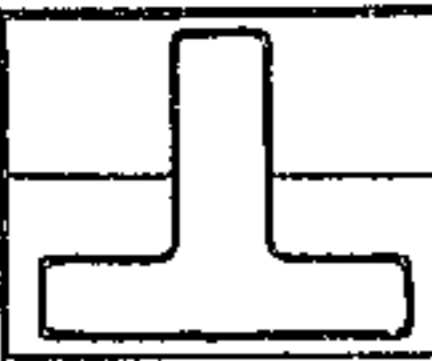
On the question of elections Chief Jonathan said he was an ardent supporter of democratic principles

But if elections meant bringing "useless" people into parliament he was against the Westminster system

He said he favoured the nomination system introduced in 1973

Lesotho's nominated assembly had taken Lesotho "great strides" along the road to development and prosperity, Chief Jonathan explained — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

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Call for Lesotho election ¹⁶⁷ 2/15/80

The Star's Africa
News Service

WASERI—Ten years after Lesotho's last general election was aborted by the Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan the Opposition has called for the return of power to the people.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr M G. Mokoame has given notice of a

motion calling for a general election

The motion calls on Chief Jonathan to convene an all party conference immediately to set up an interim government representing all the kingdom's political groups

Lesotho's last general election took place in January 1970

Chief Jonathan then

suspended the constitution, declared a state of emergency and detained hundreds of supporters of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party

The then leader of the BCP Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, led a large faction of his party into exile and has since accepted responsibility for a wave of bombings and other violence in Lesotho

Lesotho's BCP a spent force

167
S Post
4/15/80

SIR — I refer to your speculative article on Lesotho elections in the SUNDAY POST of April 13

First I need to point out that the 1970 general elections were not nullified by Chief Jonathan but by a joint decision of all the political leaders in this country, including the self-exiled Ntsu Mokhehle

Secondly, Mokhehle chose, out of his own free will, to leave Lesotho and launch unsuccessful armed attacks against Lesotho with the collaboration of the South African government.

Having failed to unseat the Lesotho Government, Mokhehle now



Ntsu Mokhehle

claims to have dissociated himself from his Liberation Army and his party leadership "passing on to Tseliso Makhakhe"

You see all this as

some reconciliation measures that will lead us to an election.

All that seems to be happening is that as a result of the stranglehold of Boss on Mokhehle, his colleagues have disowned him, thus creating a rift in the ranks of the BCP

This rift has resulted in the Congress Party having three sets of leaders

One is Ntsu Mokhehle, the other G P Ramoreboli of the so-called Internal wing and the third, Tseliso Makhakhe, who will soon form the second internal wing when he returns to Maseru via the amnesty legislation that Chief Jonathan in-

tends introducing in the present session of the National Assembly.

In any case the BCP has become totally irrelevant in today's Lesotho, and indeed in the whole strategy of liberation in Southern Africa.

Surely a party that has sold out the PAC, to the extent of giving evidence against PAC cadres in South African courts; a party that has been discredited by ANC and the Afro - Asian - Solidarity movement as a whole, cannot be considered to be part of the strategy of liberation.

**DESMOND SIXISHE
EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
BASOTHO NATIONAL
PARTY**

Maseru.

HA 167 328
DM 9/5/80

Ex-Pebco leader is in Maseru

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Banned black consciousness leader Mr Thozamile Botha arrived in Maseru on Tuesday night to an enthusiastic welcome from other South African political refugees in the Lesotho capital.

Mr Botha left Port Elizabeth on Sunday and was driven to Sterkspruit in Transkei, from where he crossed the river into Lesotho and took a bus to Maseru.

He reported to the Lesotho authorities yesterday and a spokesman for the Minister of the Interior said his application for political asylum was being considered by the Lesotho Government.

Mr Botha was a leading figure in the recent strike at the Port Elizabeth Ford plant and was chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) until February when he was served with a banning order.

He subsequently earned a living selling food and vegetables.

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Mr Zinjiva Nkondo, the alleged ANC member arrested by Security Police after bad weather forced his aircraft to divert from Maseru to Bloemfontein, has been released by the South African authorities, according to a Lesotho Government spokesman. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman in Maseru said Mr Nkondo was expected to arrive in Lesotho today.

Alleged ANC man is released by SA

STAR 14/5/80

Lesotho has repeatedly demanded the release of Mr Nkondo since he was detained by members of the SAP at the Maseru border post in December last year.

He was aboard a flight from Swaziland to Lesotho which diverted to Bloemfontein leaving the passengers to continue their trip by bus.

Mr Nkondo, who was

travelling under the name Victor Matlou, was arrested at the border and detained on allegations that he participated in the activities of the banned ANC.

He was subsequently charged under the Terrorism Act.

His brother, Mr Curtis Nkondo brought an urgent application before the Supreme Court, Bloemfontein, for his release.

The application was unsuccessful.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

OBJECT OF THE SECTION

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

AND PHOTOGRAPHY BY

Y 1722

Amnesty Bill (167) for 16/5/80. Lesotho

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister to the Prime Minister, Chief Patrick Mota, this week tabled a Bill in the National Assembly to empower the king to grant amnesty to all exiled Lesotho citizens who had left since the 1974 aborted coup. According to the proposed legislation, all those citizens who could be charged with malicious damage to property, sedition or contravening the Internal Security Act, could be granted amnesty by King Moshoeshoe II so that they could return to Lesotho.

This follows an appeal made by two former senior supporters of the opposition Congress Party, who asked the government to be allowed to return without facing prosecution for the parts they played in the aborted coup.

Several police stations were attacked by armed gangs during the failed coup.

The proposed amnesty will pave the way for a general election.

Lesotho has not had an elected government since 1970, when the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, declared a state of emergency after declaring the election null and void.

NKONDO

escorted to freedom

DA 147 JIS 16/5/80

167

JOHANNESBURG — Five months imprisonment in South Africa has ended for the self-exiled ANC member, Mr Zinjiva Winston Nkondo, after being handed over unexpectedly to the Lesotho authorities by South African Police.

A wrangle unprecedented in South African legal history ended with Mr Nkondo being escorted to freedom after the state unexpectedly dropped charges against him in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Mr Nkondo is the brother of the suspended leader of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, who is in detention.

Mr Nkondo, who was arrested on the South African side of the border with Lesotho last December after the plane in which he was a passenger was diverted to Bloemfontein while on a flight between Swaziland and Maseru, was to have appeared in court next month on charges under the Terrorism Act.

The state gave no reasons for the move, but the Lesotho Government, which had protested strongly against his arrest, credited the release to protracted negotiations with the

South African Government.

A South African Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said he would look into the matter before commenting. A Department of Justice spokesman referred inquiries to the Attorney-General's office in Bloemfontein.

Lesotho had claimed that Mr Nkondo's arrest violated its aircrafts' right to fly over South African air space on scheduled international flights. Mr Nkondo's flight had been diverted because of bad weather in Maseru.

Mr Nkondo worked as a journalist for the ANC in Lusaka, Dar-Es-Salaam and Luanda.

At the time of his arrest, he was travelling under the name — "Victor Matlous", apparently on an Organisation of African Unity passport.

A spokesman for Mr Nkondo's Johannesburg attorneys, said Mr Clifford Mailer, who appeared

for him in court, travelled to the border to ensure he was handed over to the Lesotho authorities.

Mr Nkondo was escorted by two policemen.

A report from Maseru says the Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C. D. Molapo, told the National Assembly that their protracted negotiations — often in danger of possible collapse — had secured Mr Nkondo's release.

Mr Molapo said the release of Mr Nkondo did not indicate that Lesotho was prepared to exchange prisoners with South Africa. He said no South African political refugees would ever be handed to the South African Government.

Mr Nkondo, who was met by a representative of the United Nations Commission for refugees in Maseru, said he was travelling from Maputo to Maseru to meet ANC members at the time of his arrest — DDC

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203		03 FILLER	
204		03 SOURCE	
205		03 TARGE	
206		03 CORR	
207	01	OUTPUT-HE	
208		03 FILLER	
209		03 FILLER	
210		03 FILLER	
211		03 FILLER	
212	01	OUTPUT-HE	
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229		MAIN-PROCES	
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239		STOP-RUN.	
240		SELECTION-OF-COGNATES.	

Lesotho S-165 may grant 6/9/80 (16) amnesty to exiles

LEGISLATION granting amnesty to members of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party living in exile was tabled in the Lesotho National Assembly this week.

It is believed the legislation will open the way for reconciliation between the government and the BCP members who fled Lesotho after an abortive coup attempt in 1974.

The new bill empowers King Moshoeshe II to grant amnesty to any Lesotho citizen outside the country who is liable for criminal prosecution for acts including high treason and sedition.

Bombings

Observers believe the legislation is intended to knock the political feet from under former BCP leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle who accepted responsibility for a series of bombings and other incidents of violence by a group calling itself the Lesotho Liberation Army.

Mr Mokhehle, living in Botswana and Zambia, subsequently renounced his guerilla activities.

Refugee sources in Gaborone said then he had been replaced as leader of the BCP's exiled faction by another official, Mr Tsoeli Makhaake.

It is not yet clear whether Mr Mokhehle will be allowed home under the amnesty if he wants to return.

PERFORM OPEN-SELECTION-FILES.

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Lesotho marmount in wake of disturbances

STAR 22/5/80

167

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU—Lesotho police have mounted a huge man-hunt for suspected Basutoland Congress Party insurgents in the wake of a new wave of disturbances in the country's southern Mafeteng district.

Political tension is rising again in Lesotho after two supporters of the ruling Basotho National Party were murdered in the Mafeteng area at the weekend.

Home-made bombs, ammunition and dynamite have been found in the Mafeteng district since the weekend incidents, in which insurgents also hijacked a bus and seized two-way radio equipment from a government soil conservation station.

The insurgents attempted to attack the Mafeteng police station, about 75 km south of Maseru.

Lesotho police have made 10 arrests so far.

CONFUSION

There is confusion here as to whether the insurgents responsible for the latest wave of unrest are supporters of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled Congress Party leader, who declared last year that his party's "Lesotho Liberation Army" was carrying out a series of violent acts in the country.

Mr Mokhehle was reported recently as having declared an end to subversive activities as they contravened the conditions of his refugee status in Zambia.

Political observers here believe young militants in Mr Mokhehle's movement are insisting that the incursions into Lesotho continue as a demonstration of their opposition to moves by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to grant amnesty to BCP exiles.

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Talks with SA hint by Jonathan

26/5/80

(167)

Argus Africa News
Service

MASERU. — Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has announced here that a meeting is being planned between himself and South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in an apparent attempt to ease strained relations between the countries

Speaking at a public rally at Taung, Chief Jonathan did not give any indication when the meeting would take place, but he said preliminary discussions were in progress between both governments

Relations between Lesotho and South Africa

worsened in December last year when Chief Jonathan accused her neighbour of collaborating with the exiled Basutoland Congress Party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, in an attempt to topple his government

The Lesotho leader further claimed that the South African Government had turned a 'blind eye' to the existence of so-called Congress Party guerrilla bases in the Free State

The Lesotho Government has blamed Congress Party insurgents for the continuing wave of sabotage and violence in Lesotho

STAX 24/5/80

Wife's joy as Nkondo is freed

167
329

By Carol Mathiane

The happiest woman on the Reef yesterday was Mrs Rose Nkondo. She arrived home to find her husband, Mr Curtis Nkondo, released from detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He was released exactly a month after being detained under Section 22 over the General Laws Amendment Act. Mr Nkondo was arrested shortly after addressing a student gathering at the University of the Witwatersrand over the school boycott.

On being released Mr Nkondo was served with a three-year banning order restricting him to the magisterial district of Johannesburg. He may not enter any black township except Eldorado Park and Klipfontein.

Sitting on his favourite chair, Mr Nkondo looked quite cheerful.

"I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw him. I was hardly expecting him. You know how people are kept indefinitely and you sort of lose hope," his wife said.

Botha and Jonathan plan talks

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, says plans for his proposed meeting with the South African Premier, Mr P. W. Botha, are in progress.

Addressing a political rally at Taung in the southern district of Mofales Hoek, Chief Jonathan said his meeting with his South African counterpart would be on matters which concerned their countries — economic interdependence, peaceful co-existence and good neighbourliness.

The chief said his people should work hard in order to create employment opportunities in Lesotho and be less dependent on SA. He said Basuto now working in South Africa should plan to return home to develop their country.

He is one of the few leaders in Africa who has been holding talks with South African Prime Ministers.

The Lesotho leader previously held talks with the late Dr H. Verwoerd and Mr John Vorster on South African soil. No SA Prime Minister has paid a reciprocal visit to Lesotho.

IA : ITA

COBOL-CURRENT

Jonathan ^{STAR} to meet ^{26/5/80} P W Botha ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾

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35	8120		TO COMMENT-SPACE,
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41	8180		PERFORM LOAD-SOURCE-SPACES,
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43	8200		MOVE *SYLLABLE PARITY ERROR: SOURCE PHONETICS BLA
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57	8340		LOAD-CORRESPONDENCES SECTION.
	8350		START-LOAD-CORRES.
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63	8400		IF SYLLABLE (S-INDEX, SYL-INDEX) OF SOURCE-TABLE

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has announced that the governments of his country and South Africa were making arrangements for a meeting between him and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the near future

Speaking at a public rally at Taung in the southern Lesotho district of Mofalehoek, Dr Jonathan said "It is necessary to hold discussions with South Africa on matters of coexistence and good neighbourliness"

The planned meeting will help reduce tension in the existing relations between the two countries and will cover several political matters. — Sapa

INDEX) OF SOURCE-TABLE
SOURCE-SPACE.
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BY EVEN : POTENTIAL COGNATES'

LINE.

Leabua-PW talks planned



Prime Minister Jonathan

MASERU — Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has announced here that a meeting is being planned between himself and South African Premier Mr P W Botha in an apparent attempt to ease the strained relations between the two countries.

Speaking at a public rally at Taung, Chief Jonathan did not give any indication when the meeting would take place. But he said preliminary discussions were in progress between the two governments

Relations between Lesotho and South Africa worsened in December last year when Chief Jonathan accused South Africa of collaborating with the exiled Basutoland Congress Party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, in trying to topple his government.

The Lesotho leader further claimed that the South African government had turned a "blind eye" to the existence of so-called Congress Party guerilla bases in the Orange Free State

The Lesotho government has blamed Congress Party insurgents for the continuing wave of sabotage and violent incidents in Lesotho.

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black reaction to white racism and oppression.

To conclude, black consciousness deals with the problems of the black man in his community. This philosophy attempts to free people mentally in order to develop new images and symbols about ourselves to replace those that we have been taught by the white man. It is a re-evaluation and re-interpretation of the black man's own position as an oppressed individual and a member of a people oppressed.

In this way the black man also places a moral corrective on those people and institutions which oppress him. Because black consciousness has emerged out of this oppression - out of having no say in the affairs of state, no choice of who, what and where to love, learn, live and labour !

EEC will get ¹⁶⁷ Lesotho meat ^{2/6/80}

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — A team of Danish engineering and building consultants has assured the Lesotho Government that the R630 000 abattoir now being built in Maseru will be completed on schedule

Lesotho meat will be exported to European Economic Community countries from November

The abattoir is designed to EEC standards and has attracted attention from a number of member countries

Four knowledgeable experts on EEC veterinary standards recently completed pre-launch-

ing talks on the project with the government's Central Planning Office and the Lesotho National Development Corporation

Dr D R Fimlter has been in Maseru since early May. He is a West German veterinary surgeon based in Pretoria. Dr P Stevens, a South African Government veterinary surgeon, and two other experts from the UN's Food and Agricultural Organisation in Rome, Mr. M Ipsics and Dr G Vandall, came to Maseru for the talks

Lesotho is to speed up the development of feed lots to ensure the abattoir is well provided

167 DM 2/6/80

Lesotho's hopes for SA summit

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, says he wants to achieve peace, stability, love, truth and reconciliation for the people of Lesotho at the proposed talks between him and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Addressing a political rally at Mate in the Leribe district, northern Lesotho, Chief Jonathan said he had nothing to hide about the forthcoming talks with his South African counterpart because the previous meetings he had had with the

former South African Prime Ministers, the late Dr H F Verwoerd and Mr John Vorster, failed to achieve his goals.

The proposed meeting comes at a time when relations between Lesotho and South Africa are said to be strained and the Lesotho Chief Minister has strongly criticised the South Africa Government at various international forums.

Chief Jonathan also commended the three heads of the Lesotho police force for the work they have done to protect the country against acts of sabotage since it became independent 14 years ago.

**Lesotho
police
kill 8
insurgents**

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU — Eight insurgents, allegedly armed with South African weapons, have been killed by Lesotho police in the country's north-eastern highlands according to an official statement

Police say the insurgents were members of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Basutoland Congress Party (BCP)

An official spokesman said today their weapons included 'automatic rifles' stamped with the South African coat of arms

The shooting happened early on Monday morning near Liqobong in the Buthe Buthe district

RAIDED

Insurgents are said to have raided a village in the area between 5 am and 6 am They allegedly burned down nine houses and fired shots

Mr Mokhehle, one of the leader of the exiled wing of the BCP, has been conducting a war against Prime Minister Jonathan's regime for more than a year.

Official sources here have regularly claimed the insurgents are backed by South Africa — claims which have been denied by Pretoria

16160
Argus

Bodies of 'SA armed insurgents' on display

Star 4/10/80 (167)

The Star's African
News Service

MASERU — The bodies and equipment of nine allegedly South African-supplied insurgents killed in an all-day battle with Lesotho police were put on display in Maseru today

Radio Lesotho said the nine were part of a group of 20 to 25 guerillas of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled wing of the Basutoland Congress Party who raided a village in the northern Butha Buthe district before being engaged by the Lesotho police

ESCAPED

The remaining guerillas escaped into South Africa 'as usual,' Radio Lesotho said

Today Lesotho Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament and the public were shown the bullet-riddled bodies in the mortuary and a large amount of captured weapons

This includes semi-automatic rifles stamped with the South African coat of arms

One rifle sling bore the name of a trooper E Rosouw while a canvas bag had the name of a trooper J Durant with the legend "D19796 2 pta (PAO)"

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Insurgents killed

167 5/6/88

MASERU — Eight insurgents of the exiled opposition Basotho-land Congress Party of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, were killed during a clash with members of Lesotho's crack para-military police mobile unit in the North-Eastern highlands of Lesotho early this week.

The insurgents had raided the village of Liqobong in the northern Butha Buthe district, Radio Lesotho said.

The radio said the police took possession of automatic rifles and other fire-arms "of South African origin" — Sapa

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effect would be an increase of R400m.
However, the multiplier would be less
effective in the case of decrease in expenditure due
to the fact that some of the new
income would be saved and the leakage
would reduce the overall increase in
GNP.

(A contraction of the tax would result
in deficit budgeting.) 3/10.

SA team checks captured arms

167 Own Correspondent

C. Times 6/6/80

MASERU — A South African delegation led by Mr P R Killen, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, flew to Maseru yesterday to examine a large quantity of ammunition and automatic weapons captured by the Lesotho police on Monday during a clash with

insurgents in northern Lesotho, Radio Lesotho said yesterday

The government-controlled radio said the weapons and most of the ammunition had South African markings

The three-man South African delegation inspected the weapons and held discussions with Lesotho officials

Lesotho Govt ready to offer amnesty to rebels

By PATRICK LAURINCE
Southern Africa Editor
A LAW has been gazetted providing for the granting of amnesty to exiled Lesotho rebels and a concrete offer to them was imminent. Mr Desmond Sixishe, secretary of the ruling Basotho National Party, said yesterday. Priority would be given to men who have already applied to return to Lesotho, including two top men in the exiled wing of the opposition Basotho Congress Party (BCP). Mr Sixishe said.

A section of the exiled BCP, under Mr Ntsu Mokhehle has been waging a guerrilla struggle to topple the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan whose police killed nine rebels last week.

The two BCP leaders who want to return home are Mr Tseliso Makhakhe, former deputy leader of the exiled BCP and Mr Koenyama Chakela former secretary-general of the exiled wing who jointly spearheaded a rebellion against Mr Mokhehle's leadership.

Mr Sixishe said of them: "They have written to the Prime Minister. One expects a lot more to do so."

The anticipated amnesty offer will benefit Chief Jonathan in two ways. It will help to defuse violence and will further divide and confuse the BCP, which already has an internal wing and a warring external wing.

Chief Jonathan has repeatedly accused South Africa of arming and aiding Basotho rebels whom he alleges have under taken to pursue a friendly policy toward South Africa in return for aid.

Mr Sixishe said: "They are no match for our police, but they retreat to bases in South Africa."

He named the Basotho homeland of Qwaqwa and Clarens in the Free State as places where the BCP had bases. Last week equipment reported to have been taken from dead insurgents was displayed in Maseru.

Some of it was of South African origin and included a canister bag inscribed 'Trooper J Durrant' and bearing an SA Army regimental number.

A South African Government delegation visited Maseru to see the equipment and to make a on-the-spot assessment of it. The delegation was not taken to the site of the contact between the rebels and Lesotho police although it had its own helicopter and pilot.

A meeting between the South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, and Chief Jonathan has been agreed to in principle, but no date has been fixed yet.

Late last year 778 Basotho supporters of the BCP fled to South Africa from Lesotho to escape alleged brutality by Lesotho police. Since then, Lesotho has invited the refugees to return, assuring them they will be safe.

Mr H A Drever, Chief Commissioner in the Free State for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday there were still 588 people at the Bethlehem refugee camp.

This means 240 people have accepted the offer to return home. Meanwhile, the "Mail" Africa Bureau reports from Maseru that an influential Catholic newspaper Moeletsi has urged

South Africa from Lesotho to hold talks with Mr Mokhehle aimed at peace and stability in the territory.

The appeal comes amid reports of a series of skirmishes between Lesotho paramilitary police and BCP insurgents.

Those killed in the battle in the north-eastern part of the country last week are understood to have been buried in a mass grave in Maseru at the weekend.

Mr Mokhehle fled the country early in 1974 after a coup attempt and is now living in exile in Zambia.

In 1970 he claimed that his party had won national elections, abandoned when Chief Jonathan declared a state of emergency and the opposition leaders, including Mr Mokhehle, were detained without trial.

Moeletsi expressed the hope that the proposed talks between Chief Jonathan and Mr P W Botha would yield good results for the two countries.

It appealed to the two leaders to discuss normalising relations.

In another development, a law lecturer at the National University of Lesotho, Mr T Ramorumo has been released after two weeks in detention under the Internal Security Act, following strong protest from students and staff at the university.

The Act empowers Lesotho police to detain for an indefinite period anybody suspected of having contravened it.

The academic staff of the university has appealed to the Lesotho Government to do away with the law, saying it is similar to South African security legislation.

South Africa from Lesotho to escape alleged brutality by Lesotho police. Since then, Lesotho has invited the refugees to return, assuring them they will be safe.

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Rony winner takes her first ride

Staff Reporter
THE six-year-old winner of the Rand Daily Mail/Sunday Times "Win a Pony Contest" rode her pony, Masterpiece, for the first time yesterday.

Joanne Roberts of Woodbridge won the competition.

Schools in charge of injuries

after a misunderstanding between them and the principal, Dr J R Allan.

The 700 boycotting medical students at the University of

Patient heard receptionist being shot

Court Reporter
AN ACUPUNCTURE patient told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that he had heard the receptionist and his receptionist being shot.

Mr D Silvester, who said he had gone to the clinic to have

Pretoria blamed for unrest in the south

Post
11/6/80

167

SOUTH AFRICA, is the shadowy villain behind the grip of the unrest in Southern Africa according to Lesotho's Premier Leabua Jonathan.

From Angola to Zambia to Zimbabwe to Mozambique to his own country, Premier Jonathan charges, the hand of South Africa is evident, sowing instability for Pretoria's own peculiar ends. In fact the ends are not that peculiar if judged by the standards of those who support premier Jonathan's point of view.

They say the broad strategy is to keep our black neighbours trembling on the edge of open civil war thereby hampering development thereby keeping them economically dependent on South Africa, which, of course, means that no nation which relies on South Africa for much of its grain/petrol/machinery spare parts (the list is virtually endless) is likely to take too aggressive a stance against Pretoria.

Every country has its dissidents. South Africa's tactics, according to this school of thought, is to equip and arm the dissidents just enough to keep neighbouring black presidents and prime ministers from an entirely comfortable night sleep.

This may be too simplistic a view and Pretoria's official policy remains one of non-interference in our neighbours internal affairs.

Those who would point out that South Africa's Angolan adventure in 1976 was hardly living proof of this worthy policy will be

told, albeit somewhat uncomfortably, that we were invited in by independent black leaders who feared the spread of marxism.

South Africa's admitted extra-territorial military excursions since then, into Angola specifically, are defended on the grounds that they are directed against terrorists (Swapo) and not against the Angolan Government.

"Every nation has the right of self-defence. South Africa wants no more than peace with her neighbours but if those neighbours are prepared to give sanctuary to terrorists they must bear the consequences," is Pretoria line. Still, those who support Premier Jonathan's view — and they include most black Southern African leaders — say there is considerable evidence that South Africa is pursuing a more covert "destabilisation policy" as well.

In Angola President Jonas Savimbi of Unita recently admitted to a group of newsmen at his base in the bush that he received "food and fuel" from the South.

Savimbi's guerillas have so far kept the Benguela railway line cut, the port lies idle and Zambia and Zaire, to their shame, have to use South African transport connections. Without these links the two nations would collapse.

Zambia's "Savimbi" — if officials in Lusaka are to be believed — is Adam Mushala, a former game ranger, who was so incensed at being passed over for promotion that he swore vengeance and took to the bush.



Chief Jonathan says Southern Africa's problems are caused by South Africa.

He has allegedly since formed a gang and over the years has been accused by Lusaka officials of a wide range of crimes from banditry to guerilla war.

Despite the best efforts of the Zambia army and police, Mushala is still free mainly because he is South African-supported and need only slip back into the Caprivi Strip when things become hot, say Zambian officials.

South Africa has denied any involvement with Adam Mushala.

In Zimbabwe the issues are clearer. She is by far our most powerful black-ruled neighbour. The one best placed to lead a "constellation of Southern Africa" without South Africa. Such a grouping would be a disaster for Pretoria: we would have then lost nearly all our sub-continental influence.

But Zimbabwe has no ports. The old Rhodesia was totally reliant on South Africa for a huge

range of strategic goods and so too, so far, is Zimbabwe.

The view of some is that the South African strategy is to keep it that way.

To this end, says the Mozambique Government, South Africa is now supporting the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) which used to operate out of Rhodesia before independence there.

In return for this new support, says Mozambique, the MRM must concentrate on the roads, rail lines and oil pipeline linking Zimbabwe to the ports of Beira and Maputo.

In Prime Minister Jonathan's own patch there is trouble with guerillas loyal to Ntsu Mokhehle, the Lesotho political leader who, he claims was on his way to winning the 1970 general election when Premier Jonathan declared them null and void and ordered a state of emergency. — POST Correspondent.

Man injured in bomb blast still unidentified

STAR 12/6/80

The Star's Africa News Service

167

So far unidentified, he is under heavy police guard in Maseru's Queen Elizabeth Hospital

MASERU — The man seriously injured in yesterday's bomb blast outside the home of a member of South Africa's banned African National Congress, is understood to be one of those who planted the device, according to sources here

The bomb, planted beneath the car of South African exile and ANC member, Mr Thembu Hani, wrecked the car and damaged his house. He was unhurt.

(167) (1001)
12/6/80
**Lesotho
exiles
still
afraid
to go
home'**

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

MASERU — Most Lesotho refugees at the camp in Bethlehem, Free State, are afraid to return home in spite of an invitation from the Lesotho Government to do so, a representative of the 538 refugees said yesterday.

Mr. Moses Lesala, who was among the first Basotho to cross into South Africa to escape alleged persecution by the Lesotho Police, said yesterday: "They are afraid. They do not trust the government of Dr. Leabua Jonathan."

Mr. Lesala, and nearly all the refugees at the camp are supporters of Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, the exiled opposition leader whose guerrillas have been trying to topple the Jonathan government.

The people at Bethlehem have denied they are part of Mr. Mokhehle's "liberation army", describing themselves as civilian supporters of the exiled leader's Basutoland Congress Party.

According to official South African figures, 240 people have returned to Lesotho since the camp was established. At the height of the influx, it accommodated 788 people.

Mr. Lesala did not dispute the official figure of 240, but he insisted nearly all of them were women and children. For men, he said, the proposition of returning to Lesotho was perilous as they were liable to be regarded as insurgents or potential insurgents.

South African records show that over the past two months, 106 people have returned to Lesotho. Of those only three were men.

Mr. Lesala's son is buried in South African soil, having died of shrapnel wounds in the head after a grenade attack on the Lesala home in Lesotho last year. Mr. Lesala blamed the Lesotho Police for the attack.

He said yesterday: "How can you trust a government which invades your home at night and which throws a bomb into your house while people are sleeping?"

The Lesotho Government has denied allegations that its police have committed atrocities against unarmed followers of Mr. Mokhehle. It views the people at the camp as "pseudo-refugees" whose presence is part of a joint ploy by Mr. Mokhehle and the South African Government to embarrass Lesotho.

United Nations officials visited the camp about four months ago after South Africa made representations to the UN for help in dealing with the problem.

Mr. K Vos, an inspector with the Orange-Vaal Administration Board, which is responsible for administration of the camp, gave the per day cost for each refugee as just under R7.60 — or a total of R408 a day on the present number of 538 people.

South Africa has not yet received financial assistance for the refugees although the World Council of Churches has donated R8 700 to the refugees.

The South African Council of Churches has made a donation of wool to enable women at the camp to knit garments for sale.

The camp inhabitants are restricted to the camp, but they may receive visitors at the weekend. Some of them have menfolk who work on the mines in South Africa and who make donations to their families.

The refugees are accommodated in 18 army tents. As far as possible tents are shared on a family basis.

Another two tents have been made available as makeshift classrooms for children. The "teachers" are members of the camp.

(67) RDM 12/6/80

Maseru car bomb

MASERU — A bomb explosion destroyed a car belonging to a South African refugee and member of the African National Congress, Mr Thembi Hani, on the outskirts of Maseru early yesterday

Police said after the incident that Mr Hani's house was also "considerably damaged".

A man who was injured during the explosion has been admitted to hospital in a serious condition.

Police recovered a revolver, seven rounds of ammunition and a bag containing what appears to be a detonation device" — Sapa

~~LA~~ (167)
Mystery
man hurt
(DM 13/6/80)
in Maseru
blast

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

MASERU — The injured man found outside the bomb-blasted home of an African National Congress exile, was reported yesterday to be a former youth leader of a Lesotho opposition party

But the head of Lesotho Intelligence, Major General S J Molapo, could or would not confirm this "I know nothing of the matter", he said

The man was found outside the home of Mr Tembi Ham after an explosion destroyed Mr Ham's car and damaged his house. He was identified by Rand Daily Mail sources as Mr Tumelo Ramotala

A man of that name used to be a youth leader in the United Democratic Party of Mr Charles Mofeti, who is now Minister of Water, Energy and Mines in the Coalition Cabinet of Chief Leabua Jonathan

Sources close to South African exiles in Lesotho were convinced yesterday that whoever planted the bomb was acting under instructions from South Africa

It seems their view is shared by the Lesotho Government, whose State-owned radio implicitly linked the bombing with sabotage or attempted sabotage in Swaziland and Mozambique alleged to be the work of South African agents

Lesotho has repeatedly accused South Africa of aiding insurgents of the exiled wing of the Basutholand Congress Party who are trying to overthrow Dr Jonathan's government by force

South Africa has repeatedly denied the Lesotho Government allegations, dismissing them as an attempt to divert attention from its own internal problems and lack of popular legitimacy

'SA arms' shown to UN official

Post 13/6/80

167

LARGE quantities of weapons and ammunition, captured from allegedly South African-supplied anti-Government insurgents, have been shown to a senior United Nations official in Maseru yesterday.

He is Mr Abdulrahim Abby Farah, assistant UN Secretary General for special political questions. He came to Lesotho at Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's request to examine the alleged complicity of South Africa with guerillas loyal

to exiled Lesotho politician, Ntsu Mokhehle

A Lesotho Government spokesman said Mr Farah was extensively briefed on South Africa's alleged role in the events

The weapons, some of them rifles bearing the South African coat of arms, were captured after a day-long battle in northern Lesotho last week between police and Mr Mokhehle's guerillas

Last week an official South African delegation also went to inspect the weapons haul — POST Africa News Service.

Poll any time, says Jonathan

STAR 16/6/80

167

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan says he is willing to hold a general election at any time.

Lesotho last had general elections in 1970. They were suspended by Chief Jonathan before counting was complete because, say opposition sources, the opposition Basutoland Congress Party was on its way to victory.

Chief Jonathan said at the weekend he was assured of a landslide victory because the people appreciated the development which his Government had achieved in the last 14 years.

He said he would use the wave of violence and sabotage by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's faction of the BCP

in his own favour. He could not conceive of a situation in which the electorate would vote for a man guilty of "bloodshed, murder and destruction of property".

He blamed South African agents for the bomb blast outside the home of South African exile and African National Congress member Mr Thembu Hani in Maseru last week.

The man in hospital in Maseru who, it is said, planted the bomb and was injured when it exploded has been identified as Mr Tumelo Ramotala, formerly the leader of the youth wing of another opposition party, the United Democratic Party.

The UDP denied in Maseru at the weekend that it was linked with the blast.

Detention of Lesotho academics attacked

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — Academics at the National University of Lesotho have appealed to the Lesotho Government to release three members of staff detained under the Internal Security Act

In a statement released in Maseru at the weekend, the Academic Staff Association said it was dismayed at the detentions of Mr L V Ketso, Mr R Nokoane and Mrs M Kabi. They were detained on June

10

Mrs Kabi was released at the weekend, but another staff member Mr T Melato, was detained

The statement said "Without claiming any immunity for members of the academic staff from the existing laws, the academic staff condemns, in the strongest terms, the presence of the law in Lesotho which isolates people from society without such people having been found guilty by any court of law

"In this way the police and those who control them apply

arbitrary, primitive justice on the people of this country"

While in Nazi Germany people were put into concentration camps without a law to authorise it, the governments of South Africa, Chili and Lesotho had tried to legalise internment without trial, the statement said

It was "incredible" that while the Lesotho Government condemned the "racist" South African Government for detaining and banning people, it modelled its law on the South African law and used the same methods of oppression, the association said

It said detainees had been harassed and "we condemn this practice in the strongest terms and hope that those of our colleagues who have been detained will be spared of this torture"

The association said under present conditions at the university it was impossible to either teach or engage in any worthwhile research because of fear of the police. Unless intimidation stopped the university would come to a standstill

It said no university could operate in a vacuum and, if conditions surrounding it were such that its work could not be fulfilled, the university would cease to serve a useful purpose

The association appealed to the Lesotho Government to either charge or release the detainees

(167)
Lesotho

party

ADM 16/6/80
hits at

Maseru blast

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party has strongly condemned what it described as the "barbarous act" of a bomb blast which occurred early last week at the home of South African political refugee, Mr Tembi Hanu.

In a statement released in Maseru at the weekend the Democratic Party stated they have learnt with great shock that the man who was reported to have become the victim of the blast from his own hand was Mr Tumelo Ramotala — who is the youth leader of the party.

The statement denounced the use of violence for whatever purpose, and said that Mr Ramotala knew very well that it was anathema to the UDP.

The executive committee of the UDP said Mr Ramotala had now been expelled from the party because his action constituted a serious breach of pledge of membership of the party, and it exposes his collusion with the enemies of the Basotho people.

The statement said it was an "act of terrorism aimed not only at the government of Lesotho, as some people would like us to believe, but at the whole nation".

Mr Ramotala is still under guard at the Queen Elizabeth II hospital. He is a former barman at the Maseru Holiday Inn, who joined the opposition United Democratic Party in 1974 and rose to the leadership of the youth league of the party.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has appealed to the Basotho nation not to cooperate with the South African Government in their "onslaught against fellow Africans".

Addressing a political rally at Mamathe in the Berea district, he said South Africans have bribed a Masotho to kill a South African political refugee by planting a bomb at his house in Maseru.

Bomb ~~167~~

(167)
may

have
RDM 17/6/80
been for

Botha

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE bomb which destroyed the car and damaged the house of an African National Congress exile in Maseru may also have been meant for a second exile

— Mr Thozamile Botha

Mr Botha, it has been reliably learnt, was staying with the ANC exile, Mr Tembani Hani, when the bomb exploded outside the Hani home in Maseru last week

Mr Botha, former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, fled to Lesotho last month. He was detained under the Terrorism Act in January and banned on his release in February

A former student at the University of Fort Hare who was detained during the unrest of 1976-77, Mr Botha was a pivotal figure in the strike at the Ford plant in Port Elizabeth last year. His dismissal by the company sparked the strike

An injured man was found outside the Hani home after last week's explosion. He was taken to hospital, where it was learnt he had a leg amputated. The man was identified by Rand Daily Mail sources as Mr Tumelo Ramotala, a former youth leader in the opposition United Democratic Party (UDP)

In a subsequent statement the UDP condemned the explosion at the Hani house as a "barbarous act"

The "Mail" understands that Mr Ramotala, who is under police guard in hospital, is out of danger. He is likely to be charged once he has recovered fully

Black South African refugees in Lesotho include sympathisers of the ANC, the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) and the Pan-Africanist Congress. Of these, the ANC is rapidly emerging as the premier force.

It has recently been reinforced by switches in allegiance from the BCM to the ANC, notably by Miss Tenjiwe Mtintso, a former political colleague of Mr Steve Biko

Another top black consciousness exile in Lesotho, Mr Thami Zani, was reported at the weekend to have left the BCM. He could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

Although Mr Zani was not said to have joined the ANC, his decision to quit the BCM, will, if true, further weaken the BCM and indirectly strengthen the ANC

Mr Botha was reported to have joined the ANC after his arrival in Lesotho. He may not be quoted in South Africa, but it is understood from sources close to him that he has not formally joined the ANC

Four Lesotho university staffers freed

MASERU — Two of the four academic and non-academic staff members of the National University of Lesotho who were detained under Lesotho's security laws last week, are believed to have been released.

They are Mrs M. Kabi, of the institute of extramural studies and Mr R. Snokoane, of the administrative secretariat in the faculty of science.

Two others, Mr Thabiso Melato of the administrative secretariat in the mathematics and science centre of the faculty of education and Mr L. V. Ketso, lecturer in economics, are still in detention.

Another lecturer at the university, Mr Thabang Ramarumo, who was detained by Lesotho Security Police during May this year, was released from detention on June 2

The Academic Staff Association of the university yesterday protested to the Lesotho Government over the detention of the four staff members.

A spokesman for the Association said the Internal Security Act under which the detentions were made was "obnoxious, immoral and repugnant."

It said "Without claiming any immunity for members of the academic staff from the existing laws, the academic staff condemns in the strongest terms the presence of the law in Lesotho, which isolates people from society without such people having being found guilty in a court of law

"In this way the police and those who control them apply arbitrary and primitive justice to the people of this country."

The Association said it noted that while in Nazi Germany people were thrown into concentration camps without any need for such law, in South Africa, Chile and Lesotho "the governments have found it fit to legalise repression."

"It is therefore incredible that while the Lesotho Government often condemns the racist South African regime for detaining and banning people, it not only modelled its law on the South African law, but uses the same methods of oppression under that law," the Association said. — SAPA.

Lesotho police hunt for dynamite gang

STAR 19/6/80 (167)

The Star's
Africa News Service

MASERU — Police searching the rugged north of Lesotho for a gang of armed men who blew up part of the Hlotse airstrip terminal building are not sure whether they are hunting political insurgents or would-be

diamond thieves

De Beers operates an aircraft between Hlotse and its diamond mine at Letseng-la-Terae.

When seven men raided the Hlotse strip at 9.30 am on Tuesday, they tied up the nightwatchman and asked him when the next flight was due from the mine.

They asked him whether there were any diamonds in the terminal building. Then they blew up half the building with dynamite. It is not yet clear whether they found diamonds.

A light aircraft parked nearby was slightly damaged. The gang left before the next flight

arrived.

Members of Lesotho's para-military Police Mobile Unit found 28 sticks of dynamite at the airstrip.

Recently, nine people died in clashes between the police and insurgents of the exiled faction of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

167 RSM 19/6/80

Armed attack on Lesotho airstrip

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

ARMED men attacked an airstrip in northern Lesotho, partly damaging it with explosives, a spokesman for the Lesotho Information Department said yesterday. The Lesotho Police Mobile Unit had been sent to the airstrip, in the Leribe district, to investigate, he said.

It was not clear whether the armed men were insurgents of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), which is trying to topple the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan.

According to information reaching Maseru, the armed men questioned a guard at the airstrip about the arrival time of a plane from the Letseng-la-Terai diamond mine in the Maluti Mountains.

This might be taken as evidence that they were robbers rather than political rebels, but the insurgents have in the past struck at economic targets.

The mine has been developed

by the South African De Beers company, but the Lesotho Government is reported to hold 25% of the equity and to take 50% to 60% of the profits through dividends, taxes and export levies.

The attack comes about two weeks after a clash between BCP insurgents and Lesotho police in which nine insurgents were killed and one policeman injured.

Equipment said to belong to them included R1-type rifles, similar to those used by the South African Defence Force, ammunition of South African make and a canvas bag bearing the name J du Randt.

The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan, has accused the exiled BCP leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, of being in collusion with South Africa and South Africa of attempting to "destabilise" Lesotho.

His accusations have been rejected by both Mr Mokhehle and the South African Government.

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1976/88

Lesotho frees 2 held under security laws

MASERU — Two staff members of the National University of Lesotho who were detained under Lesotho's security laws last week have been released in Maseru, according to sources

They are Mrs M Kabi, of the institute of extra-mural studies, and Mr R Nokoane, of the administrative secretariat in the faculty of science

Two others, Mr Thabiso Melato, of the administrative secretariat in the mathematics and science centre of the faculty of education, and Mr L V Ketso, lecturer in economics, are still in detention

Another lecturer at the university, Mr Thabang Ramarumo, who was detained by Lesotho Security Police in May this year, was released from detention on June 3

The Academic Staff Association of the university yesterday protested to the Lesotho Government against the detention of the four staff members

The association said it noted that while in Nazi Germany people had been thrown into concentration camps without any need for such a law, in South Africa, Chile and Lesotho "governments have found it fit to legalise repression"

STAR 21/6/80
**New clamp
in Lesotho**

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho has stepped up armed police patrols along its border with South Africa, in what officials here say is a bid to stop infiltration by anti-government insurgents.

Armed police at roadblocks in Maseru last night searched all vehicles for arms and ammunition.

In a statement broadcast several times by Radio Lesotho, the Commissioner of Police, Major-General S. R. Matela, warned villagers living close to the border to cross it only through the official border posts.

This would avoid unnecessary loss of life or injury to innocent people, he said.

Increased patrols would be carried out by members of the para-military Police Mobile Unit.

A golden gateway for SA

22/1/80 Sun TRAB (FIN)

6/c

By FRANK JEANS

LESOTHO has a good deal going for South African businessmen. The independent state is not only ready and willing to open the door to companies in its determination to provide job opportunities for its people, but is offering traders the Lesotho springboard to other less friendly African states.

The fact that the state, which is striving for a change in its economic base from agriculture to industry, is a member of the Organisation of African Unity is no disadvantage for a foreign company

whether of South Africa can originate otherwise, which is established there. Its products become acceptable to OAU-member states.

As a signatory to the Lome convention, Lesotho opened up trade

avenues with the European Economic Community.

And, of course, in line with other states there are the tax concessions up to six years, repatriation of funds and duty free situations on certain products.

Emphasising that the Lesotho government and its people believe in the free enterprise system, Sam Montsi, managing director of Lesotho National Development Corporation, says: "We are a Christian people, and marxism is totally unacceptable to us."

"There is also a lot of misconception about racial equality. While nobody disputes that ideal, we would be foolish to imagine that the white man must go away."

"He has the technical and management ability which African states need."

According to Mr Montsi, there is growing interest in Lesotho as a viable business base. Already established companies there are looking at expansion of their manufacturing facilities.

In a joint venture



Sam Montsi . . . Lesotho is a viable business base

with the Lesotho authorities, the Tiger Oats group is to build a second mill for livestock feed operations.

Lesotho's outreach attitude underlines the fact that there is no need for back-door dealing — which in the long run means extra cost for traders.

Manufacturing output in Lesotho has risen in value from less than R1 million in 1967 to about R5 million last year. The manufacturing sector alone accounts for about 4 000 employees.

Says Mr Montsi: "We believe, however, that the stage is set for making a greater impact on the problems of low incomes and unemployment in Lesotho."

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce is active this month in the role of "link man" for six trade missions to South Africa.

Besides organising contacts for British missions, commerce chiefs from Denmark, Portugal and Spain will be discussing prospects and opportunities with members of the JCC.

The chamber is also arranging meetings which will be chaired by Nedbank group liaison executive, Bill Yewart and other experts

Topics such as investment, trade, import control and customs tariffs and movements of goods will be thrashed out.

Among the wide range of products which Danish representatives will be offering to South Africa are agricultural machinery, diesel engines, cheese and dairy products and industrial products.

The Portuguese will be taking a "hard sell" line with among other items, wine, canned foods and footwear. The Spanish trade drive will centre on a variety of products from textiles to metal goods.

Next month, a 13-member trade mission from Taiwan will visit South Africa offering goods from transportation equipment to plasticware.

One sour note on the South African bilateral trade scene has been the cancelling of a European mission from this country.

A JCC spokesman said that while interest in the mission was very much alive, it appeared that increased domestic demand meant that an export-oriented promotion would not be justified at present.

Soldier junkies losing drug war on show

Lesotho puts 'SA weapons' on show

(167)
RDM 23/6/80

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BONN — United States Army drug fighters and West German police rounded up 8 875 soldiers — half a division of 'potheads' — in the first year of their "war on drugs", according to a US Army spokesman.

Major John Roos said the combined US-West German anti-drug offensive was "the largest drug suppression effort of its kind in army history".

In 1978, General George Blanchard, then Commander-in-Chief of the US Army in Europe, declared an all-out "war on drugs" after a Congress Task Force probe revealed that 51% of US soldiers used drugs on and off duty.

The US Army deploys some 220 000 service personnel in West Germany.

Sophisticated "sting squads" were launched in November 1978 to break up the racket.

Major Roos also revealed

- West German police were used for communications and security purposes,
- US military police, disguised as GI buyers, infiltrated the booming GI drug market,
- The drug fighters seized R53-million worth of heroin and hashish in 1979 alone,
- Most of the arrested GIs were hashish or marijuana smokers who had bought the 'dope' for their own use only,
- 78%, or 481kg, of the hashish was seized from non-military personnel,
- 1%, or about 605g, of heroin was seized from 1 200 US military offenders,
- More than 7 150 soldiers were involved with marijuana and hashish,
- Most of the drugs were confiscated from Turkish and Middle Eastern dealers who were caught red-handed by the "sting squads".

Brigadier General Theodore Kanamine, Provost Marshall of the US Army in Europe, and the army's top law enforcer, said the hashish originated mainly in the Middle East and North African countries, while heroin was shipped in through Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Austria.

The most spectacular single sweep — Operation "Snow White" — centred on a US base in Hanau, where they seized about R17-million worth of heroin and hashish over an 18-month period, and arrested 373 soldiers — UPI

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

REPRESENTATIVES of the Organisation of African Unity and the Frontline states were shown "evidence" at the weekend of South Africa's alleged backing of the rebels seeking to topple the Lesotho Government.

The "evidence" was put on display by the Lesotho Government in the wake of an announcement on Friday by the Commissioner of Police, Major-General S R Matela, of intensified patrols on the country's borders.

It consists of equipment said to be of South African origin, including rifles and ammunition, said to have been taken from nine Basotho insurgents killed in a clash with a Lesotho police mobile unit.

The Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr K T J Rakhetla, said yesterday "It convinced them of South Africa's involvement with the insurgents".

The insurgents, whose bodies were shown to journalists before they were buried, were followers of the eviled Lesotho opposition leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, who last year said his men were fighting a "war of liberation" against the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

He has since renounced his commitment to the war, mainly because of pressure put on him by his host countries, Botswana and Zambia, which do not want to be accused of harbouring a man dedicated to the violent overthrow of a fellow black state.

The Lesotho Government has insisted that Mr Mokhehle launched the rebels with South African help, purportedly receiving South African equipment and safe transit through South Africa for his rebel forces, in return for passing on information about the banned African National Congress to South African Intelligence.

South Africa has denied complicity in the rebellion and described Lesotho's accusations as an attempt by the Jonathan government to divert attention from its internal problems.

A South African delegation, consisting of Defence Force officers and a top official of the Department of Foreign Affairs, has already seen the equipment shown to the OAU and Frontline state representatives.

It is understood that the dele-

gation did not regard the evidence as proof of Lesotho's allegations, as most of it could have been bought or stolen in South Africa without the help of the authorities.

Investigations were, however, initiated into the origin four R1-type rifles said to have been taken from the insurgents.

South African soldiers use R1 rifles.

The announcement of intensified border patrols came after an attack last week on an airstrip near Leribe by two armed men. The armed men reportedly asked about the arrival of a plane from a diamond mine in the Maluti Mountains.

The purpose of the border patrols is to prevent irregular crossing of the border by Basotho in a bid to make entry into, and escape from, Lesotho by rebels more difficult.

Lesotho has alleged that the rebels use QwaQwa, the designated "homeland" of South African-born Basotho, as an entry point into Lesotho. QwaQwa adjoins Lesotho, as do parts of two more "homelands", Transkei and KwaZulu.

There are more Basotho in South Africa than in Lesotho — 1,8-million against about 1,2-million. Many of South Africa's Basotho live in "conquered territory" claimed by Lesotho.

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(on Paper):

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EXAMINATIONS

NOTES

- Eksamenantwoorde mag net aan één kant van pier geskryf word. Kladderwerk mag op die agteran 'n bladsy gedoen word, maar die eksaminator eksamendoeleindes alleen in aanmerking neem die voorkant geskryf is.
- Kandidaat word herinner om hulle name op alle bladsye wat 'n antwoord op 'n eksamenvraag verteenwoordig skryf.
- Geen kandidaat mag boeke of aantekeninge van die hand oorkom by hom in die eksamenkamer. Hulle moet die Registrateur deur skriftelike kennisgewing las om hulle te bring.
- 'n Kandidaat wat probeer om 'n ander kandidaat te help of om hulp van 'n ander kandidaat te verkry, sal ongeoorloofde boeke of aantekeninge in sy hande in die eksamenkamer het, stel homself bloot aan disqualifikasie en sulke verdere stappe as wat die eksaminator mag.
- Geen eksamenskrifte deur die Universiteit versprei mag uit die eksamenkamer weggevoer word.
- Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenskrifte oorkom word.

(167) NDM, 28/6/80.
Editor is 'warned'

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — A weekly Lesotho newspaper, Leselinyana, said this week that its editor had been warned to refrain from reporting about armed clashes between the Lesotho paramilitary police and members of the Lesotho liberation army

Mr Edgar Motuba said his office had been raided by armed men who introduced

themselves as paramilitary police and who questioned him about the reports on the deaths of policemen at the hands of supporters of the Lesotho Liberation Army — the military wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party

Leselinyana has, in the past, been critical of the Lesotho Government after 1970 when a state of emergency was declared

(167) ADH,
3/7/80

'Carbon copies caused problems

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — Problems in African societies resulted after they copied the West, said Lesotho's senior Permanent Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr J R L Kotsokoane

Speaking at an official opening of a week-long conference of the Student Christian Movement yesterday, Mr Kotsokoane said African people must not allow themselves to be dominated by foreign ideologies because there was "a lot of quality in the African way of life"

The African people have more problems now because they made their societies into carbon copies of Western ones, he said

That was the reason why some of them would not be liberated psychologically even when they were politically and economically free

Referring to South Africa, Mr Kotsokoane said the apartheid policy denied the people freedom. He said a similar policy had existed in the pre-independence days in other African countries

The theme of the conference is "Education and Struggle for Liberation"

The Zimbabwean delegation thanked "the young people of the world" for co-operating with them during their liberation struggle

The conference is being attended by delegates from Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Kenya and Ghana. It is being sponsored by the All-Africa Conference of Churches and the World Student Christian Federation.

Plea for lasting peace in Lesotho

(167)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

A LEADING opposition member in the Lesotho National Assembly, Mr M G Mokoroane, has appealed to the Lesotho Government to create policies which would bring lasting peace to the country

Speaking on the eve of the adjournment of the National

Assembly this week, Mr Mokoroane said Lesotho could not afford loss of life through political unrest.

He said force on either side could not bring a lasting peace in Lesotho, but the authorities should create policies to counter subversion

Mr Mokoroane appealed to

the Lesotho leader, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to discuss the plight of Basothos working on South African mines, when he meets the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. A date for their talks has yet to be set

He claimed miners were being harassed by South

RDM 3/7/80
African Police on the proposed talks. He did not give details

No South African Prime Minister has paid a visit to Lesotho since the country became independent 14 years ago. Chief Jonathan has met two former Prime Ministers, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and Mr John Vorster, in South Africa

that the imposed displacements are not necessarily zero. A displacement constraint is a point on the structure where the magnitude of a generalised displacement component is specified; the specified value is commonly zero, but may be some non-zero value. The compatibility equations may thus be said to have the general form

$$\int_0^L n_1 \epsilon dx + \int_0^L s_1 \gamma dx + \int_0^L m_1 \kappa dx = a_1 \quad (5.57)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, r,$$

where a_1 is a set of given values.



5.11 GENERAL DEFORMATION OF A PLANE BAR

In Section 5.9 -

KENYA

Cabinet reshuffle

In a surprise move on June 20 Kenya's president Daniel arap Moi reshuffled his freshman cabinet, formed after last year's November national elections. Of prime

interest was the creation of a Ministry of Home and Constitutional Affairs which will be headed by the former attorney-general Charles Njonjo

Em

4/7/80

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Njonjo joined the cabinet less than three weeks after becoming a member of Kenya's unicameral National Assembly. This move was expected, as his April

Financial Mail July 4 1980

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... displacement of ... of the bar and the rotation of the cross-section on that point. In the general case we introduce a displacement vector $\underline{u}(x)$ and a rotation vector $\underline{\theta}(x)$ (note that the use of a rotation vector is justified by the assumption that the rotations are small) where in the local coordinate system,

$$\underline{u}(x) = u(x)\underline{i} + v(x)\underline{j} + w(x)\underline{k} \quad (5.58a)$$

$$\underline{\theta}(x) = \phi(x)\underline{i} + \psi(x)\underline{j} + \theta(x)\underline{k} \quad (5.58b)$$

The components are shown diagrammatically in Fig. 5.12.

(A)

resignation from his powerful post as the head of the country's judiciary was most likely to consolidate his power base

As Minister for Home and Constitutional Affairs Njonjo's *de facto* responsibilities will not differ greatly from what they were before. Among other things he now leads the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) which will enable him to continue to oversee the prosecution of corrupt individuals, an activity he has always pursued with vigour. He will also supervise electoral procedures, a duty which previously fell under the aegis of the attorney-general's chambers

Expands authority

The new ministry replaces and expands the authority of the former Ministry of Home Affairs. As chief legal adviser to the government Njonjo took it upon himself to ensure that constitutional procedure was correctly interpreted. Now his as yet undefined constitutional duties will continue to give him considerable leeway in influencing the course of Kenyan politics.

More pertinent is the fact that Njonjo has acquired far greater political manoeuvrability since being elected to parliament. As attorney-general, a post he held from the time Kenya gained independence in 1963 until his voluntary retirement from the civil service this April, Njonjo was an *ex-officio* member of government appointed by the president. While this handily disposed of an electorate that needed to be wooed, it also meant that he was barred from assuming any other political post. The Kenya constitution provides a quota of specially nominated members of parliament, but it specifies that only elected members of parliament can become ministers, the vice president or the president.

Njonjo, respected and well liked in international circles, is more than just an elder statesman. He has been the power behind the throne for both Kenya's presidents. During Mzee Jomo Kenyatta's last years, when old age curbed the president's mental and physical stamina, Njonjo virtually ran the country for him. When Moi succeeded to the presidency after Kenyatta's death, Njonjo remained in this role.

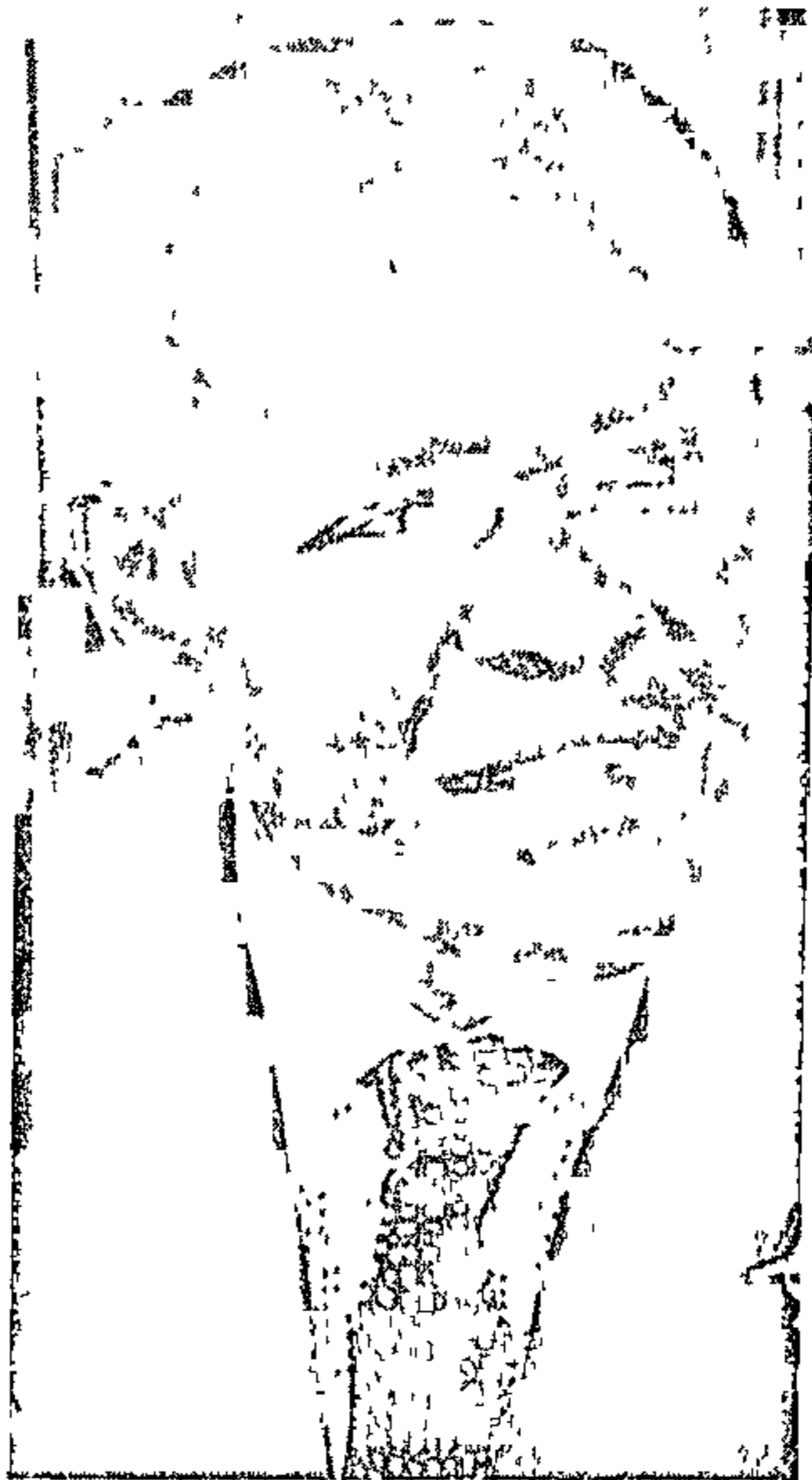
Essentially pragmatic

Outspoken, blunt, the arch conservative, and with an essential pragmatism that transcends popular politics, Njonjo has long been regarded by non-Africans both in Kenya and outside as the force behind that country's much-praised political stability. Indeed, even though he is a member of the Kikuyu tribe, his ties with the expatriate community are stronger than they are with his own people.

His overtures to SA when he invited Dr Christiaan Barnard to visit Kenya shortly before Kenyatta's death, his continued support of the Israelis in the face of Kenya's blossoming friendship with the

Arab states and overtly pro-British leanings which are underlined by his pin-striped suits have been typical of his blithe disregard for grassroots political opinion. Instead Njonjo takes a shrewd chessmaster's approach to politics that makes him a formidable opponent.

In 1976 Njonjo demonstrated both his untrammelled political strength and his staunch support for Moi, an ex-school teacher from the minority Kalenjin tribe. A group led by Kenyatta's nephew Dr Njoroge Mungai, once Kenya's foreign minister, attempted to change the consti-



Home affairs minister Njonjo
Kenya's powerful
pragmatist

tution to allow for the creation of a prime ministerial post. The jockeying was intended to bypass Moi, then vice-president and first in line of succession, in favour of the newly appointed prime minister when Kenyatta died. Njonjo forestalled the ploy by declaring in parliament that it was treasonable to discuss the president's death. The ailing Kenyatta sided with his eminence grise against his own family by endorsing this point of view at a special cabinet meeting.

Njonjo's election reflects the same astute capabilities. He announced he was running for the constituency of Kikuyu, an area abutting Nairobi where he was born in 1920, in response to the demands of his electorate. The move was in fact, as well orchestrated as Moi's takeover after Kenyatta's death. Amos Ng'ang'a, a for-

mer engineer with Nairobi City Council, announced he was vacating his Kikuyu seat on April 16, a Wednesday. By the week's end Njonjo had resigned from the civil service, declared his candidature for the by-election and plastered election posters on every lamp-post in town. Subsequent to Njonjo's unanimous election — there were no other contenders — Ng'ang'a was dished out a sinecure as chairman of the Tana River Development Authority and the Kenya Power Company. It has been suggested that Ng'ang'a agreed to step down in favour of Njonjo before campaigning for last November's elections began.

Forceful views

There is no doubt that now he is back in the cabinet Njonjo will continue to state his views as forcefully as ever, ones that invariably dovetail with those of Kenya's sizeable expatriate community. In his first public speech after becoming a minister, Njonjo reiterated Kenya's dependence on foreign expertise — just when other MPs have been calling for a drastic cutback on foreigners in the country's workforce. He also stood by his controversial hosting of Barnard, saying he had no regrets over inviting the South African heart surgeon to Kenya. In the long term, Njonjo may prove to be an invaluable mediator between southern Africa and the Organisation of African Unity states.

On the national front, however, there could be some storms brewing. Observers wonder whether Vice President Mwai Kibaki's wings are going to be clipped by Njonjo. Kibaki is a member of the large Kikuyu tribe which was both politically and commercially favoured under Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. When he was chosen as Moi's running mate, he retained his finance portfolio in deference to his recognised position as one of Africa's leading economists. However, according to some reports, Kibaki is not considered to be of sufficient political stature to become president in the event of Moi's death.

Unofficial opposition

And Njonjo is displeased with Kibaki's friendships. The leader of the Nyeri section of the Kikuyu, Kibaki has nevertheless persisted in maintaining links with members of the rival Kiambu faction of the Kikuyu who form an unofficial opposition to Moi. One telling sign is the power-play behind the transfer of Nicholas Ng'ang'a, Kibaki's permanent secretary and valued righthand man, from the ministry of finance to the ministry of health. Ng'ang'a was moved once before from the finance ministry to the foreign affairs ministry, when Kibaki was out of the country and then reinstated. He is much respected in business circles for his exceptional financial capabilities and his talents will no doubt be wasted in his new post.

Maseru-Sofia link

(67) Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Lesotho and Bulgaria have agreed to establish diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial and non-residential basis, according to an announcement made simultaneously in Maseru and Sofia yesterday

Earlier this year the Soviet Union and Lesotho agreed to establish diplomatic ties. It is understood Lesotho's first ambassador to Moscow will also be accredited to Bulgaria

Meanwhile, Russia and Le-

sotho will exchange ambassadors soon after Lesotho's general election, informed sources said yesterday

The sources said elections would be held any time from next year, and Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan, and senior Cabinet Ministers in his ruling Basotho National Party, have started a series of political rallies throughout Lesotho

Chief Jonathan will hold a public meeting at Mosalemane tomorrow. He is expected to review the whole Southern African situation

RDM 12/7/80 (161)

Jonathan attacks 'troublemaker' SA

By MIKE FITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has launched a scathing attack on South Africa's "destructive" apartheid policy.

Addressing a political rally at Mosalemane, in the Brea district, on Saturday the Lesotho leader accused South Africa of being a "troublemaker" in Southern Africa.

He claimed that the entire Free State up to the Vaal River belonged to Lesotho but was taken away by force in the past century.

He said the fact that there were several remnants of Basotho in the Free State was a clear indication that "that

piece of land belonged to Lesotho

The Lesotho Prime Minister said the day would come when the entire Free State would be returned to its rightful owners the Basotho nation.

He did not elaborate.

Chief Jonathan appealed to the big Western countries involved in the pending negotiated settlement on South West Africa to request the South African Government to withdraw in order to avert further violence.

He said that under the leadership of the United States, the big Western countries could exert pressure on South Africa to withdraw from SWA.

Chief Jonathan said he be-

lieved in peaceful settlement.

He criticised the South African Government for the formation of the council in South West Africa.

He said he considered this would turn the country into another homeland.

Chief Jonathan also appealed to the South African Government to open dialogue with Nelson Mandela, the detained leader of the banned African National Congress who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

He said if the South African Government had talks with the recognised leaders of the black people in South Africa there would be lasting peace in that country.

Lesotho protests over ^{STAR} 17/7/80 shooting ⁽⁶⁷⁾

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has protested to South Africa over the alleged shooting of a Lesotho citizen in South Africa and harassment by police of another, Radio Lesotho reported today.

The broadcast said the Acting Foreign Minister, Mr E R Sekhonyana, had summoned all heads of resident diplomatic missions and representatives of international organisations to brief them on the two alleged incidents.

The incidents were described by the radio station as "South African connivance with the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army."

Radio Lesotho claimed the SA Police had detained and assaulted a Mosotho, Mr Kabanyane Maqetho.

The assault was reported to have taken place in a charge office in Bethlehem, after Mr Maqetho had gone to collect his wife and children from a refugee camp for Basotho in the town.

The man's passport and personal documents had been taken by the police, said the radio station, and he was later dropped at the Fouriesburg border post.

Detailing the second incident, the radio station said Mr Molefi Babu had been shot at and wounded by three white South Africans on a farm in the Clocolan district of the Free State.

A spokesman for the SA Police said today that any comment on matters of this nature had to be made by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Nobody could be found to comment on the allegations at the department's offices in Pretoria today.

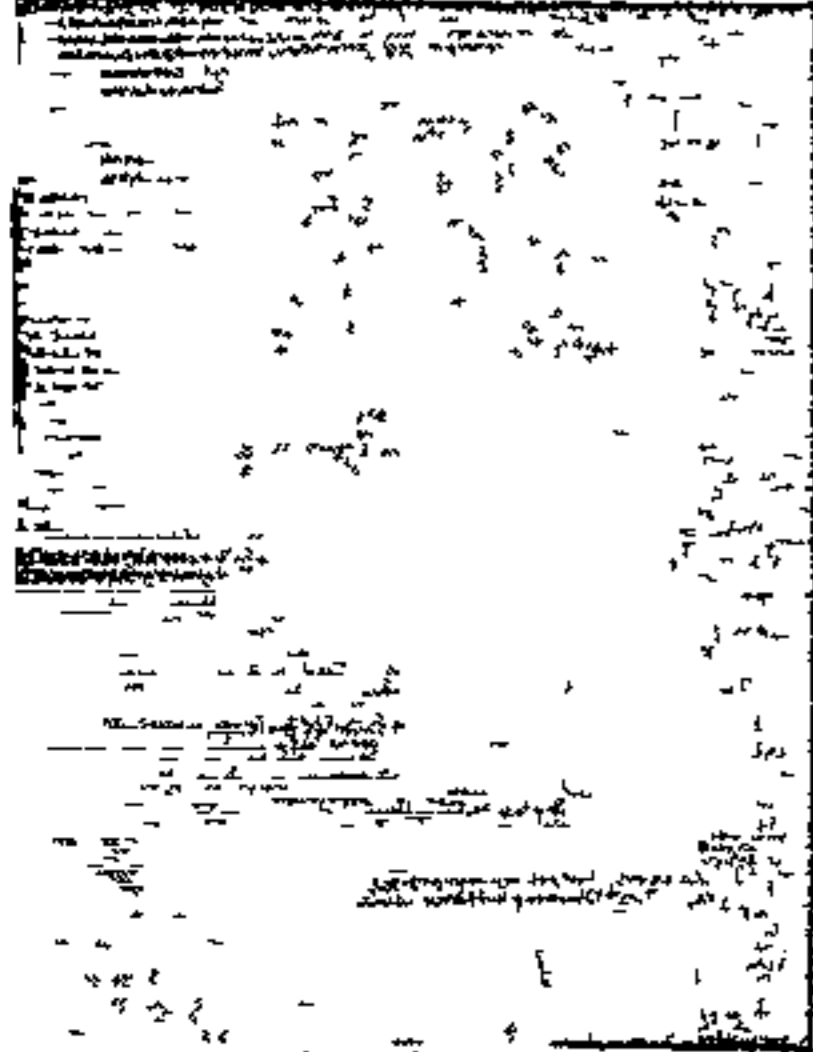
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**Lesotho link
with Korea (67)**

TOKYO — North Korea and Lesotho have established diplomatic relations, the official North Korean Central News Agency said yesterday

The two countries agreed to open diplomatic relations on 'the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality, cooperation and non-interference in each other's internal affairs' — Sapa AP

7/27/3/82

Botha and Selebi await asylum



Botha

By SAM MAFF

MR Thezamile Botha, the banned former president of Pebo, and black consciousness exponent Mr Jacob Selebi, who skipped to Lesotho about two months ago, have not yet been granted asylum by the Lesotho government

Mr Selebi, a former executive member of the Transvaal branch of the

banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso), told SUNDAY POST in Maseru this week they had not heard anything from the Lesotho government since applying for asylum

"But," Mr Selebi added, "my feelings are that asylum has been granted. It's only that we have not been informed. We are treated like all other refugees and have nothing to complain about. It's just

that our ignorance about this issue is creating a lot of uncertainty."

Mr Selebi was held in John Vorster Square and in the Pretoria Central Prison for six months in 1976 after he was arrested together with a former Johannesburg journalist, Mr Kati Sorache, who also skipped to Lesotho a few years ago

He was again held at Middelburg for 10 months in 1977 when

Saso was banned

Mr Thezamile Botha had earlier applied to study law at the National University of Lesotho. His application was approved but for some reason or another, he was not admitted

According to sources close to Mr Botha, he is not likely to pursue the application for his admission to the university.

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Rural poverty that drives them to SA

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

EVEN if crop production were doubled in Lesotho, the resulting income to farmers would still fall far below the poverty datum line, according to Dr E M Makhanya, of the University of Zululand

Only 1% of adult Basotho farmers make an "adequate living" from agriculture and in most cases a member of the household has to find paid employment to augment the income from crops he says

A former lecturer in geography at the National University of Lesotho and the holder of a doctorate on agriculture in Lesotho, Dr Makhanya makes these points in an Africa Institute publication "Plight of the rural population in Lesotho"

In it, he draws attention to another feature of Lesotho's rural population the large number of landless families who are dependent on sharecropping for income

Share-croppers are subject to

even greater pressures to supplement their income by paid employment which in most cases means trying to obtain work as contract labourers in South Africa

Employment opportunities in Lesotho as a whole are limited and the shortage is felt most acutely in the rural areas, Dr Makhanya says

According to the first Five-Year Plan he continues the distribution of the male labour force in 1969 was 7% in paid employment in Lesotho 45% in paid employment in South Africa and 48% occupied in agriculture in Lesotho

Dr Makhanya quotes figures to show that landless households are under the greatest compulsion to supplement their income by contract work in South Africa

"Among the migrants to South African mines, 49.7% were those who did not have land, 22.2% had one piece of land, 17.6% two pieces of land and only 10.5% had more than two pieces of land"

Two consequences of men having to seek work in South Africa are

○ Postponement of decisions relating to agriculture Those left behind are often reluctant to proceed without consulting the absentee wage earner

○ Unbalanced sex ratios In the particular area Dr Makhanya analysed, the ratio was 76 males to 100 females

Dr Makhanya says "In various publications the churches, government and individual writers express concern about the migrant labour system but there have been no positive steps either to halt or to discourage it, because migration to the mines results from 'push factors over which there is no immediate control"

He notes that from 1921 to 1956 the rate of population growth in Lesotho dropped markedly from 2.4% falling as low as 0.4% during the decade 1936-1946 but never rising above 1.4%

The reason was that during

these years both Britain, as the colonial power responsible for Lesotho, and South Africa envisaged the integration of Lesotho into the wider South African labour market

"There was thus a free flow of people between Lesotho and South Africa that resulted in a net loss of population in Lesotho

Since then, the movement of Lesotho nationals into South Africa has been restricted and there has been a marked decrease in the number of Lesotho absentees

The population growth rate has consequently risen, reaching an officially acknowledged compounded rate of 2.2% a year

Dr Makhanya does not specifically make the point, but it is commonly known that recruitment of Lesotho nationals to the mines has dropped sharply since the mid-1970s — which means it is increasingly difficult to obtain that all-important job to lift income above the PDL

National Development Corporation (LNDC) has held several meetings in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg — offering an investment package that conspicuously capitalises on its relationships with the rest of the world

Sam Montsi, MD of the corporation, tells the *FM* that "the most important aspect" of the incentives offered to SA businessmen is that Lesotho is receiving international aid to get its impoverished economy off the ground. Its trading relations with African countries and the concessions it enjoys with the EEC (through the Lome Convention, which gives most African countries' exports free entry into the Common Market) could he asserts, provide SA-based companies with a conduit to these markets on favourable terms

Local content

Incentives of a local nature have also been stressed. With aid from the World Bank, the African Development Bank and (soon) the European Development Bank, the LNDC is in a position to lend to foreign companies interested in investment. The LNDC, unlike many similar organisations, does not insist on share participation with private concerns. There is no requirement that investors retain a portion of their earnings in the country, and a tax holiday of up to six years is provided. There are also allowances for training and capital investment.

The SA business community's response to these measures has apparently been encouraging, according to Montsi. While not more than a dozen companies have so far set up shop in Lesotho, indications are that those which have done so are already expanding their initial operations. The outstanding example is an umbrella manufacturing concern based in Durban which has increased its initial staff of 200 to 250 and is exporting about 100 000 half-completed frames a month to the EEC.

Although Lesotho is listed as one of the 25 poorest countries in Africa, manufacturing output has risen from less than R1m in 1967 to R5m last year. "The stage is set for making a greater impact on the problems of low incomes and unemployment in Lesotho," says Montsi.

LESOTHO (167) World conduit

Lesotho, virtually an economic captive of SA, is seeking to use its international links to generate development. The Lesotho

FM 1/8/80

Students held after fight on campus

167 RDM 7/8/80
Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho police have detained several students of the Lerothom Technical Institute for questioning following the student unrest in Maseru last weekend when extensive damage was done to school property at Lesotho Agricultural College and Lerothom Technical Institute

The trouble started at a graduation ceremony of the Lesotho Agricultural College

There was a fight between the students of the two institu-

tions during which some staff members were assaulted, windows were broken, security fences pulled down and one police officer injured

Police brought the situation under control, but the LTI students left for the institute where they broke the windows and wrecked the security fence. More than 150 students have been suspended and others have been detained

All students who were in their second and third year were ordered to go home until the end of August

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Maseru
RDM 9/8/80
lawyer

arrested

By MIKE PITSO
Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — A top Maseru lawyer, Mr G M Kolisang, was detained by the Lesotho Security Police on Thursday under the country's Internal Security Act, it was learned in Maseru yesterday.

Mr Kolisang, who is a former graduate of Fort Hare, received his legal training at Edinburgh University and the former University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

This is the second time in five years that Mr Kolisang has been held under the 60-day detention law, which empowers the police to detain anybody suspected of contravening the Internal Security Act.

Meanwhile, the former Assistant Minister in Chief Jonathan's Government, Mr J T Mokotso, has appealed for the restoration of constitutional rule in Lesotho.

He said without the constitution there would always be political strife, subversive activity and bloodshed in Lesotho.

In a statement published yesterday, Mr Mokotso said "It is in the interest of the Basotho nation that the constitution be reinstated."

'Lesotho will ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ ^{COM 11/8/80} choose friends'

By MIKE PITSO
Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that his country would not be muzzled by any power for "expressing its independence and sovereignty"

Mr C D Molapo was interviewed by the government-owned, 'Lesotho Weekly' newspaper in Maseru about Lesotho's relations with the Soviet Union and its allies.

Mr Molapo said it was part of non-alignment policy that Lesotho could choose to befriend any country it wished.

"The Soviet Union, like Lesotho, is a member of the United Nations and therefore Lesotho cannot be expected to be hostile or unfriendly to a fellow member of the world body," he added

On the economic sanctions against South Africa, Mr Molapo said Lesotho did not believe in boycotts but realised, however, that the anger of the international community against South Africa's intransigence would make such a move inevitable

On South West Africa, Mr Molapo said the war would escalate unless South Africa acted quickly to change the present deadlock on the UN plan for peace and independence for that territory

He said Lesotho's policy towards South Africa had not changed and it was still based on the desire of his country to co-exist with her neighbours in "equality and respect for each other's sovereignty"

"However, the desire to live in peace with our neighbours will not deter us from expressing our opposition to apartheid and its evils," Mr Molapo added

Pik wants tribes to unite

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has suggested that Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland could be made more viable by the addition of large areas of land and millions of blacks presently or formerly part of South Africa.

He told a public meeting in Fish Hoek last week that tribal affiliations could not be ignored in Southern Africa.

Both Whites and blacks wanted to be governed according to their own norms, customs and standards.

There were a million Tswanas in Botswana, and a further two million in the new independent former homeland of BophuthaTswana.

They were "one people" who shared the same language, culture and inheritance laws.

BophuthaTswana, under President Lucas Mangope, was possibly a more viable state than the three other former protectorates combined.

Why, he asked, should they not link up into one Tswana state?

Similarly only 650 000 of the 1.5-million Swazis lived in the kingdom of Swaziland.

Even the many who lived in South Africa, particularly in the area adjacent to Swaziland, regarded King Sobhuza as their head.

"Is it wrong for them to join and make a more viable State?"

The same argument, Mr Botha said, could be applied to the Sotho-speaking population of South Africa and the area they inhabited adjacent to Lesotho.

The idea was rejected yesterday as "silly and illogical politics" by the leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert.

By extension the same argument should be applied to white South Africans of French, German or Jewish extraction, he said.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were independent sovereign states and would decide for themselves who their citizens were, he said.

(News by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

Lesotho

swoop

is denied

MASERU. — An undisclosed number of leading members of Lesotho's opposition Basotho-land Congress Party were rounded-up by the Lesotho Security Police recently, sources said in Maseru yesterday

A police spokesman has denied the reports.

The sources said the members were detained last Wednesday.

The men include the secretary of the BCP, Mr Godfrey Kolisang, and a senior member of the party's executive committee, Mr Stephen Motlamelle

They are believed to have been detained under Lesotho's 60 days' law after allegations that the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the BCP, was planning to overthrow the government headed by Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Since last week police have stopped and searched vehicles entering and leaving Maseru. There has been no official report about the people detained.

— Sapa.

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RDM 14/8/80

Blacks' slow 'take-over' on OFS border

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RDM 14/8/80.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SHIFTING population ratios in the "disputed land" along the Free State-Lesotho border are strengthening the Basotho claim to the territory, Professor P J van der Merwe, of the National Manpower Commission, said yesterday

Prof Van der Merwe, a member of the commission which investigated the exodus of whites from rural areas, was commenting on the implications of population changes along the Free State's eastern border with Lesotho, as detailed in the book "Oos-Vrystaatse Grensgordel"

Written by Mr C C Eloff, chief research officer of the Human Sciences Research Council, the book highlights the relative decrease of the white population in the area between 1951 and 1970 and the corresponding increase in the black population

It shows that the white population dropped by nearly 23% in the towns and by nearly 20% in the surrounding countryside

Correlated increases for blacks were 67,5% and nearly 48%

A study of congregation sizes at the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in the area between 1960 and 1978 points to a continuing decline of the white population in the 1970s

Between 1960 and 1978, the number of NGK congregants dropped by 27%.

Prof Van der Merwe said physical occupation of the land, as distinct from ownership of it, was an important factor in any dispute over land and increased the pressure of the occupiers for possession of it

In the black-white context, it increased black "bargaining power" in two ways: it helped to emphasise the black view that racial ownership of land was unfairly distributed, and it increased arguments for incorporation of black-occupied land into the nearest black territory

(Although long claimed by Lesotho, the north-eastern end of the disputed territory approaches QwaQwa, South Africa's homeland for its Basotho people)

The disputed territory, which

stretches from Zastron in the south-western corner of the Free State to Fouriesburg in the north-west, is renowned for its fertility and has been described as the granary of South Africa

Dr "Flip" Smit, also of the HSRC, said yesterday that the changing population pattern in the disputed territory was common to most rural areas in white-designated South Africa

It was particularly prominent in the white-owned corridors in Northern Natal, between the scattered fragments of KwaZulu, he added

The white exodus from the rural areas adjoining black territories has been debated as a security issue in Parliament. It prompted a striking comment from the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman

He said "A terrorist can walk from the Limpopo River right through to Pietersburg without having to set foot on a farm occupied by whites. That is an unhealthy situation. It is a matter for every patriot in this country"

'Whites' ¹⁶⁷ needed ^{100% 15/8/80} to keep OFS land'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

EFFECTIVE and full white occupation of the "disputed territory" on the Free State-Lesotho border is necessary to counter Lesotho claims to it, according to Mr C C Eloff, chief research officer of the Human Sciences Research Council.

Mr Eloff's statement dovetails with that of Professor P J van der Merwe, of the National Manpower Commission, who believes the exodus of whites from the territory strengthens black claims to it.

In his book of nearly 500 pages, "Eastern Free State Border Area", Mr Eloff charts the decline of the white population in the crescent-shaped area along the Free State's eastern border with Lesotho.

He contrasts the white population decline to the "astronomical increase" in the black population, which today makes up nearly 75% of the population in the towns (against 60% in 1951) and more than 90% of the population in the surrounding area (against just over 80% in the 1951).

Although the territory belongs to South Africa by "all principles of international law", effective white occupation is vital as a physical check to demands for the territory by the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, Mr Eloff says.

Lesotho's claims to the territory date back to the war between the old Free State Republic and the Basotho under King Moshweshwe in the last century, but they have been revived in recent years.

Mr Eloff's massive study is in Afrikaans. In an associated publication in English, he spotlights two factors which, he says, have fueled current Lesotho claims to the territory.

Of the first, Lesotho's population increase, he writes: "As the population increased and the need for arable land grew proportionately, the desire to possess the conquered territory again came to the fore."

He says the second factor was internal rivalry within Lesotho, with opposing political parties "grasping at the slumbering land issue to gain national and international sympathy".

The disputed territory is fertile land and is sometimes referred to as the granary of South Africa, but during the past three decades agricultural production has been adversely affected by the white exodus, Mr Eloff says.

Talks with Lesotho may improve trade links

167
WALS

21/5/50

Pretoria Bureau

Yesterday's meeting between the Prime Ministers of South Africa and Lesotho is unlikely to lead to any formal constellation or confederation but could improve economic relations between the two countries

This was the consensus in Pretoria today after Mr P W Botha and Chief Leabua Jonathan met for the first time yesterday when they had talks in a caravan at the Peka Bridge connecting the two countries

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said it would be premature to talk of the meeting as heralding the entry of Lesotho into the constellation of states being formed by Mr Botha.

He pointed out that the communique issued by Mr Botha's office yesterday implied that both leaders were surprised the meeting had gone so well and were impressed with the results.

The communique described the talks as "candid and highly constructive."

Dr G Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, said Lesotho would at all costs avoid being dubbed "a glorified homeland" and was particularly sensitive on this issue.

For this reason, he said, Lesotho was likely to avoid joining any formal confederation or constellation of states which might give effective recognition to the independence of the former homelands of Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

Dr Leistner said it was more likely that purely economic considerations had been discussed.

WATER SCHEME

These could include the resurrection of the Lesotho highlands water scheme which has been pending for many years and which was planned to supply water from Lesotho to the tributaries of the Vaal River in South Africa.

Dr Leistner said this scheme may have been delayed in the past because the two countries could not agree on the price South Africa should pay Lesotho for water.

Lesotho would also benefit from the scheme which would generate electricity for the country.

Dr Leistner pointed out that South Africa was also aware of "a Trojan horse" in Lesotho in the form of communist-bloc diplomatic presence

He said South Africa would be anxious to counter the Soviet presence by strengthening economic links with Lesotho.

17 killed as hundreds of fans stampede in Maseru

Grim concert of death: police blamed

S Post
31/6/80
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Kekana — horrified

TEARGAS canisters allegedly thrown by police into a packed hall have been blamed for at least some of the 17 deaths in a stampede by panic-stricken fans at a pop concert in Maseru.

Witnesses said the police were called as a large crowd tried to force its way into the AME church hall where the blind Johannesburg pop singer, Steve Kekana, was performing.

The incident has been called the worst concert disaster ever.

Teargas canisters were thrown into the crowd both inside and outside the hall, witnesses said, and hundreds of young people inside the hall fought to get out of the two exits.

A Lesotho Government spokesman has confirmed that 16 people died in the tragedy. Eight others are in hospital in Maseru with severe injuries and others were discharged after being treated for minor injuries.

A Government spokesman said the trouble began when fans outside the packed hall tried to force their way to the door to get in. Traffic police on duty at the scene were unable to control the crowd, he said, and people trapped in the crowd at the door began to scream as they were crushed or fell.

In an attempt to break up the crowd police threw teargas canisters into the throng.

Mr Joseph Tsatsanyane, yesterday told **SUNDAY POST** the teargas canister, which caused the panic inside the hall had been thrown from outside by an unknown person.

"I saw the policeman who was in the hall open the door and throw teargas at the people outside. When he threw the second canister, somebody

By **MANDLA
NDLAZI**

outside picked it up and threw it back into the hall," said Mr Tsatsanyane.

Mr Tsatsanyane said he was considering suing the police. "Everything was orderly until this foolish policeman threw the teargas canisters," he said.

The windows of the hall were smashed when people started stoning the building after the stampede and some shots were also fired, but it is not known who was responsible for the shooting.

The show takings amounting to about R3 000 disappeared.

Radio Lesotho broadcast emergency messages to doctors in the city to rush to the local hospital to assist in treating the injured.

Yesterday a long queue formed outside the Government mortuary in Maseru as relatives waited to identify their loved ones.

Mr Kekana's concert, which was well under way when the pandemonium broke out, was abandoned. The singer is said to be deeply shocked and has cancelled several other concerts scheduled for Lesotho.

Shows had been planned for Ficksburg in the Orange Free State in September will not be affected.

● Photo on Page 2

Lesotho hopes for EEC welcome mat

rpm
167
2/9/80

WOOLLEN rugs with gentle geometric designs scattered the floor, mohair tapestries hung on the walls, stands held woollen cardigans, shawls, jackets and hats

It was the Lesotho stand at the Overseas Import Fair in Berlin last week, part of the sales effort the Southern African kingdom is making in the European consumer market

Compared with the range of goods offered by the newly industrialised countries like South Korea, it was very limited

But Lesotho is classified by the World Bank as a low income developing country

Still, the European market beckons as an outlet for labour-intensive industries sponsored by the Lesotho Government in a country where 87% of the population is engaged in agriculture

Exhibitions and fairs account for about a third of the marketing effort made by Kingdom of Lesotho Handicrafts (KLH) a

joint venture owned by the Lesotho National Development Corporation and the Fund for the Research and Investment for the Development of Africa (Frída)

"Lesotho is not known. We are just trying to get exposure — to get people to know us," explained Mr Chris Mohapi, the KLH general manager, in charge of promoting Lesotho crafts

KLH is concentrating most of its European effort on the European Common Market countries, simply because provisions of the Lomé convention mean there are no tariff barriers to climb. This is a vital factor in the ultimate selling price

With workshops springing up all over Lesotho, production is increasing, so the need to lift sales is paramount

But if KLH received a large order it would still have a problem — that of co-ordinating the quality and quantity from such a diversity of producers

Lesotho, like other African

handicrafts producers, has to overcome the accepted European notion that African suppliers are unreliable. This general difficulty and Lesotho's specific effort are the practical edge of the current north-south dialogue

Mohair rugs and tapestries handwoven by Lesotho women are on exhibition at the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, this week writes a Staff Reporter

Each carpet and tapestry is a unique piece of African art, designed and woven by local women. Two of the tapestries on view record the history of village life. One is named "The Pitso, a gathering of village fathers", and another "The Birth of a Baby"

The majority of Lesotho men spend 11 months every year working out of the country, and their wives have been forced to work to support their families

During the exhibition at Afrotique which ends on September 9, these pieces will be offered at reduced prices

Lesotho paper praises meeting with P W Botha

5/9/80 (167) RAN

By MIKE PITSO
Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Government-owned "Lesotho Weekly" has commended the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, for holding talks with his South African counterpart, Mr P W Botha, at Peka Bridge recently

The paper said in its editorial that despite the political differences between the two countries, their leaders had met and talked about the necessity of working together economically for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries on the basis of equality and respect for each others' sovereignty and

independence

Mindful of her dependence on South Africa for her trade and transportation outlet, Lesotho has always emphasized her commitment to the policy of peace and good neighbourliness with other countries in the sub-continent, the paper added

"Our participation in the four-member Southern African Custom Union together with South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland is a recognition of the necessity for such economic interdependence among us"

The paper said the Lesotho Government has also protested to the South African authorities whenever they had tried to

tamper with their sovereignty by using "our goodwill towards them as a lever to pressurize us to toe their political line"

However, the paper said Lesotho was not apologetic for establishing diplomatic ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union, no matter how Pretoria may find that to be distasteful. It says Lesotho will not tolerate any interference in her internal affairs or let her goodwill towards Pretoria be used to dictate her foreign policy

"We have the right to cooperate with any country in the world as long as it is in our national interest to do so," said the editorial

Reshuffle, election predicted in Lesotho

S1911
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S1980

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The expected appointment of Lesotho's Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Chief Makhaola Lerotholi, as ambassador to the United Nations has given rise to speculation that a major Cabinet reshuffle is in the offing

He is expected to leave for New York himself later this week so as to be in time for the opening session of the UN General Assembly on Monday.

Observers here believe at least three Ministers are to be replaced in a reshuffle and they read into this the possibility that a general election might soon be called.

Lesotho has had no elections since the abortive poll 10 years ago when Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan nullified the election after it appeared he was losing.

Sugar scandal alleged

The Star's Africa
News Service
NAIROBI — Under the
front page headline "Su-
gar export scandal,"
Kenya's Lonrho-owned
Standard newspaper al-
leges today that Kenya's
Ministry of Commerce is
involved in a massive
scandal over sugar export

contracts for which no
competitive tenders were
invited.

The paper alleges that
six contracts for more
than 50 000 tons are invol-
ved and that several thou-
sand tons were shipped
out of Mombasa before
the matter came to light
and other contracts res-

cinded

It reports that the can-
cellation of the remaining
contracts has led to legal
action against the Kenya
Government being con-
sidered

British, French, Swiss
and West German compa-
nies are said to be invol-
ved

Star 167

8/9/68

THE BORDER

.. and the Zulu farmers don't



From Page 14

has only heard one such appeal in over 20 months.

Usually the Zulu farmers are too poor to engage and brief legal counsel.

Mr Alcock's Church Agricultural Project provides a measure of relief. It has lent farmers about R4500 to release their impounded cattle and now holds some of the herds as security. But CAP's funds are also severely restricted. As long as the murderous drought continues, it seems, cattle will continue to stray over the frontier.

Everybody agrees that the situation is an explosive one.

There a number of allegations assault from the Zulus that they have been fired at them and their cattle. There are dark hints of retaliation.

The white farmers say they know of roadblocks which have been set up to trap them. They know some of their names are marked.

Mr Gill says: "At the moment the tension has eased, for me anyway, but that's because I'm policing my fence and the blacks think it's not worth the risks for them to come in anymore. But I don't know how long this will last."

ANGRY Zulu farmers in the Malinga area this week. Mzhitheni Mdluli, the man whose cattle were impounded this week, is in the white shirt at front left. Extreme right, Mhiseni Malembe, the storekeeper who came to the rescue of a fellow-Zulu.

TENSION

White farmers still have some grazing land..

7/9/80 SUNTRIB 107

TENSION crackles as sharp as a summer storm along the Weenen farming area/KwaZulu frontier.

The issue today, as the worst drought in memory shrivels grasslands to desert on both sides of the border fence, is cattle, and their owners, who are desperate for grazing.

White farmers are still better off than their Zulu neighbours. Their land is not communally owned, they have more expertise, they have more money. All this boils down to one stark fact: the whites still have some grazing lands while the Zulus don't.

Now, in the extremity of drought, Zulu-owned cattle are increasingly finding their way on to white-owned land. Either their owners cut fences late at night, or they make their own way on to "white" pastures where no fences exist or, if angry Zulu farmers are to be believed, they are lured in by whites eager to make a fast rand at the Weenen municipal pound.

It is not a new problem.

By DEON DJ PLESSIS and ROD JAKSON-SMITH

In 1898 Weenen's then magistrate Maynard Mathews said in his annual report. "I should like to draw the attention of the government to the iniquitous operation of the Pound Law as it at present stands. The owner of the smallest patch of cultivated ground can seize his neighbour's stock straying one foot upon his land and so one-sided is the law in favour of the cultivator that shameful cases have actually occurred in the village in which small strips of unfenced land beside roadways have been planted with grain for the express purpose of trapping cattle with the object of deriving the proceeds of Pound Fees and damages allowed by law."

The situation today, as Weenen's tough white far-

mers are quick to point out, is rather more complex than his worthy Victorian view.

Nevertheless its effects have led the territory into a bitter spiral of violence and resentment.

Peter Gill, Weenen stock farmer and late of Angola and Rhodesia, when he started living on his farm last November he had death threats. He was told by Zulus across the border he would be run off his farm.

"But this is my third round and I will not be chased away," he declared.

Cattle are the basis of the problem. Under the old Pound Ordinance, as it was back in 1898, a farmer may seize any stock straying on his

property.

Under the ordinance he may impound the animals and, within 96 hours, have the amount of damage caused to his property assessed by two "disinterested" people.

The former may also have the trespassing animal, sent from his farm to the nearest municipal pound — in this case at Weenen — where they are held until the owner comes to bail them out.

As the drought has withered their pastures as well, some Weenen farmers have begun applying the Pound Law vigorously. The Zulus say too vigorously.

Mr Gill said that in some cases damages for illegal grazing in soil erosion areas have been assessed at as much as R35 per beast. He says that he returns all bona fide strays without taking action. The assessment for damages, which includes compensation for all the trespassing cattle not caught, is done on the basis of destruction of pasture in relation to the entire area of available grazing (which is fast dwindling) and the needs of the particular farmer.

The Zulus say this is far too much, but Mr Gill says: "What happens when my farm is flattened? Where am I going to get grass of my own?"

The white farmers say Zulu herdsmen cut their fences at night, driving in "illegal" herds and driving them back to Zululand again before dawn.

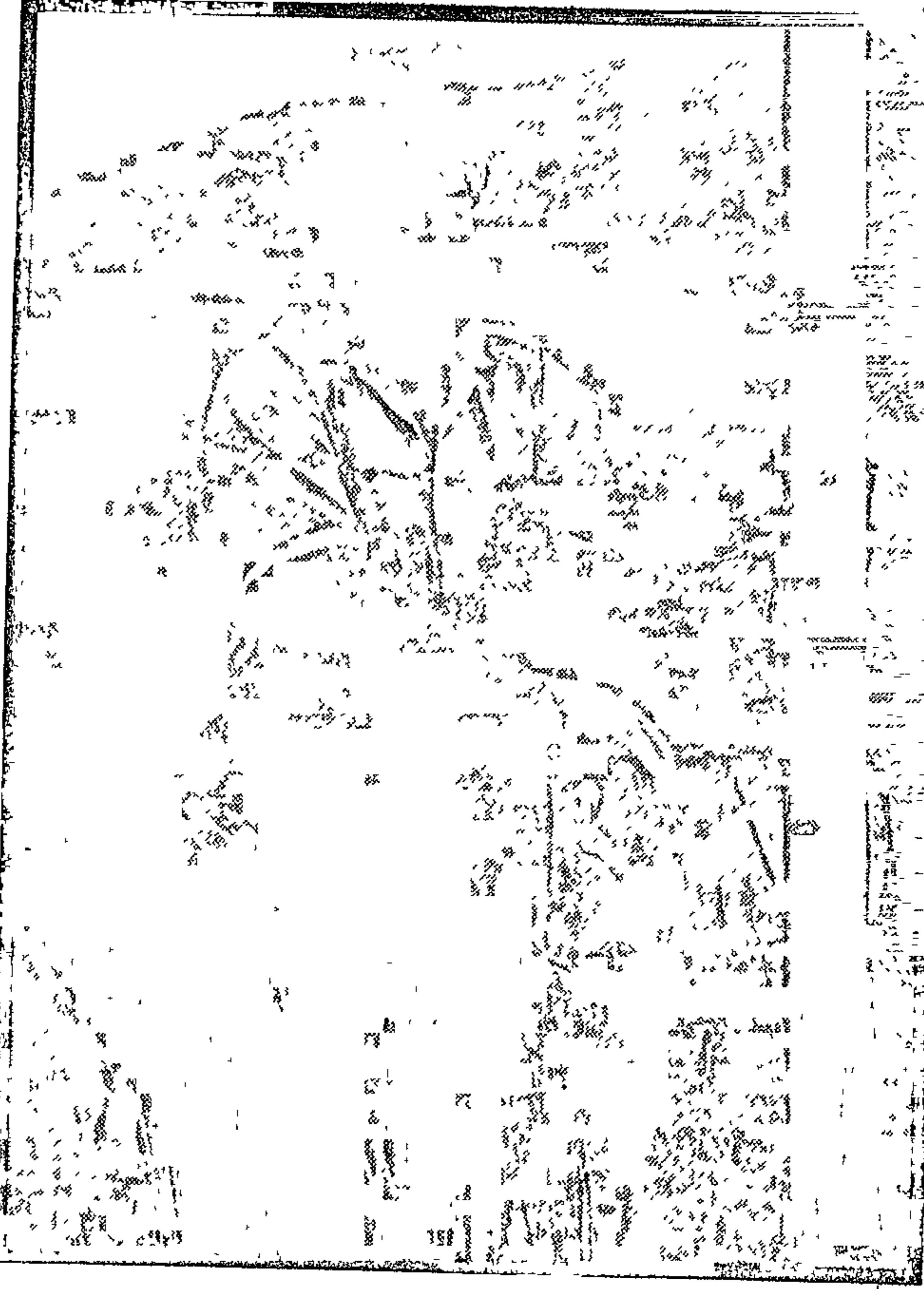
Crippling

Zulu farmers say it is virtually impossible to keep their cattle off the greener "white" lands, especially where no cattle fencing exists.

Some farmers have made considerable sums. Mr Gill, for instance, has claimed R6 914 over the past 12 months. The Zulus say this sort of claim is crippling them, that they are impoverished to begin with. But Mr Gill says: "The claims don't meet the actual damage caused."

Whether that is so or not, the burden is a crushing one for Zulu peasant farmers.

Mzitheni Mdluli told the Sunday Tribune this week: "Last Saturday



PETER GILL: "I can't let them take over on my land."

nothing to do with evaluators.

"I appealed to Mr Alcock (Neil Alcock, director of Church Agricultural Project in the area) for a loan. I got the money from him but the cattle had already been moved to Weenen," Mr Mdluli said.

Mr Mdluli was also charged under the Criminal Procedure Act (section 57 of Act 51 of 1977) and had to pay admission of guilt costs.

The total he had to pay, including damages to Mr

recently by a man whose 30-strong herd had been impounded. Around "650 pounds" (R1 300) was needed to free them. The owner had been offered exactly that amount by local "vultures." He would have paid the money to the pound, they would have released his cattle, he would have handed them to the new owners and he would have been left with nothing but a receipt.

Investment

Mr Malembe agreed to

may be able to catch them the following night. But how can one round up 200 head? They have sentries posted to warn if you approach. If you are lucky you may round up a few head.

"But the damage has been done. Already a quarter of my farm has been damaged in this way.

"Let's face it, the grazing in KwaZulu is finished. I feel sorry for the blacks, but I cannot let them take over on my land."

The Sunday Tribune

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Whether that is so or not, the burden is a crushing one for Zulu peasant farmers.

Mzhitheni Mdluli told the Sunday Tribune this week: "Last Saturday I brought my cattle, 26 of them, to my kraal. On Sunday morning I found they had strayed away. I hunted for them all Sunday.

"On Monday morning I heard they had been arrested and I found them locked up in the kraal of Mr Burger on the farm Khipkop.

"Mr Burger said he had arrested my cattle because they had broken his fence. To release them he wanted R100,10 (R260) I did not have the money. I asked to see the damage they had caused and he said he was not going to show me anything. I went back to Mr Burger and asked if I could appoint one damage assessor (as the owner is entitled to do by law). He said he would have

Criminal Procedure Act (section 57 of Act 51 of 1977) and had to pay admission of guilt costs.

The total he had to pay, including damages to Mr Burger of R10 a head, was R419,70. Had Mr Alcock not helped, says Mr Mdluli, he would probably have lost his herd.

Mr Burger, approached for comment, said: "You must come and see me, I do not have time to talk nonsense over the phone," and then replaced the receiver.

Men like Mr Mdluli with their cattle in the pound are in a desperately vulnerable position. They say "vultures" gather at the pound offering them ludicrous rates for their stock. Sometimes, they say, they have to accept the offers just to save some of their herd.

Mshisene Malembe is a local storekeeper. He says he was stopped while driving through Weenen

would have been left with nothing but a receipt.

Investment

Mr Malembe agreed to advance the money. In repayment he took only nine of the man's cattle. That, he considers, "is full repayment for my financial investment." Had Mr Malembe not chanced upon the scene the original owner would not have a single head of cattle today. Instead he has 21.

Mr Gill presents another side of the picture. "They come in at night when the moon is up, cut the fence and let in herds of up to 200 animals. The animals are chased back when the moon goes down and the next day all one can see is the animal tracks and grazing that has been trampled.

"If your are lucky you

"Let's face it, the grazing in KwaZulu is finished. I feel sorry for the blacks, but I cannot let them take over on my land."

The Sunday Tribune, is in possession of many receipts from the Weenen pound.

Sample trespass fees and damages are:

- For two cattle released on August 11: R70
- For five head released on August 14: R175
- For eight goats released on August 13: R80.

Stock owners are allowed to appeal against these damage assessments. The presiding official is usually the local magistrate.

But Weenen's magistrate, Louis Radyn, says he

Facing page,
Column 7

Management say for ¹⁶² Japanese union ^{START 9/9/60}

Own Correspondent
TOKYO — A leading Japanese food and pharmaceuticals manufacturer has agreed to allow its union to participate in managerial planning — reportedly the first such instance among big Japanese companies.

Kyowa Hakko Kogyo has been negotiating on the plan with its 4700-member union for the past two years.

Union representatives will now be able to sit on

the company's management planning committee as well as participating in a newly established monthly joint labour-management discussion group.

Though all Japanese business decisions are theoretically supposed to be the result of "consensus" from the bathroom janitor up to the president, this is not really worker participation in management as envisaged in the West.

12/9/40 ROM

Bomb blast man in Maseru prison

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MASERU — A former youth leader of the Opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Tumelo Ramotala, who was injured during the bomb blast at the home of Mr Tembi Hanu in June this year, was transferred

from Queen Elizabeth 2nd Hospital to Maseru Central Prison yesterday

The OUDP have condemned the bomb blast as a "barbaric act", and have expelled Mr Ramotala from the party for the

alleged part he played in planting the bomb

Mr Hanu is the top member of the banned African National Congress of South Africa and has been living in exile in Lesotho for more than five years

Jonathan gets more power over economy

20m
13/9/80
167

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday announced the new portfolio of Planning and Economic Affairs — which will fall directly under him

It will concentrate more economic power in his hands, and is regarded as evidence of the importance which he attaches to economic development

The announcement comes barely three weeks after he met the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at Peka Bridge on the Caledon River

That meeting came after a period of tension and animosity between the countries. It resulted in the two Prime Ministers deciding to renew co-operation on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project

The project, which envisages the sale of Lesotho water and hydro-electricity to South Africa, stalled at the time of

the 1976 Soweto unrest and the acrimony between the two countries that resulted

Speculation that the decision to create the new portfolio related to the Peka Bridge agreement was strengthened yesterday by the announcement that Mr Dan Boskhesi, former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Water, Energy and Economic Matters, would take up a post as economic analyst in the portfolio

Another move announced yesterday was the appointment of the Lesotho Minister of Agriculture, Chief Makhaolo Lerotholi, as Ambassador to the United Nations. It is expected to trigger a major reshuffle of the Lesotho Cabinet

But whatever changes there are, the sensitive issue of economic co-operation with South Africa will fall under the scrutiny of Chief Jonathan because of his position as helmsman of the new portfolio

Lesotho aspires to full partnership with black-ruled states

in Southern Africa, and sent a nine-man delegation to the Southern Africa Development Conference in Zimbabwe, which ended on Wednesday

But geography has made her more dependent economically on South Africa than any of her fellow black-ruled states in Southern Africa

Lesotho, one of the world's 25 least developed countries — and heavily dependent on the remittances of Lesotho miners in South Africa — would obviously benefit from a better economic relationship with her powerful neighbour

But, as Lesotho has made clear, economic co-operation with South Africa should not be at the expense of political independence, or her credibility with black-ruled Africa

Chief Jonathan has implicitly accepted direct responsibility for steering Lesotho along the thin edge between her need for economic co-operation with Pretoria and her desire to avoid becoming a client state

13/9/80 (108)
ROM

Maseru men released

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Secretary-General of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr G M Kolisang, and several other senior party officials, have been released from detention under the country's 60-day detention law which empowered the police to detain anybody suspected of contravening the Act.

Among those who were detained were Mr Stephen Motla-

melle, the party's co-founder, and Mr M Motikoe, a member of the executive committee

The 60-day detention law in Lesotho has been strongly criticised by the students and academic staff of the National University of Lesotho because of its similarity to the South African 90-day law which empowers the South African police to detain anybody suspected of contravening the anti-terrorism law

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since 12/9/80

Lesotho

Cabinet

(167)

reshuffle

MASERU — Lesotho's Minister of Agriculture, Chief Makhaola Lerotholi, has been removed from the Cabinet and appointed ambassador to the United Nations

A major Cabinet reshuffle is expected as a result of Chief Lerotholi's new appointment.

Also announced was the creation of the new portfolio of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs which will fall under the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan

The former ambassador to the UN Mr Thabo Makeka, has been appointed deputy senior permanent secretary in the Cabinet Office — Sape

(167)
ADM 19/9/80

Bombs damage Lesotho store

MASERU — Two bomb explosions caused extensive damage to a mountain trading store in the northern district of Butha Buthe in Lesotho early yesterday

Radio Lesotho, in its lunch-time broadcast, attributed the blast to a gang of insurgents belonging to the exiled opposition Basotholand Congress Party

The broadcast did not give details of the damage, but announced that the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, had sent a message of sympathy to the Indian owner of the

store, Mr J C Dambah
Chief Jonathan said in his message that "this is a wanton attack on property by anarchists"

"This dastardly act against a private citizen of this country is a reflection of the perversion which characterises the minds of the bigots who are today claiming to be battling for a just cause," the Prime Minister said

Chief Jonathan said he hoped the incident would not deter Mr Dambah in his "noble endeavour" to serve the people of Lesotho and to contribute towards the improvement of the country — Sapa

Surprise border talks are an attempt to ease tension

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE South African and Lesotho Prime Ministers, Mr P W Botha and Chief Leabua Jonathan, met yesterday at Peka Bridge on the border between their countries for "wide-ranging" talks

Negotiations for the meeting — the first between the two leaders — were first started late last year when relations were strained, but the timing and venue took most observers by surprise yesterday.

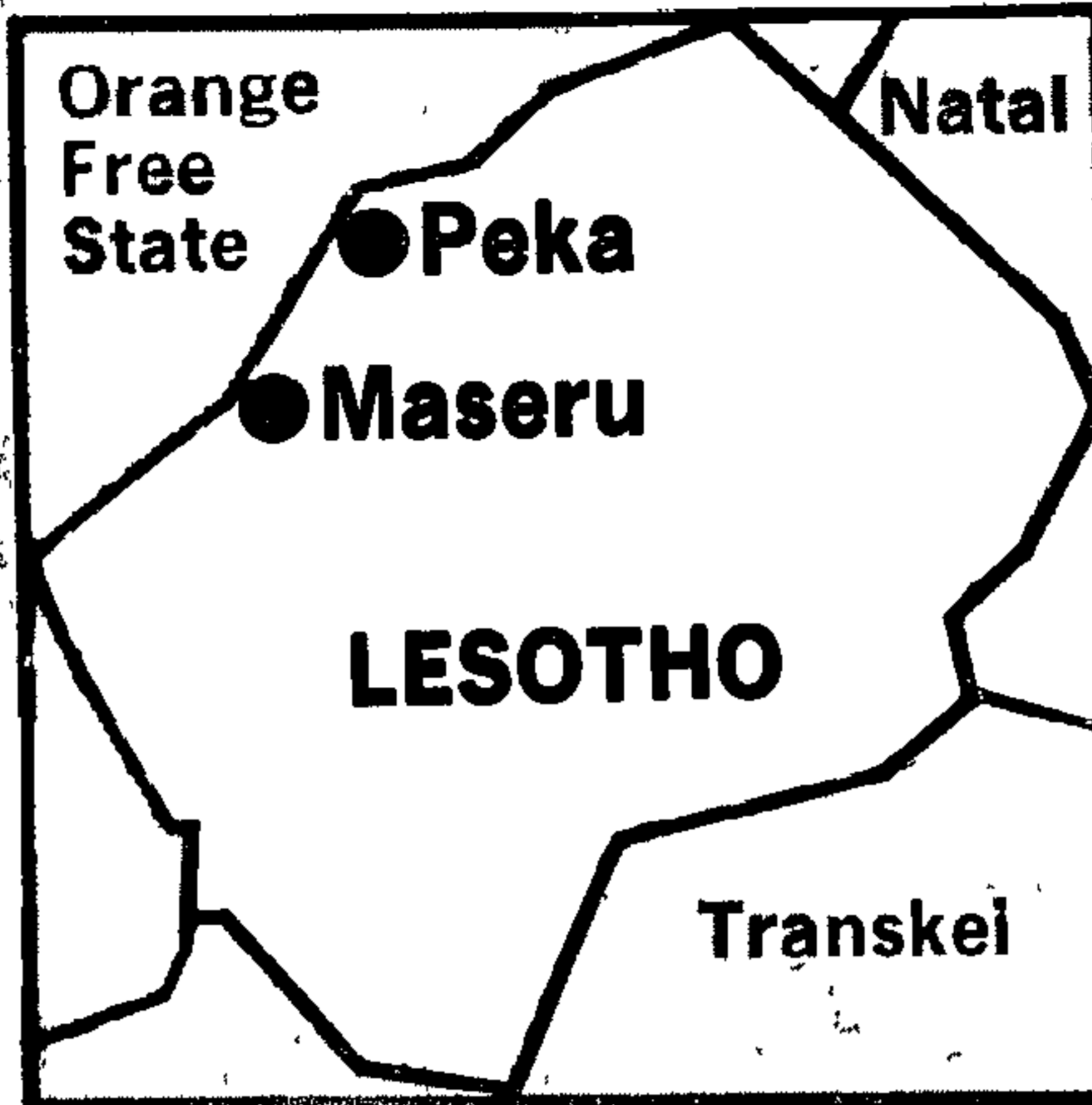
Short identical statements were released in Pretoria and Maseru after the meeting between the two leaders, who were accompanied by their Foreign Ministers, Mr Pik Botha and Mr C D Molapo

The statement said "They met for wide-ranging talks covering important issues of mutual concern to the governments and peoples of the two states. The meeting was the first between the two leaders. The talks were candid and highly-constructive."

Chief Jonathan, who was been Prime Minister since Lesotho's independence in 1966, had meetings with Mr Botha's predecessors, Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster, in 1966 and 1967.

Unlike the earlier meetings with Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster, which took place at a time of cordial relations between the two countries, yesterday's meeting took place against a background of strained relations

Discussions are certain to have focused on issues which



turned previous relations into the negotiation of diplomatic arrangements. These issues include

- Lesotho's allegations that South Africa is aiding armed insurgents of the exiled wing Basutoland Congress Party, who are trying to topple Chief Jonathan
- South Africa's misgivings at Lesotho's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba and Lesotho's generally hostile attitude to South Africa at international forums
- Lesotho's accusations that her citizens are harassed by

South African Police and Customs Officials when they cross the border

- Continuing dispute over the "conquered territory," a crescent-shaped stretch of territory along the border from the Free State towns of Zastron to Fouriesburg

Chief Jonathan's Government has been the target of armed resistance from insurgents loyal to his exiled rival, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, for the past year or so. They have been responsible for intermittent bomb blasts as well as attacks on police stations and Jonathan loyalists

The Lesotho Government

from Chief Jonathan down have accused South Africa of arming the insurgents and granting them safe passage

In June, weapons and explosives of South African origin said to have been captured from insurgents were put on display in Maseru as "proof" of South Africa's complicity

The issue has been further aggravated by the flight into South Africa late last year of about 750 Basotho followers of Mr Mokhehle, who told South African newsmen they were fleeing from the "brutal attacks" by the Lesotho police

Last September, Chief Jonathan chose the conference on Non-Aligned Nations in Havana, Cuba, to launch a sharp attack on South Africa's "pestilential system of apartheid" and to allege "South Africa's aggression against my country has increased"

It drew a sharp response from Mr Botha at last year's congress of the Free State National Party. He warned "You are playing with fire if you allow the Cubans into your country. Don't push things too far"

Lesotho's contentions have been repeatedly repudiated by Pretoria

Further issues which are likely to have been raised are Mr Botha's plans for a Constellation of Southern African States (which Lesotho has repeatedly rejected), Lesotho's share of revenue from the Customs Unions and employment of Lesotho nationals in South Africa

Bridge venue was a joint decision

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE venue for Tuesday's meeting between the South African and Lesotho Prime Ministers, a caravan on Peka Bridge across the Caledon River, was chosen as a compromise after negotiations between the two parties.

It is understood that the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was reluctant to go to Pretoria for the meeting as he had travelled to South Africa for his talks with South Africa's two previous Prime Ministers, Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster, in 1976 and 1977.

But, according to South African sources, the request for Tuesday's meeting had come from Chief Jonathan and, for that reason, it was felt inappropriate for the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to travel to Maseru.

After some bargaining a compromise was reached on a neutral venue: a caravan parked mid-way across a bridge over the Caledon River, which forms the border between the Free State and Lesotho.

Chief Jonathan's hesitation about going to Pretoria would appear to have related in part to his changed political stance on South Africa since his meetings with Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster.

At that time Chief Jonathan, though forthright in his condemnation of apartheid, favoured dialogue between black-ruled states to the north and South Africa, and offered to help bring the two sides together.

Since then, however, Chief Jonathan has adopted a sharply critical and, in the view of some observers, provocative attitude toward South Africa, which has drawn "friendly warnings" about not going too far, from both Mr Vorster and Mr Botha.

Different reasons have been given for Chief Jonathan's switch, with some analysts seeing it as an attempt to win popularity at home after his coup to prevent defeat in the 1970 elections, rather than mere disillusionment with South Africa's cool response to his dialogue offer.

Be that as it may, Chief Jonathan's political metamorphosis made it difficult for him to journey to South Africa without losing face with his own constituents.

The compromise venue has a recent precedent: the meeting which Pretoria helped organise in 1975 between the then Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith, and his black nationalist opponents on a railway coach on Victoria Falls Bridge across the Zambezi.

There was speculation yesterday that revival of the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme, known to the Basotho as the Malibamatso Water Project and formerly referred to as the Oxbow Scheme, was discussed at the meeting between Mr Botha and Chief Jonathan.

The nucleus of the idea behind the project is to divert water from the Lesotho mountains into the Orange River in South Africa for irrigation purposes. The project has been under discussion for more than 10 years, but has stalled because of disagreement over what price South Africa should pay for the water.

Official confirmation could not be obtained yesterday that the project was discussed, but development of the scheme would be in the interests of both parties. South Africa would benefit because it is a dry country with deficient water resources and Lesotho because water is one of the few natural resources which it has to sell.

● Radio Lesotho, announced yesterday that the Caledonspoort border post near Fouriesburg would remain open until 6.00pm instead of 4.00pm.

PROFESSOR J L Sadie

Afrikaner 22/1/80 academics Krus to sit on Buthelezi (10) inquiry

DURBAN — Prominent Afrikaner academics and leading English-speaking South Africans have agreed to serve on the Buthelezi commission on the future of Natal and Kwazulu.

The academics are Professor J L Sadie, head of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Marius Wicchers, of the Law faculty of the University of South Africa and Dr Herman Ghomice of the history faculty at Stellenbosch.

The chairman of the Tongaat group of companies, and one of South Africa's best-known businessmen Mr Chris Saunders, has also agreed to serve.

Others include Mr A J Ardington, chairman of the South African Cane Growers' Association, Professor C de B Webb, professor of history at the University of Cape Town, and Dr A H Zulu former Bishop of Zululand and presently Speaker of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

AMERICAN

Professor Arend Lijphart, a leading American political scientist attached to the University of California, is the only foreigner on the commission so far.

The chairman of Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, has already accepted an invitation.

The Prime Minister is expected to announce the members of the commission this week, but neither the Government nor members of the National Party would serve.

The commission is expected to begin its sittings under the chairmanship of Professor G D L Schreiner towards the end of next month.

Three killed in Lesotho attacks

MASERU. — A woman and two young girls died in armed attacks on the homes of two top Lesotho politicians in Leribe at the weekend, Radio Lesotho reported yesterday

The attackers are reported to be exiled members the Basotholand Congress Party.

Chief Leloko Jonathan, a brother of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has been admitted to the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru with serious injuries.

Interviewed in hospital, he said that the gang had fired several shots at his house and also threw handgrenades, which exploded inside.

An unnamed woman sleeping in a nearby hut with three small children, was killed by a blast. The children escaped unhurt.

The explosion also seriously injured Chief Leloko's niece, who has also been admitted to the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital.

His wife was away at a religious service when the attack took place.

The explosion damaged furniture and the walls and left a large hole in the floor.

The other raid was on the home of Mr. Machato Chakela, an MP in the Lesotho National Assembly. His two young daughters were killed. — Sapa.

Leabua tells of boost for 'white gold'

(167)
ADM
23/2/80

By MIKE PITSO
Southern Africa Bureau
MASERU — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, confirmed at the weekend that his talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had resulted in a decision to sell water to South Africa

He said talks would resume soon on the giant water scheme, formerly known as Ox-bow and now dubbed Malibatso.

Speaking at a political rally at Khoiteng in Mofalehoek, Chief Jonathan described water as Lesotho's "white gold"

It would earn the country millions in foreign exchange, he said

He appealed to Basotho to work hard to support his government's development efforts.

Chief Jonathan said he had decided that the meeting with Mr Botha should be held on a bridge between their countries to underline the importance of links between them

He said he pointed out to Mr Botha that while their meeting was in progress, the Peka bridge border post had to be closed to all traffic.

"The border bridges are important to the maintenance of peaceful co-existence between the two countries," the Lesotho leader added

Chief Jonathan said he was waiting to see whether the

talks he had with Mr Botha would bear any fruit for the two countries

He said there was nothing surprising about the decision to hold talks with Mr Botha, pointing out that he had similar talks with his predecessor, Mr Vorster, and called it a "normal meeting" between two premiers

But it is understood that one result has been that the proposed exchange of ambassadors between Lesotho and Russia has suffered a setback

It was announced earlier this year that Lesotho and the Soviet Union had agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level

Maseru lawyer still detained

Southern African Bureau

MASERU — There are still several people detained under Lesotho's Internal Security Act which empowers the police to hold anyone suspected of contravening the act for a period of 60 days without trial

This was reported in the bi-monthly Lesotho newspaper Leselinyana this weekend.

According to the report, among those still detained is a well-known Maseru lawyer, Mr G M Kolisang, who is also sec-

retary-general of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party led by the exiled Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, now living in Zambia

Mr S M Motlamelle is another executive committee member of the Congress Party who is still being detained.

The newspaper alleged that one of the detainees, Mr Tsolo Kalake, is ill. He is a former Robben Island prisoner.

Meanwhile another senior official of the opposition Congress Party, Mr G Ntlamelle, was released from police custo-

dy at the weekend

Addressing a political meeting in Maseru this weekend, the Lesotho Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr E R Sekhonyana, said the government's political opponents in Lesotho had never disappeared, as was the case in other African countries.

He said the policies of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, were aimed at ensuring lasting peace for the people of Lesotho

167 DM 23/9/80

SA and Lesotho
(167) WDM 23/9/80
to resume talks
on water project

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A DECISION has been taken to renew South African Lesotho co-operation on a project to supply South Africa with water from Lesotho, almost certainly as a direct result of this week's talks between the leaders of the two countries.

The Lesotho Director of Information, Dr John Tsimba told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that a decision had been taken to jointly resume feasibility studies into a massive project to supply South Africa with water from Lesotho's mountains.

The South African and Lesotho Prime Ministers, Mr P W Botha and Chief Leabua Jonathan met on Wednesday for talks in a caravan parked on the Peka Bridge over the Caledon River.

Quoting a statement made by Lesotho Minister of Information, Mr K T Rakhetla, Dr Tsimba said the feasibility studies would be conducted by experts from both countries,

who would share the estimated expenses of R10-million.

A statement from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs is expected later. From the South African perspective, the agreement represents a breakthrough for Mr Botha's policy of consultation and his offer of economic co-operation to South Africa's black-ruled neighbouring states.

But Lesotho is certain to present the agreement as one based on unavoidable geographical and economic realities - not political rapprochement with Pretoria, whose policies it has described as 'pestilential'.

Progress on the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme has been stalled in the past over the question of what rates South Africa should pay but it is understood that this issue has been solved or shelved for the time being.

Negotiations were broken off in 1976 by Lesotho in protest against Pretoria's race policies during the unrest in South Africa's black townships. Another irritant in relations between the two countries came with Transkei independence in October 1976. Lesotho refused to recognise Transkei and later accused South Africa of closing Transkei's borders with Lesotho in retaliation against non-recognition.

Angered by Lesotho's stand in the Security Council in January 1977, the previous South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, will levy a long-standing subsidy of more than R2 million a year on Lesotho's grain product.

The Botha-Jonathan talks appear to have reintroduced an element of pragmatism into relations.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING. THE PROBABILITY OF WINNING

I. B. H. Benjamin,¹ A. M. ASCE

INTRODUCTION

Factors (5,6,13,21,25) have proposed a number of strategy models for possible use by construction contractors (9,11,12,16,21,22,31,32) have been suggested e-operations research literature that a contractor having no knowledge of operations

research or probability theory might profitably use one or the proposed models to determine the best bid to submit for a job. To use a competitive bidding strategy model, it is necessary to define the objective of the contractor using the model, to express the objective in terms of money, and to develop probability distributions with which to assess the probability of winning the job with a given bid amount. After all of the elements have been defined then it is necessary to select one of a number of available search techniques (32) to use to find the optimal bid for any given job.

With few exceptions, bidding models have adopted the objective of maximizing the profit that could be expected as a result of submitting the low bid. This objective is accomplished, invariably, by performing a trade-off between the amount of profit that would be realized with a given bid and the probability of winning with that bid. However, there is some disagreement as to what is considered to be profit in the objective function, and there is even more disagreement regarding the problem of assessing the probability of winning with a given bid amount.

Herein, many of the models which have been suggested for use by the construction industry are compared critically, and their similarities and differences are emphasized. A general building contractors bidding experience over a 3-yr period is analyzed. The data raise questions concerning the validity of the current competitive bidding strategy models. If this contractor's experience of the current competitive bidding strategy models. If this contractor's experience

Note.—Discussion open until February 1, 1978. To extend the closing date one month, a written request must be filed with the Executive Director, ASCE. This paper is part of the copyrighted journal of the Construction Division, Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Vol. 98, No. ST9, September, 1972. Manuscript was submitted for review for possible publication on December 8, 1971.
¹Asst. Prof. of Civ. Engrg., Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

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September, 1972

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Journal of the
CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers

24/9/80 AR 443

Anti-SA speech leads to tension with Lesotho

22/9
167

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Remarks made by Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs at the United Nations last night have led to immediate strain in diplomatic relations between South Africa and Lesotho.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will contact Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, today to discuss the remarks.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, issued a statement today attacking the speech.

Mr Botha said the speech was in sharp contrast to the spirit and content of the bridge consultations between the two countries this month.

Recognition

Lesotho's foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, told the General Assembly that his Government rejected South Africa's concept of a constellation of states and said it was an attempt to achieve international recognition for the homelands.

He went on to join other African Governments in their denunciation of South Africa and accused it of being the root cause of economic and political instability in Southern Africa.

The crisis

'The simmering crisis inside South Africa is a matter of great concern to us. We cannot escape unscathed from a conflagration in South Africa and we would be caught in the cross-fire if anything were to happen,' he said.

Mr Pik Botha said today that Mr Molapo's speech was in sharp contrast to the message which Chief Jonathan sent to Mr P W Botha about the steps the Republic had been taking to implement constructive co-operation between the two countries.

An attack

'Mr Molapo's behaviour at the United Nations is in the first case not an attack

LESOTHO

A 'desperate' mineral hunt to lessen dependence on SA

Modern technology is probing deep into the lonely heights of Lesotho's Maluti Mountains in search of uranium.

Conducting the search is a United Nations team headed by a Russian geologist who has already found traces of the mineral

He is not saying where the traces have been found, nor is anybody else, but every day new lines are drawn on detailed maps, fresh holes are bored and samples are returned to Maseru where a busy laboratory checks on the latest finds. Lesotho, listed among the 20 poorest nations,

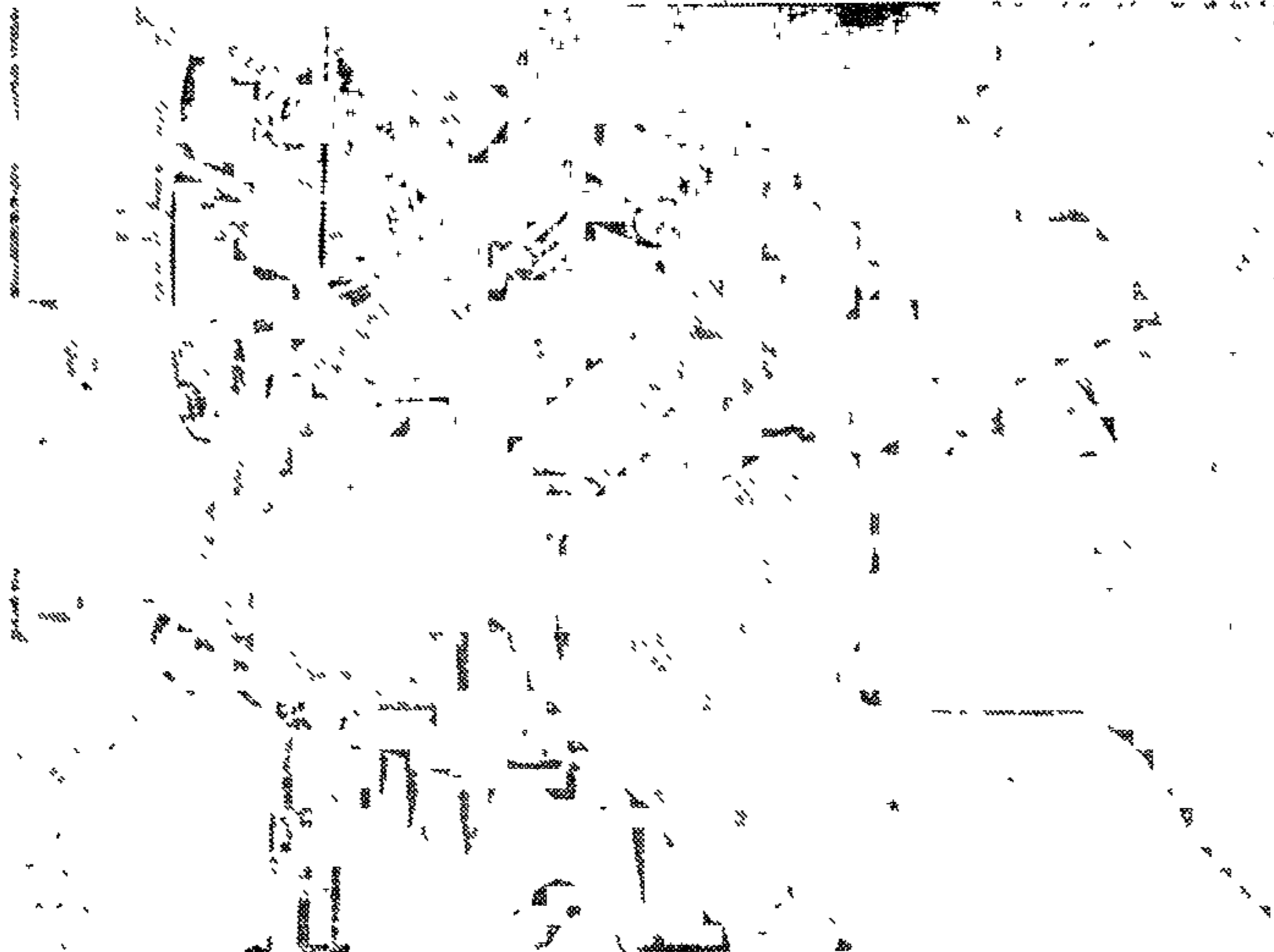
has few natural resources, and the search for minerals has a slightly desperate air about it. The income from expatriate miners working in South Africa is about twice Lesotho's gross national product, and its rulers are painfully aware of the social and political disadvantages of this.

KETH KIEWIET of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maseru.

So while scientists search, politicians pray. "Even if God does not like us surely he has given us more than we have found," says Mr Sam Montsi, head of Lesotho's National Development Corporation.

He points out that even if Lesotho has no important minerals — there are some low-grade diamond diggings — it does have some other cards up its sleeve. It has plenty of water, and there are now two major schemes under way to use it to generate electricity and to irrigate croplands.

A Taiwanese experimental farm on the outskirts of Maseru is a striking example of what can be achieved by hard work and water. The lushness



Swinging into an uncertain future - - a youthful and modern-looking drum majorette performs to traditional music at a ceremony in Maseru.

and productivity on this farm's rice paddy stands out vividly in the otherwise drab and impoverished countryside.

But it is Lesotho's human potential that is perhaps the most important factor in the country's future development. Planners hope that if they can be lured away from the somewhat grim pastoral life they lead in the mountains, their labor-intensive production industry, the country might to a large extent lose the

image it has of being a South African suburb.

To develop skills the government has upgraded the technical college in Maseru into a polytechnic, and Roma University now provides degrees in agriculture.

Mr Montsi believes that the development of skills has to go hand in hand with increased foreign investment in the country and he maintains that Lesotho has good investment prospects.

Investment is trickling in and several small but modern industries have sprung up in the industrial area of Maseru. Multi-storey buildings are going up in the centre of the town, and several modern housing schemes dot the countryside around Maseru.

But all the development is taking place in Maseru. The rest of the country remains isolated and undeveloped and there are fears that a growing mi-

gration from country districts to the relative riches of Maseru will cause a squatter problem on the outskirts of the town.

To avoid this, industry will have to be decentralized. However, many parts of the kingdom can be reached only by four-wheel-drive vehicles, horses or on foot.

Unless the search for minerals such as uranium proves successful there appears little hope of development.

A Taiwanese worker shows what can be done to Lesotho's apparently barren ground at a demonstration farm outside Maseru.

Development except in Maseru. This being so, the development of Maseru could bring with it a major housing problem.

As it is, many houses in Maseru are primitive and lack water or electricity. With a higher population density these could easily turn into slums.

Lesotho's authorities are hoping that uranium — a gold coal or other mineral — will be found in time to prevent this. © Angus Co, 1980.

British
Warships
In the
Mediterranean
and the
Black Sea

The British fleet in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea during the war was composed of a variety of ships, including battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. The fleet was commanded by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who was also the commander of the Grand Fleet in the North Sea. The British fleet in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea was primarily concerned with the protection of the sea lanes between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and the protection of the British Empire's interests in the region. The fleet was also involved in the Dardanelles Campaign, which was a failed attempt to capture the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and to reach Constantinople. The British fleet in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea was a vital part of the British war effort, and it played a significant role in the defense of the British Empire.

Lesotho police in ^{(1637) 27/1/80} clash with gunmen ^{com}

MASERU — Two Lesotho military policemen have been admitted to hospital in Maseru in a serious condition after a clash with alleged terrorists in a house in the Leribe district

A police spokesman said the two men went to the house to investigate reports by tribesmen that they had seen armed terrorists there

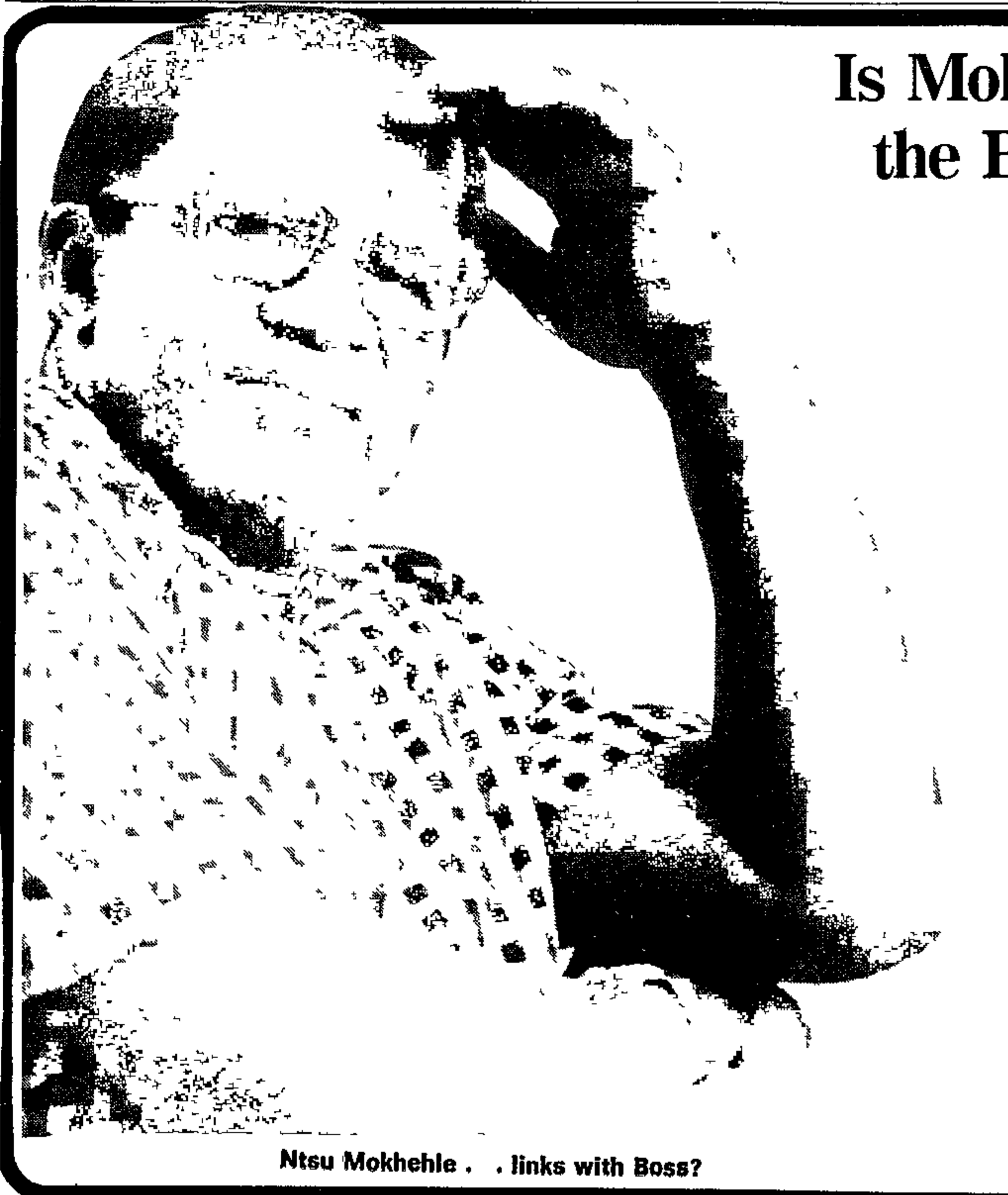
When they approached the house, shots were fired at them through the windows. The arm of one of the policemen was shattered, while the other policeman was wounded in the legs and stomach

Reinforcements were rushed to the scene, but found the house deserted

According to the tribesmen, the three alleged terrorists were armed with machineguns and were wearing balaclavas

Last week two MPs — the Lesotho Prime Minister's brother, Mr Leloko Jonathan, and Mrs M Chakela — were injured in a bomb attack in the Leribe district, and Mrs Chakela's two daughters were killed, after, it is alleged, they were raped by unknown armed men

Leribe is the home district of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan — Sapa



Ntsu Mokhehle . . . links with Boss?

Is Mokhehle, the exiled leader of the Basutoland Congress Party . . .

A man for the people - or Pretoria?

SUN POST
28/9/80
167

FINDING Ntsu Mokhehle is not easy, and allegations of meetings between him and former South African BOSS chief, Hendrik van der Bergh have made the task more arduous.

Exiled from Lesotho since 1974, Mokhehle, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), was recently barred from Botswana. He has now emerged in Lusaka and has been told by the Zambian government not to grant press interviews.

While admired by many as the person who could give Lesotho a strong and stable leadership, he has been accused by others of being an agent of the South African Government.

Mokhehle's major defectors, Mr Koenyama Chakela and Mr Tseho Makhele, who are now heading a splinter group of the BCP, charge that Mokhehle was a guest of General van der Bergh in Pretoria for two days.

An allegation that is strongly denied.

When finally located in Lusaka, Mokhehle warmly welcomed visitors recently come from Lesotho. And though in a delicate position, he categorically denied Chakela's assertion that he has met former South African security chief General Hendrik van der Bergh, or that the BCP has received "a cent" of support from South Africa. He challenged Chakela to produce a tape, which Chakela says exists, of Mokhehle confessing those links, or to produce the witness Chakela says saw him meeting the South Africans.

There are other allegations of Mokhehle receiving VIP treatment at Jan Smuts airport in 1975. And a question being asked is how did Mokhehle's Lesotho Liberation Army pass through well patrolled South African territory to Lesotho with apparent ease.

However in Lesotho, Mokhehle still remains an enigma, and his followers counter that allegations against him are fabricated by his opponents in an attempt to discredit his leadership.

Several members of the BCP, and supporters of the party, who live in the



Chief Jonathan

Republic, are believed to have held regular meetings with Mr Mokhehle when he was still allowed into Botswana.

SUNDAY POST learnt from unconfirmed reports that to put a stop to this, and to track down people who visited Botswana, the Lesotho government told its labour agencies in the Republic not to renew Lesotho passports, but to refer passport holders to Lesotho.

Those whose passports showed they had made several visits to Botswana, have allegedly had to account for their visits and others have been detained. Also, passport endorsements for Botswana are cancelled to prevent Lesotho citizens from visiting Botswana.

But reports say the measure has been ineffective.

Botswana's passport control officials are apparently ignoring the absence of a Botswana endorsement.

Lesotho officials deny that the BCP has bases or support within the country.

Earlier this year, the Prime Minister, Mr Leabua Jonathan, said, "Terroristic attacks have been launched by Mokhehle followers from bases in South Africa where they always return to escape arrest by police."

Lesotho officials have been highly successful at convincing much of the world that their country is threatened by South Africa, and governments across the political spectrum have come to Jonathan's aid. "Lesotho is an island of hope and resistance," said Mozambican President Samora Machel last August, "an example and a stimulus for every nation in our continent."

Both Mozambique and the ANC believe that substantive change is impossible in Lesotho before revolutionary change within South Africa itself, and they hope their support will encourage Jonathan to be increasingly unco-operative with his white neighbours.

But no story on Lesotho would be complete without Mokhehle. Large numbers of his compatriots are convinced he will soon head their government.

The BCP founder is leading a spartan life in a sparsely furnished house. His glasses have only one eyepiece; he has been unable to afford to have them repaired. There is little food in the kitchen.

But the 61-year-old Mokhehle still exhibits the acute mind and magnetic personality which has made him a powerful figure in Lesotho politics. He appears cheerful, and is clearly in close touch with events.

One of the BCP's chief strategists thinks Mokhehle's return to Lesotho is imminent. "We started fighting in April 1979 with less than a hundred people. Today we have nearly 300, and we are supporting all of them with our own resources. We are not fighting for the liberation of territory; we are fighting to eliminate the state machinery, destroy the police. We don't need to retreat into South Africa. The people are our cover."

BCP leaders describe Mokhehle as a towering figure, but not an autocratic one as he has been called by critics. "We love the man," says one. "But we don't bow down to him. When he is wrong we tell him so. He taught us to be independent thinkers."

Lesotho turns 14 this ^{com} 3/12/60 weekend ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — King Moshoeshoe has called on the Lesotho nation to celebrate the country's 14th anniversary of independence by doing soil conservation work tomorrow in different districts in the country.

The king will lead a squad in the Berea district near Maseru.

There will be three days of festivities from tomorrow until Monday. The main sporting attraction will be the final games in the Independence Cup, and Royal Oaks Cup soccer competitions.

The four participating clubs this year are Linare, of Leribe, and Matlama — both winners in last year's competitions — and Rovers, of the University of Lesotho, and Maseru Brothers, who entered the league this year. Matlama and Linare are old rivals.

Rovers is an unpredictable side and could cause an upset. Maseru Brothers are normally a good side, not easy to reckon with, but they lost their goalie, Ronnie "Al die Hoekies" Malefetse, when he fractured a leg playing against Linare.

Tomorrow, at 2pm, Matlama play Maseru Brothers at the national stadium in Maseru. At 4pm, Linare play Rovers. On Sunday, tomorrow's order is reversed. On Monday, the two winning clubs play each other and the two losers play each other to decide final positions.

167 pom 3/10/80

Lesotho reply to SA

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — The office of the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, is expected to announce the text of a reply to Pretoria's complaint against statements made by the Lesotho Foreign Minister at the United Nations, a government source said in Maseru yesterday

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, sent an urgent complaint to his

counterpart over the recent statements made by Mr C D Molapo in New York. Mr Molapo said his government resented the constellation of states concept which, he said, South Africa was trying to use to gain international recognition for the homelands which have been granted independence by Pretoria

Chief Jonathan sent an interim reply to Pretoria last weekend. He is expected to announce his final reply today

Lesotho grants pardon

167

RDM 7/10/80

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — A senior official of Lesotho's opposition Basotholand Congress Party returned home yesterday under the new amnesty laws

Mr Koenyama Chakela, former BCP secretary-general, was welcomed at the airport when he flew in from Gaborone by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C D Molapo, the Commissioner of Police, Mr S Matela, and the Chief of Security, Mr S Molapo

He fled into exile with other BCP leaders in 1974 after an abortive coup. It was claimed he

was one of the chief instigators

The party has disintegrated into factions over the past six years. One is still headed by the original BCP leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, who is based in Zambia

Under the Amnesty Act, any Mosotho living outside Lesotho who is liable to be charged for kidnapping or sabotage can be indemnified by the King on the Prime Minister's advice

Observers see the Act as a further attempt by Chief Jonathan to divide the BCP factions and eventually isolate Mr Mokhehle

Lesotho Government backs peace moves

(167) RDM 17/10/80

By CHRIS FREIMOND
AND MIKE PITSO
Southern Africa Bureau

NEW moves to reconcile the two major political parties in Lesotho and to end the escalating guerrilla conflict in the north are being made in Maseru

The national executive committee of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) met at the weekend for the first time in seven years and national reconciliation was high on the agenda

The Government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan sanctioned the meeting by granting the necessary police permits, indicating that it backs the peace moves. Applications for similar permits have been refused previously

In a brief statement after the BCP meeting, the secretary-general, Mr G M Kolisang — he was released last month from detention under the country's 60-day detention regulations — said the committee had made "certain recommendations" to the exiled party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle

It is believed the recommendations centred around possible talks between Mr Mokhehle and Chief Jonathan. The committee

hopes to receive a reply soon from Mr Mokhehle, who is in Zambia

If talks can be arranged, they could pave the way to a general election. The last general election in Lesotho was held in 1970

The executive secretary of Chief Jonathan's Basutho National Party (BNP), Mr Desmond Sixishe, was reported recently to have agreed that elections were overdue, but could not be held until guerrilla action by BCP insurgents ended and stability was re-established

Observers believe that while both the BCP and the BNP have considerable support, Chief Jonathan's party probably has the majority following and he may be anxious to organise elections which he is confident he can win

The results of the 1970 elections were annulled before they were announced when the BCP, many observers believe, was on the verge of winning power from the BNP

After simmering for three years, Lesotho erupted into violence in 1974 when five police stations were attacked by guerrillas who are believed to have

supported the BCP

While the police mobile unit acted against the insurgents, killing an undisclosed number of people, Mr Mokhehle and six other senior BCP officials fled the country

Since 1970, the BCP has split twice. In 1973, the then deputy-leader, Mr Gerard Ramoreboli, broke away and now leads the BCP internal or "parliamentary" faction. He is also minister of justice

In 1975, the deputy-leader, Mr Tseliso Makhakhe, left the party and leads a faction from his base in Botswana

Last month an amnesty law was introduced in Lesotho to allow exiled opposition members to return home

A former BCP secretary-general, Mr Koenyama Chakela, was the first prominent leader to accept Chief Jonathan's offer

SOL CRUTSE reports from Maseru that Mr Chakela was made Minister of Economic Affairs in a Cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday.

In other moves, Mr Sixishe was appointed as Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, a post he took over from Mr Pete Pete, who was made Minister of Agriculture

Lesotho-SA talks ^{STAR} start in Pretoria ^{31/10/80} (167)

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Talks between Lesotho and South African Cabinet Ministers were taking place in Pre-

toria today as a follow-up to the summit between the Prime Ministers of the two countries at Peka Bridge in August.

The talks were due to centre on economic co-operation but informed sources here said attempts would also be made to improve relations following an acrimonious exchange of words between the countries.

ANGRY

Speaking at the UN last month, Mr Charles Molapo, Lesotho Foreign Minister, said South Africa was trying to achieve international recognition for its homelands through its constellation of states policy.

The speech led to an angry message being sent to Chief Jonathan by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Now Mr Molapo is due to have talks with his South African counterpart Mr P W Botha, and Lesotho's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Mooki Molapo, is due to meet his counterpart, Mr Chris Heunis.

S. 11.80
(167)kom

Drought-hit Maseru has 40 days water

"Mail" Africa Bureau

THE drought in Lesotho has reached alarming proportions, and the water in the Sebaboleng Dam, supplying Maseru, will last for only about 40 days, officials of the Ministry of Water Affairs estimate.

Restrictions on the use of water have been introduced. It is no longer permitted to wash cars or use hosepipes. Households are requested to use water as sparingly as possible and even construction works must limit their water consumption.

Lesotho's national university has had to close down temporarily because of the water

shortage and other institutions are also affected.

Cattle are dying from lack of water and shortage of grazing.

Long-term plans to improve Lesotho's water supply are in the pipeline. Among them is the removal of the Mohakare hard clay industry in Maseru to make room for a second dam — the Moqalike — to supplement the water supply from Sebaboleng.

The hard clay industry will be moved to Khutetsoana, on the road to Leribe, where a new deposit of 126 760 tons has been marked out.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operations Research
been with Shell International
as an international consultant
His experience includes the
financial management, manuf

He has taught courses in Man
Research at the Business Sch
Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer
Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and
design of industrial systems.

Maseru
mission

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — A six-man industrial mission from Taiwan — to be led by Mr W Wei, the country's vice-Minister of Economic Affairs — is due to arrive in Maseru on Monday

The mission will hold talks with Lesotho Government representatives and members of the Lesotho National Development Corporation on further industrial co-operation, between the countries

The mission will also study Chinese investments in labour-intensive industries and work out the feasibility study in hydraulic power for Lesotho which Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan requested in March

Holland. He has worked for that company around the world.

t of systems for production optimisation.

systems and Operations
ies of Cape Town and

Lesotho ²⁰¹¹ to boost ¹¹⁻⁸⁰ tourism ¹⁶⁷

Southern Africa Bureau

THE Lesotho Department of Tourism is planning further expansion of facilities to boost tourism in the country.

To pursue this, the Lesotho National Development Corporation has enlisted the services of the firm of Steigenberger, in Germany, to carry out a marketing study on the possibilities of tourist marketability at Ox-Bow, Sehlabathebe and Qeme.

Ox-Bow has the highest altitude in the country, an abundance of water, and snow throughout the winter months.

Some years ago, an unsuccessful attempt was made to condition snow for skiing in the winter months. In summer the area is suitable for outdoor camping and mountaineering.

Sehlabathebe is noted for its wild game, indigenous flowers and shrubs. Caves and bushmen paintings are found there.

Qeme is in the Maseru district and is said to be ideal to attract tourists.

The European Investment Bank of the European Economic Community has agreed to finance the marketing study.

Consultants Gerrit Otto and Werner Girsch are working on the feasibility of the project.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operatic
been with Shell Internat
as an international cons
His experience includes
financial management, ma

He has taught courses in
Research at the Business
Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a mem
Society of South Africa ar
design of industrial syste

Maimed
priest
barred
from
Lesotho

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau
AN ANGLICAN priest, whose
hand was blown off by a
parcel bomb intended to a
South African political exile
in Maseru last year, has
been barred from returning
to Lesotho

Father John Osmers, 36, went
to East Germany a week ago
for medical treatment. Ves-
terday Radio Lesotho an-
nounced that he had been
declared a prohibited immi-
grant and would not be al-
lowed back

No reasons were given for the
ban. A government spokes-
man said in Maseru that it
had something to do with
security but could not
elaborate

Sources in Lesotho said the ac-
tion had jolted the exiled
community, who had no idea
why Father Osmers had
been thrown out

It was believed in some quar-
ters that the move was
linked to the improving rela-
tions between the Govern-
ments of Lesotho and South
Africa, sources said

The bomb that maimed Father
Osmers was addressed to a
former Durban attorney,
Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, who fled
South Africa in 1977

The parcel exploded while the
priest was opening it in Mrs
Naidoo's house. His hand
was blown off and later doc-
tors were forced to ampu-
tate his arm

Mrs Naidoo and three other
South African political refu-
gees who were in the house
were also injured

New Zealand-born Father
Osmers was closely connect-
ed with political exiles in
Lesotho. He is banned from
entering South Africa and
was not allowed into the Re-
public for medical treatment
after the explosion.

The parcel was apparently
posted in East Germany and
arrived in Lesotho via South
Africa

While in hospital the injured
people — including Father
Osmers — were visited by
the Prime Minister of Le-
sotho, Chief Leabua
Jonathan

Last year a photograph of Fa-
ther Osmers shaking hands
with Chief Jonathan ap-
peared in a Lesotho Govern-
ment dossier detailing al-
leged South African
Government harassment of
political exiles and anti-
apartheid activists in
Lesotho

rg, Holland. He has
worked for that company
tries around the world.
ment of systems for
production optimisation.

Systems and Operations
ities of Cape Town and

group of the Computer
rement definition and

Lesotho PM on the run claim

18/11/80
CAPE TIMES

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In a secret meeting in the Maluti Mountains yesterday a senior officer of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) claimed that the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was "on the run" and that it was only a matter of time before his government was overthrown.

The meeting, somewhere on the Lesotho border with the Free State, was the first known contact between the LLA — the military wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) — and a South African newsman.

The political commissar of the LLA, Mr Naleli Ntlama, likened Chief Jonathan to the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

"He claims to have the support of the people, but if a general election were held, he would be wiped out," he said.

Recent hints by Chief Jonathan that he was considering calling elections were attempts to fool his economic supporters, who were anxious for a return to democracy, Mr Ntlama said.

The LLA was established in 1975, a year after BCP leaders fled from the country after an unsuccessful coup.

It has been responsible for sporadic attacks on police stations and government force patrols in the past few years.

Mr Ntlama claims widespread support for the LLA, which he says is operating all over Lesotho.

He rejected government allegations that the army was being assisted by the South African Government.

"If we were supported by the South Africans or any other foreign power, we could crush Jonathan's illegal regime in a matter of hours," he said.

The LLA either bought weapons from private gun-runners and "gangsters" and smuggled them into the country, or captured them from government forces.

The guerillas operated entirely from bases within the country and were supported by the people.

"We are fighting the war on our terms. We attack Jonathan's forces at will. He does not initiate contacts. He even admitted in public recently that he sometimes has to travel by alternate routes to avoid possible LLA ambushes."

"The situation is very different from a year ago, when he tried to ignore us and claimed to have wiped out the LLA in a single battle," he said.

Chief Jonathan was in a "no win" situation. He lacked popular support and even with the powerful paramilitary police mobile unit, he would eventually be defeated as had happened to Bishop Muzorewa in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Mr Ntlama said.

He condemned BCP members within Lesotho who were talking of reconciliation with Chief Jonathan.

He accused a group led by Mr Matela Thabane and claiming to be the BCP executive committee of being "Jonathan's puppets" who were being used in an effort to fragment BCP support.

The true leader of the BCP was still Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, who is exiled in Zambia, he said.

He was the supreme commander of the LLA, which he had created under the party's constitution in an effort to save the BCP and liberate the country, Mr Ntlama said.



Chief Leabua Jonathan

Lesotho PM is on the run — BCP

11/19/80
167
com

Staff Reporter

A SENIOR officer of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) told the Rand Daily Mail at a secret meeting in the Maluti Mountains this week that the country's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was "on the run" and it was only a matter of time before his government was overthrown.

The meeting, on the Lesotho border with the Free State, was the first contact between the LLA — the military wing of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party (BCP) — and a South African newspaper.

The political commissar of the LLA, Mr Naleli Ntlama, likened Chief Jonathan to the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

"He claims to have the support of the people, but if a general election were held, he would be wiped out."

Mr Ntlama said recent hints by Chief Jonathan that he was considering calling elections were attempts to fool his economic backers, who were anxious for a return to democracy.

The LLA was established in 1975 — a year after BCP leaders fled the country because of an abortive coup. It has been responsible in the past years for sporadic attacks on police stations and government forces' patrols.

Mr Ntlama claimed widespread support for the LLA, which, he said, was operating all over Lesotho. He rejected government allegations that the LLA was assisted by the South African Government.

"If we were supported by the South Africans, or any other foreign power, we could crush Jonathan's illegal regime in a matter of hours," he said.

The LLA either bought weapons from private gun runners or "gangsters" and smuggled

them into the country, or captured them from government forces, Mr Ntlama said.

The guerrillas operated entirely from bases in Lesotho.

"We are fighting the war on our terms. We attack Jonathan's forces at will. He does not initiate contacts. He even admitted in public recently that he sometimes has to travel by alternate routes to avoid possible LLA ambushes."

"The situation is very different from a year ago when he tried to ignore us and claimed to have wiped out the LLA in a single battle."

Chief Jonathan was in a "no win" situation, Mr Ntlama said — he lacked popular support, and even with the powerful para-military police mobile unit he would eventually be defeated, as had happened to Bishop Muzorewa.

Mr Ntlama slammed BCP members within Lesotho who were talking of reconciliation with Chief Jonathan.

He accused a group, led by Mr Matela Thabane and claiming to be the BCP executive committee, of being "Jonathan's puppets" used in an effort to fragment BCP support.

"In their statements, this group refers to Leabua as 'Prime Minister', which the BCP has never done. He is only the de facto Prime Minister heading an illegal regime."

Mr Ntlama described the group, and other individual BCP officials who have joined the Jonathan Government, as "dissidents", and not leaders of factions of the BCP as sometimes claimed.

The true leader of the BCP was Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled in Zambia, said Mr Ntlama. He was the supreme commander of the LLA, which he had created under the party's constitution in an effort to save the BCP and liberate the country.

Chinese help for African industries

C. T. 19/11/80
(157) 110

TAIPEI — The Republic of China was helping Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho to develop small and medium enterprises, vice-economics minister, Mr William Wei, said here

Mr Wei, who returned on Sunday night from a trip to the three African countries, told a press conference that the Republic of China was helping them in the development of such industries as textiles and electronics

Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho had all sent officials to the Republic of China to study management of small and medium enterprises, which comprise the bulk of China's industrial structure

Mr Wei said his tour of the three African countries served to further a commitment made by Premier Sun Yun-Suan to help them to accelerate industrial development

In Malawi the Taiwan Rower Company would engage in a power generation project for which the Republic of China would extend 5m US dollars (R4m) in loans

Among other joint ventures, the Taipei-based Sampo Electronics Company was planning to set up an assembly plant. China had sent technicians to Swaziland to help to establish garment and electronic plants, and Swaziland had agreed to increase exports of coal to China

In Lesotho, Chinese experts were training management personnel and assisting Lesotho to set up light industrial plants

Mr Wei said that he also exchanged views with South African officials on matters related to management of small and medium enterprises during a stop-over in Johannesburg — Sapa

Lesotho riled by rebel interview

20/11/80 (157) from

Southern Africa Bureau

THE Lesotho Government reacted angrily yesterday to reports of an interview with an opposition guerrilla leader published in the Rand Daily Mail this week.

In a short statement issued in Maseru, a government spokesman described as "a sheer dream and nonsense" claims by Mr Naleli Ntlama, political commissar of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), that the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was "on the run" and heading for military defeat.

The LLA, formed in 1975, is the military wing of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP)

Mr Ntlama's claims were made at a secret meeting with the "Mail" in the Maluti Mountains on the Lesotho border with the Free State

He said the LLA had widespread support and operated throughout the country and it was only a matter of time before Chief Jonathan's regime was overthrown

The government spokesman claimed that the majority of BCP supporters were strongly opposed to the formation and activities of the LLA, which was "waging warfare" against the Lesotho Government

Mr Mokhehle and other BCP leaders fled Lesotho in 1974 after an abortive coup

IT WAS more like living the pages of an action-packed Wilbur Smith novel than driving off on another newspaper assignment.

A summons to a secret meeting in the mountains with a guerrilla revolutionary contained all the ingredients of at least a chapter of a best-seller.

The political commissar of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), Naleli Ntlama, had decided to come into the open for a brief interview with a South African newspaper for the first time in the liberation movement's five-year existence.

The LLA is the military wing of the opposition Basuto-land Congress Party (BCP), whose leaders were outlawed after an unsuccessful coup in 1974.

In the past five years the LLA has been a nagging thorn in the side of Chief Leabua Jonathan's administration, which it believes rules illegally after the chief declared the 1970 elections null and void and grabbed power. Police stations and security force patrols have been attacked and the threat of armed bush hangs constantly over

Into the web of Lesotho's spiders of war

government officials. The LLA has kept a lower than low profile. Unlike similar movements around the world, it has shunned publicity, preferring the much-needed shield of anonymity.

Even the BCP leader and supreme commander of the army, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled in Lusaka, has seldom spoken of the LLA.

But Mr Ntlama felt the time had come to prepare the world for what he firmly believes will be the eventual downfall of the Jonathan regime.

A telephone call to Johannesburg at the appointed hour. The rendezvous arranged. The secret password All was set.

The Maluti Mountains breaking the distant horizon on the Lesotho border prickled the senses after a mind-dulling drive through the Free State flats.

Climbing the winding highland roads in dry-mouthed anticipation, hands sweating on the steering wheel, glances in

For the average South African — journalists included — the Lesotho Liberation Army has never meant much. As the military wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, it has waged a low-intensity guerrilla war against the forces of Chief Leabua Jonathan for five years. It has neither attracted nor invited much publicity. But now the commanders have decided to let the world know where it stands. In a day of uneasy intrigue, CHRIS FREIMOND of the Mail's Southern Africa Bureau met the chief political commissar of the LLA high in the Maluti Mountains on the Free State border with Lesotho.

the rear-view mirror for the half-expected trench-coated follower, the magnificent Malutis ignored in the brilliant morning sunshine.

At the appointed place, the car is parked. A casual stroll, clumsy nonchalance, efforts to avoid the suspicious glances of those around.

A horseman comes cartering up on a prancing steed, he circles his frisky mount and grins down — but not a pleasant smile. The glee on his face is like that expected of a spider when his prey is in the web.

He is a wily, coffee-col-

oured, semi-military-garbed black knight from a bad dream in which nothing goes right, the sort in which the brake on the roller coaster is broken. That's the feeling I get. Trapped. Hurtling downhill.

He observes for a while, grinning from his ever-mobile mount, then gallops off without a word.

The minutes tick by, the suspicious glances become more intense, the feeling of "I shouldn't have come" pounds like a knell on the brain.

At last the oppression of

waiting becomes too much. A decision is made to leave. The key is in the ignition when a car pulls up in a cloud of dust.

A man climbs out. He is dressed as described on the telephone. I am driving the car. I said I would, yet we ignore each other.

We stroll close together. The password is spoken and he flashes white teeth in a seemingly friendly smile.

Another drive, higher into the mountains, away from the prying eyes and whispering mouths, to an isolated tree on a windswept peak where our

only companions are two stately secretary birds that search the swaying grass for snakes.

There is no parrying with words, no niceties. He tells me bluntly that the meeting was nearly aborted because of a security leak. I feel uneasy.

He hints vaguely at the fate of someone who was in the wrong place at the wrong time — my uneasiness grows. Then his political prowess erupts in detailed counters to government and BCP "disseident" propaganda.

He is reluctant to talk of the LLA and its operations

Facts must be squeezed gently from him — the fate of the wrongly-placed man is still fresh in my memory. But with the feeling that I had come too far to return with only political statements, I press on.

He releases snatches of information, like bubbles escaping from an upturned bowl under water. But he is clever. He trusts me and in that trust tells me much that is not for publication.

"Maybe next time we meet I will say you can write of these things," he says. I push my luck.

"Where do you get your military supplies? How strong is your army? Where are your bases? Who are the field commanders? When will you launch your general offensive?"

He laughs — much to my relief — and says he expects me as a journalist to ask such questions, but declines to answer.

He ends the interview with

the offer of a can of ginger beer. We drink and make small talk.

He wants to know what's happening in Johannesburg these days. He hasn't visited the city for 14 years.

He chuckles when I say I believe there is a reward of R500 on his head in Lesotho. "That was in 1975. I think I'm more valuable now. Even in South Africa they are looking for me."

We talk until he has said what he wants to. He then orders: "We can go back now."

At the rendezvous point the car he came in has gone, but a different one will soon be there to take him back to his mountain hideout, he says.

I slow my car to a crawl. He tells me not to stop, to return immediately. A touch on the shoulder and he is gone.

I drive on down the mountain road.

My last glimpse before a bend puts the meeting place out of sight is of the grinning horseman halfway up a rugged slope, watching me slip like a frightened beetle from his web.

STAR 24/11/80
167

BCP in peace move

The Star's
Africa News Service
MASERU — A top ranking delegation from the Basutoland Congress Party, the militant opposition to Lesotho's ruling Basutoland National Party, has

been involved in a bid to reconcile the two parties

The bid comes in the wake of repeated assertions by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, that he wants to call an election soon.

The BCP delegation, led by secretary general Mr Godfrey Kolisang and Mr Stephen Motlamelle, an executive member of the BCP, attempted to meet the party's leader in exile, Mr Ntsu Mohehle, in Lusaka

The bid failed as Mr Mohehle had left Lusaka for a visit to Salisbury

Chief Jonathan needs a mandate from the people of Lesotho to continue his leadership of the country. This has been said even by those closest to him.

Yet, without the cooperation of the BCP, it seems unlikely he could hold a creditable election.

Bid to disband rebel fails

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — Attempts by the internal wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party to disband the Lesotho Liberation Army, waging guerrilla warfare in Lesotho, has failed, according to political observers

The party's secretary-general, Mr G M Kolisang, and Mr Stephen Motlamelle, a member of the executive committee, were snubbed by the party's leader, Mr N Mokhehle, in Lusaka recently when they wanted to see him

According to informed sources, Mr Kolisang and Mr Motlamelle were in Lusaka recently to persuade Mr Mokhehle to disband the Lesotho Liberation Army. Mr Mokhehle had gone to Zimbabwe, even though the prior arrangements were made to meet him

On their return, Mr Kolisang issued a statement in which he said several statements had been made in the Lesotho and South African Press about the legitimacy of the national executive committee of the Congress Party

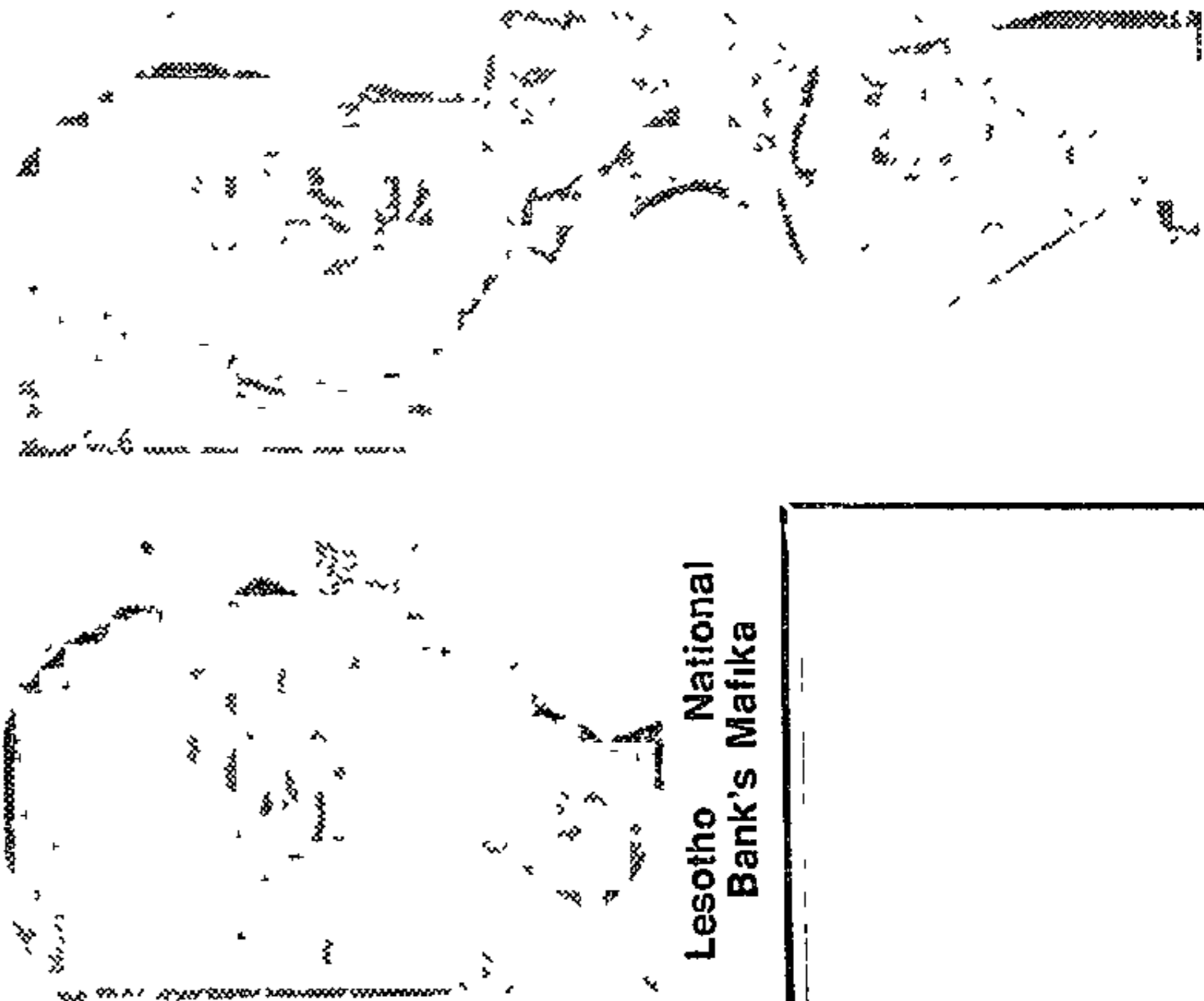
"We wish to state categorically that the present committee of which Matela Thabane is vice-president and G M Kolisang, the secretary-general, is a properly constituted committee of the BCP," he said

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks and Benjamin Pogrund, newsbills by Peter Bunkell, headlines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

Tribune Finance has a look at Lesotho's economy



A worker in an umbrella factory gets on with the job



Lesotho National Bank's Mafika

Joe Mollo... social justice

Industry holds the key

Finance Editor

WHILE Lesotho's industrial base grows, the country still wants more foreign capital invested in capacity and does its best to make the situation as attractive as possible.

For example, a pioneer industry may elect to take a tax holiday for six years or a formula of concessions based on its own needs. In addition, the LNDC will finance, erect and lease factories to customer specifications and will also fund any enlargements that might prove necessary.

And South African industrialists may put a "Made in Lesotho" label on their product, provided 25 percent of the value of the product is

done in Lesotho. "But," says LNDC's managing director, Sam Monsti "You cannot just slap a label on. The product must be manufactured, processed or assembled in Lesotho and must meet the rules and regulations of both Lesotho and the target country."

However, the "Made in Lesotho" label is a very definite cherry for it does not only open the path for exports to black African countries under the Lome Convention for Underdeveloped Nations, it also gives tariff-free entrance into a number of EEC countries as well as reduced tariffs in others. Reduced tariffs are also obtainable to the US under the General System of Preference. However, there are problems. One of the

main causes for concern is that the infrastructure is not in a position to cope with any really rapid growth, although sterling efforts are being made to alleviate the situation.

An intensive campaign to open up the country is being made but none of the industrial sites is yet served with sidings, which could cause problems to really heavy industry.

Another problem is the lack of skilled personnel. Monsti blames job reservation in South Africa for this and says people are not being trained because of these regulations.

However, Maluti Skin Products' Graham Jennings has another view: "These people are too nice for their own good and do not have the heart to push people

working for them to keep the job moving. They cannot even send a snotty telex to a supplier."

Another problem Jennings sees is the geographical dislocation from suppliers, which means he has to keep a higher spare parts inventory than normal.

But both he and Lance Travil, of Loti Brick, say there are very few red tape problems with the Government and that generally LNDC acts as smoother of the path when hassles do crop up.

Lesotho Umbrella Manufacturer's general manager, Syd Vincent, also has few problems, the main one being communications with South Africa and Maseru, because of a lack of telephone lines

Battle against poverty

Finance Editor

LESOTHO'S striving to become an industrialised nation is not solely motivated by the profit incentive, says Joe Mollo, Permanent Secretary for Finance and Development.

He told Tribune Finance that the emphasis must be on social justice and that life must improve for all through the country.

He said "We are trying to eliminate poverty and provide our people with at least two meals a day and a roof over their heads. This is why a large proportion of the budget goes to the development of

large scale urban poverty.

This is why Mr P. T. Mafike, general manager of the Lesotho National Bank, is concentrating a lot of his efforts in developing trading projects in the rural hinterlands.

He sees one of his prime tasks as educating the people in the task of using money with the proper business sense.

And to achieve this, not only has the bank had to fund small trading operations in the hinterland of the country, but it also runs a training function so that correct use is made of capital available. Mafike sees his country's future as bright, with the

but sees growth at the level of about four to five percent a year, or infrastructural problems will develop.

The bank holds over 45 percent of the market at present and is considered one of the prime financiers of new undertakings.

Until recently, banks in Lesotho were free to deposit assets with banks in South Africa, but the new established Monetary Authority has now ruled that surplus funds must be deposited with it.

Another hampering factor with the Lesotho monetary system is that it has introduced its own currency called the Moloji, which trades at par with the rand.

Lesotho exports set for 25% rise

167
STAR
2/26/80

MASERU — Exports from Lesotho were expected to reach R47-million in 1980 — an increase of almost 25 percent over last year's figure, according to a report published by the Lesotho Ministry of Commerce and Industry here.

Diamonds continued to be the major export commodity, constituting about half the country's export revenue.

Growth in the export of manufactured goods and processed products was described as "particularly spectacular" during the year. The Maloti skin products factory and tannery had tripled its exports in a year, while the Lesotho umbrella factory remained the country's largest manufacturer with an estimated R2.5-million output last year.

Ninety-eight percent of the factory's products was exported to Europe, and the present growth rate could be expected to be maintained in 1981 and beyond, the report said.

It added that half the goods manufactured in Lesotho were exported to countries outside the Southern Africa Customs Union — Sapa.

I'm on top — (162) Lesotho PM at rally *com 9/12/80*

MASERU — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, who is also the leader of the ruling Basotholand National Party, told his constituents at Mpharane that his party would capture all 60 seats in Lesotho should the country

hold elections now

The rally at Mpharane over the weekend was the biggest to hear him speak since he started his campaign some months ago

Chief Jonathan assured his listeners that Mokhehle's so-called Liberation Army as well as oppressors of loyal Basotho and other self-seekers had now been completely crushed

The Basotho people now realised that only the present ruling party could bring peace and stability to the country and they had also realised that the present development rate could only come from the hands of the able leadership of the ruling party, he said

The last elections in the country, held in 1970, were aborted and the country has since been running under strict security measures, especially where gatherings of numbers of people are concerned

In 1973 a number of men from different political parties were nominated for the interim National Assembly and the opposition party has not had political meetings since this abortive period

Chief Jonathan's development programme has gone ahead with assistance from Western and Eastern countries as well as the World Bank, the United Nations and other international bodies.

Self-help projects are well supported by all political groups — a change from the initial support of only party members.

Chief Jonathan asked the civil servants to be loyal and devoted to duty and serve the public with courtesy and sobriety at all times, to lead exemplary lives both on and off duty and to lead the nation to stability and loyalty

SA's race
RDM 15/12/80
policies
~~218~~ 167
attacked

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and the wife of the Mozambican president, Mrs Graça Machel, strongly attacked South Africa's race policies at a rally for women in Maseru on Saturday.

Chief Jonathan said South Africa was an outcast in the international community because of its apartheid policy. He said South Africa would not be accepted in the economic grouping of the nine independent black states of Africa because of its apartheid policy. South Africa would only be accepted in the economic grouping of the sub-continent once apartheid was scrapped and majority rule introduced.

Mrs Machel, who is also Minister of Education and Culture in Mozambique, said the nine black states of Southern Africa must work hard to protect their hard-won independence and to obtain economic independence from South Africa.

She left for Mozambique late in the same day, after a three-day official visit to Lesotho, where she attended the annual conference of the Women in Self-Help.

Political News
Survey -

RDM 17/12/80
Iraq link with Lesotho Govt

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU. (167) Lesotho and Iraq have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at non-residential and ambassadorial level, according to an announcement yesterday

Lesotho has had diplomatic relations with Iran at ambassadorial level, but the ambassador to Iran, Mr A S Mohale, and the entire diplomatic staff, were recalled recently because of the war between Iran and Iraq

Release,

Blacks -

1979 ave

1979B

(11)

Censuses.
ment have to be estimated from the 1969 & 1970 Population components of finance and private sector services employ-
Bulletin of Statistics and can be used for 1979. Some
but new series have made their appearance in the Quarterly
obtained from Industrial Census figures for 1960 and 1970,
transport, storage and communication estimates had to be
employment estimates. Private sector components of the
discrepancies between Population Census and S A Statistics
figures are an allowance to try and decrease the large
salt works employment. The 'series B' construction
Statistics. Mining figures include a small allowance for
All others: Taken from the relevant issues of South African
Censuses, 1979 again taken as 1960.

Urban areas - taken from the 1960 and 1970 Population
of Transkei and Bophuthatswana.
the population excised from South Africa by the exclusion
figure is reduced (from the 1960 figure) in proportion to
Subsistence farmers - Simkins 1978a, Table 13. The 1979
the date of the last published Agricultural Census.

Agriculture: regular and casual workers - Simkins 1978a
Table 2 1979 figures taken to be the same as in 1976,

1960, 1970 and 1979A

Sources:

17/12/80
Drought leads to emergency

(167) RDM
 MASERU - A state of full national emergency has been declared in Lesotho following this year's severe and prolonged drought.

In a nationwide broadcast the Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, appealed to the international community to increase their food aid supplies to Lesotho.

He said the food would not only provide relief for people in rural areas but would also help in the long-term development of rural areas through construction of roads, implementation of soil and water conservation schemes and afforestation - Sapa

that there has been a relative shift away from women in agricultural employment. Also since petty trading is predominantly a female activity (included in Table 5 but not in Table 4) women have not made as much progress in commercial employment as comparison of the two tables would seem to suggest. Yet in every other sector (except electricity, where the discrepancy is within the bounds of sampling and reporting error) and services, where predominantly female domestic service may have either been overestimated in 1970, or have shrunk relatively to civil service employment - predominantly male - since that date), the proportion of women in total employment has risen slightly. But the absolute growth in male employment must have been considerably greater than that in female employment. The forces placing African women on the labour market, however, are unlikely to have abated during the 1970's even in the face of reduced capacity for their absorption into employment.

b) Sectors in which there were more than a 5% shift in regional shares of employment between 1960 and 1970 are :

Mining - away from metropolitan areas towards smaller towns; Manufacturing - away from 'white' areas to homelands; Electricity - away from rural areas to homelands; Construction - away from metropolitan areas to homelands; Commerce, Transport - away from metropolitan areas to homelands;

RDM 18/12/80 (167)

Talks on Highlands water plan

Southern Africa Bureau
A HIGH-RANKING Lesotho Government delegation is understood to have met representatives of the South African Government in Pretoria yesterday for talks on the stalled Highlands Water Scheme

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said he was unaware of

the meeting and doubted that any statements concerning it would be issued

But Radio Lesotho announced yesterday that the delegation left for Pretoria from Maseru for one-day talks with the South African authorities. The negotiations were a continuation of an earlier meeting on October 24, the radio said

The delegation included a representative of the World Bank and a team of engineers

The Highlands Water Scheme — known in Lesotho as the Malibamatso Water Project and formerly referred to as the Oxbow Scheme — has been under discussion for more than a decade

In terms of the proposed pro-

ject, water will be diverted from the Lesotho highlands into the Orange River for irrigation purposes. It has been stalled up to now on the issue of how much South Africa should pay for the water. Its development would be to the benefit of both countries — South Africa needs the water and Lesotho has a natural resource to sell

How you can write a book like this

Writing a book is not as difficult as it might seem. It is very exciting writing about the place you live in. From the biggest city to the smallest township, each has its own history and its own kind of people who live there.

The best way to start is to get a group of people together to help you on such a project. You can work with the help of your History Society or through your Cultural Society. This is the reason such bodies exist at your school. If there isn't such a society, then start one. This could be part of an awareness programme at your school.

The group working on such a project need not be large. A group of five or six people is enough. It would also be a good idea to establish contact with your typing teacher or typing students, as what you publish would look better typed.

First you should go to a library and ask the librarian if there is anything written about your area. There will probably be very little,

Lesotho needs 'reconciliation'

RDM 22/12/80 SOL CRUTSE

(167)

MASERU — The controversial Mr Koenyama Chakela, secretary-general of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), who was allowed back into the country from Israel recently, told reporters in Maseru that the political impasse much in evidence in Lesotho was to be regretted.

Mr Chakela said Lesotho was fed with reconciliation talk from the platforms of the ruling party, but no other party dared to address meetings. The country needed genuinely reconciliatory action by the people, with the people, for the people.

The Lesotho Government and BCP members at home and abroad should work out a declaration of intent to precede reconciliation talks, he said.

A conference open to all considered knowledgeable on the requirements for the welfare of Lesotho could then be held to consider such matters of national concern as means to tackle the

rising cost of living, unemployment, widening gap between rich and the poor, and the country's inability to provide free education and free medical services after their 14 years of independence.

These are but a few of the serious problems now facing Lesotho.

Mr Chakela said it would be unfair not to appreciate the development made in the 14 years since independence. However, much more could perhaps have been achieved if development had been tackled in a spirit of solidarity.

Mr Chakela suggested that as a first step in the desire to improve Lesotho's image, an interim national government should be established. This would restore mutual trust, and destroy mutual fear, which appeared to be the order of the day.

The duration of the interim national government should be specified, he said, and after fear had been removed, the country could have a general election.

Woman, 4 men held in Lesotho

RD 27/12/80
Southern Africa Bureau (67)

MASERU — Three of five people who were detained by Lesotho police on Christmas Day when they were found to be in possession of Russian arms and ammunition were South Africans, Lesotho police said yesterday

However, they refused to identify the people, one of whom is a 24-year-old black woman.

They were detained at a road block between Van Rooyen's Gate and Mafeteng township

They were travelling in a Natal registered car. Two of the occupants came from Johannesburg and one from Natal. The origins of the other two are not yet known.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho Commissioner of Police, Major-General R. F. Tela, has warned that people who conspire to attack Lesotho using subversive activities will be met with strong force.

In his Christmas and New Year's message General Tela said he had been informed that young Basotho working on the mines have gone into hiding in South Africa in order to launch acts of terrorism during the holiday season. He said their movements in the country were under strict surveillance and would be met with even greater force.

The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said in his nation-wide message that there was peace and stability in Lesotho in spite of a few attacks by members of the so-called "Lesotho Liberation Army."

He attributed the success of maintaining peace and stability in Lesotho to the Basotho nation for its determined efforts for unity.

**Armed 5:
a political
decision**

By Derrick Thema

Dr John Tsimba, Lesotho's Director of Information, said today a political decision would be taken by the Government on the five people found with Russian arms at a roadblock near Mafeteng on Christmas Day.

Observers are puzzled by the police statement that the detainees had Soviet weapons. Lesotho has previously said that Basotho land Congress Party militants used South African arms in attacks.

INTERROGATED

Extra roadblocks have been set up, and security measures have been intensified.

Police sources said today the prisoners were being interrogated. Two are reportedly from Johannesburg and one from Durban. One is a 24-year-old woman.

They were travelling in a car registered in Pinetown, and entered Lesotho through Van Rooyen's Gate border post.

The B.Com. is intended as a three-year business degree with options, and offers Honours level, in various a compulsory major, and

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- * those wishing to background in ac
- * those wishing to legal advisers (the Legal Profes
- * those wishing to subjects

There are seven basic final-year streams. major. There are o Mathematics and Stat optional second majo

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cula, leading to several a have accounting as a m and maximum contents in subjects are offered as nomics.

in Schedule A.

Curricula are designed in such a way that the student acquires the background knowledge for his final year in his first and second years. For example, a knowledge of commercial and company law is essential for the final-year courses on accounting, taxation and auditing.

Notes

Economics 1A & 1B

Students intending to proceed to Economics II should take Economics 1A. Economics 1B is a terminal course and does not lead on naturally to Economics II. However, students who wish to change to another curriculum after their first year may apply to the Head of the Department of Economics for permission to proceed to Economics II after Economics 1B.

The High Mathematics/Statistics curricula are intended for students with a good background in mathematics. The attention of students interested in these curricula is drawn to the entrance requirements for Mathematics I, as detailed in the entry of the Department of Mathematics in the last section of this prospectus.

LESOTHO —

GENERAL

3/1/81 — 31/12/81

Lesotho's flying ^{RDY} start to ^{1/81} the year ¹⁶⁷

Own Correspondent

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has awarded pilots' wings to the first nine members of Lesotho's flying corps to complete two years of pilot training overseas

It was Dr Jonathan's last official duty of 1980, performed in his capacity as Minister of Defence and Security, at the Police Mobile Unit hangar near Maseru on New Year's Eve

Other top brass present included Major-General J M Lekhanya, head of the PMU, Major-General S R Matela, Commissioner of Police, and Mr K T J Rakhetla, Minister of Information

Wings were awarded to Captain Mokhandse, Warrant Officer Thubeli, Sergeant Malika, and Troopers Mohapi, Thaane, Majara, Nkuatsana and Makoro — the first members of the flying corps of the paramilitary unit to undergo two years of overseas flight training

The PMU air force is distinct from the country's airways

Police arrest ¹⁶⁷ Lesotho rebels

DD 8/1/81

JOHANNESBURG — Bophuthatswana police have arrested six members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) the rebel movement which is trying to topple the Jonathan government in Lesotho, it was authoritively learnt last night

The anti-Jonathan rebels were arrested near Thaba 'Nchu, an enclave of Bophuthatswana territory in the Free State, close to the South African-Lesotho border.

The six men are now being held at Rooigrond Prison, near Mafikeng in Bophuthatswana. Police are reported to have confiscated arms and ammunitions from the insurgents.

Bophuthatswana police at both Mafikeng and Thaba 'Nchu declined to comment on the arrests. They referred inquiries to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. T. A. Gaelejwe, and Brigadier M. L. Sekame, neither of whom was available.

But it has been established that the men are members of the LLA, the armed wing of that faction of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) loyal to the exiled Basotho leader, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle.

The BCP is not a banned organisation in South

Africa or in Bophuthatswana

The LLA has been conducting a sporadic "war of liberation" against the Lesotho Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan, who aborted the 1970 Lesotho general election when it looked as though his ruling Basotho National Party was going to be toppled by Mr. Mokhehle's BCP — DDC

SA refugees
RDM 10/1/81
acquitted

167

Southern Africa Bureau

THE Lesotho Court of Appeal has upheld the appeal of four South African political refugees who were convicted of culpable homicide by the Lesotho High Court more than a year ago.

The appellants were Mr T Adams, 28, of Soweto, Mr D Nonqauza, 23, Mr V Fetcha, 24, and Mr V Biko, 23, all of King William's Town

They had been found guilty of killing Mr Raggie Senkoto, a former museum curator with the Lesotho Ministry of Education and Culture.

The State did not oppose the appeal after studying the arguments submitted by counsel for the appellants

Editor ^{RDH}
must now ^{13/1/84}
have visa ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾

Southern Africa Bureau

THE South African Government has withdrawn a visa exemption from Mr Mike Mokomene, editor of the Lesotho Government-owned "Lesotho Weekly" newspaper.

He is the second journalist in Lesotho to be restricted from entering South Africa in two weeks. Last week, Mr E M Motuba, editor of "Leselinyana", a weekly church newspaper, received a letter from the Department of Interior informing him his visa exemption had been withdrawn. No reasons were given in both cases.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho Union of Journalists (LUJ) has described the withdrawal of the visa exemption as amounting to a ban on entry into South Africa.

The LUJ has also protested against the bans recently imposed on two officials of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisiu, and Mr M. Subramoney.

PM plea to Lesotho to bury differences

Southern Africa Bureau
MASERU The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has appealed to the Lesotho nation to bury their petty political differences.
 Addressing a political rally at Maseru in the southern district of Orange on Saturday, Chief Jonathan appealed for peace and national unity because "war and hatred have never brought progress anywhere in the world."
 He said those in conflict with his government should not interfere with development. People should not be discriminated

against because of political affiliation when applying for jobs.
 Meanwhile, the Lesotho Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Chief L. L. Sengobvare, disclosed that all-weather roads between Outhang and Orcha's Nek are to be built at a cost of R5 million.
 It is thought most of the money is part of several million rands given to the Lesotho Government by U.I. members following the alleged border closure between Lesotho and Transvaal, which prompted the U.I. to appeal to members for emergency aid for Lesotho.

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
 For the best student in :-
Sixth Year
 P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
 For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
 P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
 For the best woman student in third year.
 Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
 For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.
 D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
 For the best final year student.
 S A Read

Osborn Prize
 For the best work in fourth year.
 D H Pryce Lewis

(167) STAR
Lesotho to cut migrant labour

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho is taking steps to cut back on migrant labour to South Africa to "eliminate the stigma of economic dependence," Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan said here yesterday.

He said Lesotho had inherited migratory labour problems from the British colonial administration, which had wanted to turn the country into a cheap labour reservoir.

Now the Government was trying to provide alternative employment for most of its people.

He was opening the fourth meeting of the Economic Commission for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Ministers from 14 countries are meeting until Thursday to consider recommendations for establishing a preferential trade area and joint projects in agriculture, industry, transport and communications.

BY COMPANIES AND SOUTH EXERT GREATER PRESSURE

EM OF REGISTERED TRADE

TO MANAGERIAL POSITIONS

INDUSTRIAL LAWS, CUSTOMS

TO PROTECT THE "INTERESTS" OF WHITE WORKERS — DISPLACEMENT ETC.

WHITE UNIONS

TO INTRODUCE SOME FORM OF CO-DETERMINATION INTO MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES

TO IMPROVE WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

ALL UNIONS

GOALS OF EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES

AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

FOR CHANGE ON SC

TO HAVE "MOTHER" *

UNIONS

TO REMAIN "OUTSIDE" *

TO ADVANCE BLACK *

AND THE GENERAL S *

TO REMOVE RACIAL *

NON-WHITE U

TO PROTECT THE "INTERESTS" OF WHITE WORKERS — DISPLACEMENT ETC. *

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

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For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

ARCHITECTURE

Lesotho
RDM 24/1/81
to export
bricks 167
to SA ~~77~~

Southern Africa Bureau

THE Lesotho brick industry will receive a boost with the export of bricks to South Africa

Lesotho's recently established Luti brick factory is consigning loads of bricks to South Africa to meet the shortfall caused by a drop in production.

From next week, the factory will rail 13 000 bricks to Hampo Trading Company in Newtown, Johannesburg

Hampo is a subsidiary of the Premier Milling Company.

Lesotho has an abundance of good quality clay used for brick manufacturing

The clay is good enough to produce a stock brick which compares favourably with a semi-face brick.

The Luti factory is situated on a site where there is sufficient clay to meet production needs for the next 20 years

When the boom hurts

S. Tribune
1/2/81
167 12 312

boom hurts

Few benefits for neighbours

Special Finance Correspondent

THE boom in South Africa's economy has brought few benefits to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Indeed, it seems to be doing the neighbouring states more harm than good.

While South Africa's growth rate reached eight percent last year and should top four percent in 1981, real growth in Botswana was at three percent in 1980 and is likely to be even less this year. Lesotho's growth rate last year was 4.5 percent and it too will be lower this year. Swaziland has fared best so far, with a six percent rise in gross domestic product (GDP) in 1980. But according to a senior government official in Mbabane, the country will be "lucky to achieve four percent" this year.

Part of the countries' poor growth performance is the result of sheer misfortune. Agriculture in Botswana has been crippled by a severe drought and by

foot-and-mouth epidemics. Drought has also destroyed crops in Lesotho.

What's more, the bulk of exports — diamonds, asbestos, copper and farm products — is of little use to mineral rich South Africa.

Of Lesotho's total exports of R30 million in 1978, only R11.5 million worth (mostly wool and mohair) was shipped to South Africa. Though exports jumped to R37.7 million in 1979, South Africa's receipts rose only slightly to R12.3 million.

All three countries depend heavily on South Africa for imports, however. Lesotho's dependence is around 95 percent, Swaziland's 90 percent and Botswana's 85 percent. As a result South Africa's spiralling inflation rate has spilled across the border.

Swaziland's inflation rate was 14 to 15 percent last year. It is expected to jump to 18 percent in 1981. Similarly, consumer prices in Botswana rose by 14.6

percent in 1980, and are unlikely to fall much below that this year.

Botswana has the advantage of no longer being a member of the rand monetary area. By adjusting the value of the pula upwards it is able to offset some of the increase in import prices. This was the rationale for the 5.3 percent revaluation of the pula last November.

The upswing in South Africa has discouraged new investment in the three countries. "It's becoming more difficult to persuade investors to put money into smaller countries," notes a Botswana Government economist.

South Africa's huge trade surpluses mask a sharp rise in imports, which jumped by about 45 percent in value in 1980.

In this case too, the boom has hurt, rather than helped. South Africa's neighbours whose share of the customs pool has shrunk



The Maseru Holiday Inn in Lesotho . . . plenty of tourists, but the economy is feeling the pinch

5 12/8 1976
Lesotho (16)
fines ANC
men caught
at roadblock

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Two heavily armed members of the banned African National Congress who tried to flee from Natal into Mozambique were arrested at a roadblock in Lesotho, a court has been told.

The magistrate at Mafeteng in southern Lesotho was told that the two men Louis Zimba (22) and Duma Makoba (31), both of Pinetown in Natal, had tried to flee from Zululana to Maputo last Christmas after learning that the South African security police were searching for them.

Finding the way sealed off by police roadblocks, they changed direction and were given a lift to Lesotho by two women who were travelling to Maseru for a concert.

AK47

The car was stopped at a Lesotho police roadblock near Mafeteng. In the car police found a suitcase containing a Russian made AK47 rifle with 30 rounds of ammunition, a Russian made 726 mm pistol and a plastic bag containing 60 rounds of ammunition and six hand grenades.

Zimba and Makoba pleaded guilty before Mafeteng magistrate Mr George Sennane this week to illegal entry into Lesotho and illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

They were each fined R100 or six months imprisonment, half of which was suspended for three years.

Their lawyer, Mr K Sello, said they would seek political asylum in Lesotho.

In mitigation Mr Sello asked the court to take into consideration the circumstances that led to their arrest and to accept that the weapons were not intended for use in Lesotho.

ANC refugees seek asylum in Lesotho

24A 167

RDM
7/2/81

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

TWO African National Congress refugees found guilty of illegal possession of arms by a Lesotho court intend seeking asylum in Lesotho, their lawyer, M. M. Sello said yesterday.

The two men, Mr Louis Zamba, 22, and Mr Duma Mabekeba, 31, were arrested in Lesotho on Christmas day after being stopped by Lesotho police at a roadblock near Mafeteng.

They fined R130, or six months, for illegal entry into Lesotho and unlawful possession of arms after the court was told that their suitcase contained Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, a pistol of Soviet origin, handgrenades and ammunition.

Mr Sello told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the men had paid the fine and now intend to apply for asylum.

The court had earlier heard that the men were on route to Maputo last year from Zululand when they were forced to divert to Lesotho because of a

South African Police roadblock.

Their flight was triggered by a report that Security Police were searching for them.

The Lesotho Director of Information, Mrs Moroesi Akhionbare, said "The application for asylum will have to be directed to the Department of Foreign Affairs, which will consider it in consultation with the Department of Interior and the Lesotho Police."

She could not say how long the application would take as each application was considered separately on its merits.

Asked for the official number of refugees in Lesotho Mrs Akhionbare said she was unable to give a precise number as it was difficult to define who was a refugee.

Lesotho has consistently given sanctuary to South African refugees over the years, including members of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the black consciousness movement.

The 1979 Survey of Race Relations puts the number of refu-

gees in Lesotho at 5 000.

Last month the publication "World Paper" put the total at 2 000.

In a statement after the South African Defence Force raid on Maputo last week, the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, condemned the attack as a "barbarous act".

He said the raid was meant to intimidate black-ruled states from giving sanctuary to refugees from the "countless injustices of apartheid" but black leaders should not abandon their commitment to their "brothers and sisters".

South Africa's immediate neighbours Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland have all offered refuge to political exiles but have balked at allowing the ANC to set up bases for insurgents operating against South Africa.

All three countries have from time to time adopted a tough stand against South African expatriates considered to have "abused their hospitality".

ANC men fly to Maputo

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Two members of the African National Congress of South Africa who were convicted in a Lesotho court of illegal possession of firearms have flown to Maputo

Louis Zamba (22) and Duma Makeba (31) flew to Mozambique on Friday on a scheduled flight. They used United Nations travel documents.

In the magistrate's court at Mafeteng last week they were each fined R100 or six months imprisonment half suspended for three years after pleading guilty to the firearms charge.

Evidence was that they got a lift to Lesotho after being foiled by police roadblocks in an attempt to flee from Zululand to Maputo to escape the South African police.

PAC man Maputo-bound

MASERU — Mr John Nyathi Pokela formerly a political prisoner on Robben Island, flew from Maseru to Maputo on a Lesotho Airways flight yesterday

Mr Pokela, a leading member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, crossed into Lesotho a month ago after serving a 13-year sentence on Robben Island

He lived in Lesotho as a

political refugee in the 1960s and was allegedly kidnapped by South African Security Police agents in 1967

He was later charged for furthering the aims of a banned organisation and sentenced to 13 years' jail

Mr Pokela travelled to Maputo yesterday on a United Nations passport. He was en route to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania — Sapa

ANC men not told to go, says Lesotho

Mercury Correspondent

SPRU - A spokesman for the Lesotho Government yesterday denied Press reports that two ANC men who had been convicted of unlawful possession of arms and ammunition were forced to leave the country.

He said the two men left the country on their own conviction and sentence.

He said the Lesotho Government could not interfere with arrangements made by refugees wishing to leave the country.

The Government would always honour the principles of the OAU, United Nations and the non-aligned movement to grant political asylum to refugees fleeing South Africa because of apartheid.

to go straw

S. Express 15/2/81
Lesotho supplying
20 000 bricks a day

By DAVID PINGUS

A LESOTHO brickworks built with aid from the West German Government is feeding semi-facebricks into the Johannesburg area at the rate of 20 000 a day.

They are being marketed here by the trading division of Hampo Systems, an electronics company which is part of the Premier Milling group.

Response has been so good that moves are afoot to persuade the directors of the brickworks to work a night-shift in order to supply a further 40 000 bricks a day, said Mike Carvalho, sales director

of the company.

Explaining the involvement of a multi-million rand computer systems company in the brick industry, Carvalho said, he had read and heard of the brick shortage and the importation of face bricks from the UK at prices ranging between R300 and R350 a thousand.

Then about three months ago he had discovered that there was a glut of bricks in Lesotho due to the coming on stream of the new factory — which has a capacity of about 60 000 bricks a day.

He immediately signed a contract to take up the entire spare capacity of the plant

CHEMICAL

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Civil Engineering.

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

SA tried
to raid us
— Lesotho

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's acting Foreign Minister, Mr K T J Rakhetla, has claimed that Lesotho police foiled an attempt by the South African Defence Force to carry out a Maputo-style raid on "ANC refugees" in Lesotho.

He was speaking at a rally of students from the National University of Lesotho to commemorate the deaths of 11 ANC members who died in the raid.

An army spokesman today said that if the South African Defence Force had intended to conduct a raid into Lesotho there would have been nothing in that country that could have stopped us." He denied that any such raid had been planned.

167 248 254
Lesotho
ROM
16/2/81
demo hits
at raid

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting and acting Foreign Minister, Mr J T Rakhetla, has praised students of the National University of Lesotho for showing solidarity with the victims of apartheid, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Mr Rakhetla was speaking in Maseru after students demonstrated on Saturday against the South African raids in Mozambique a fortnight ago.

Speakers for the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress and Swapo also condemned the violation of the territorial integrity of Mozambique.

The Lesotho Minister condemned the South African Defence Force personnel for having painted themselves black when launching the attack in Maputo, and said apartheid knew no boundaries.

He said that, according to SABC broadcasts, South Africa was planning to strike in Maseru and Lusaka. Mr Rakhetla said his country would continue to be a home for victims of apartheid.

He appealed to the international community, particularly the Western world, to join in the fight against apartheid.

17/2/81 (167)

Lesotho claims SA attack foiled

MASERU — Maputo-style attacks on Lesotho by the South African Defence Force had been foiled by the "sensitive and agile" Lesotho police force, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Khetla Makhetla, said here at the weekend.

He was addressing a mass rally organised by the National University's students' representative council to mark the death of African National Congress members in last month's SADF raid into Mozambique.

The minister did not elaborate or say when the attacks had occurred, but alleged that the SABC had recently announced that South Africa would strike in Lusaka, Maputo and Maseru.

He advised the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and his colleagues "to dismantle apartheid voluntarily, or be dismantled together with apartheid."

Asked to comment, a spokesman for the South African Defence Force said the claim was "nonsense".

He added that if the SADF wanted to raid Lesotho, "nothing in that country could stop us". However, no such raid had been planned.

A spokesman for the South African Foreign Affairs Department said in Cape Town: "It is almost unbelievable that any minister or acting minister would, or could, indulge in such flights of fancy — SAPA"

- 24 -

Population

	MALE										FEMALE										
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL							
1	0.80	0.39	0.10	0.91	2.81	4.72	0.74	0.68	0.43	0.11	0.59	0.81	0.96	0.37	1.52	0.79	0.20	1.50	4.53	7.25	1.14
2	7.35	1.27	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.49	0.52	5.78	1.53	0.20	0.09	0.24	0.29	0.55	12.13	2.54	0.14	0.15	0.44	0.83	1.07
3	64.65	6.23	0.06	0.07	0.18	1.14	3.00	58.32	5.86	0.05	0.05	0.21	1.28	2.86	112.97	12.07	0.19	0.20	0.52	1.07	2.15
4	28.29	3.24	0.15	0.79	4.47	18.87	2.65	24.21	3.15	0.14	0.54	1.88	9.95	1.94	47.50	6.49	0.33	1.53	8.35	24.82	4.09
5	0.11	0.04	0.16	1.51	10.22	44.37	2.69	0.06	0.04	0.16	1.28	8.92	43.82	2.67	0.22	0.11	0.37	2.94	7.44	24.78	1.12
6	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.59	4.57	12.66	1.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.71	2.94	7.44	0.71	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
7	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.94	2.81	0.29	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.18	0.88	2.48	0.24	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
8	0.09	0.22	0.54	1.35	1.23	1.18	0.74	0.11	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
9	0.63	0.47	0.81	2.20	2.09	1.35	1.20	1.01	0.66	0.21	0.57	0.50	0.58	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	32.42	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.78	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	17.07	2.49	0.29	0.92	3.66	2.60	1.71	14.26	2.47	0.13	0.76	1.73	7.39	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL	151.62	14.52	2.32	8.77	30.41	90.26	15.85	129.24	14.39	1.30	5.25	18.51	74.56	12.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

RDM 2/3/81 (167)
Lesotho
11 on trial
for treason

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — Supporters of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party — 11 in all — are due to appear in the Lesotho High Court this week on charges of treason, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday.

The supporters allegedly plotted to overthrow the Lesotho Government by force, following attempts to attack Mafeteng police station in May last year.

They are also charged with killing Mr S Mpakanyana and Mrs M Mpakanyana when they hijacked a bus.

This will be the Lesotho's second treason trial in seven years, following an abortive coup in 1974 when some police stations were attacked by armed gangs.

After the coup attempt, the leader of the BCP, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, went into exile with senior party officials. He is still living in exile in Zambia.

DD 2/3/81
Lesotho treason charges (167)

id on eight farms, $r > 0,7$.
 ch is both high and
 suggests that the

MASERU — Eleven supporters of the opposition Congress Party will appear in the Lesotho High Court on Thursday on charges of high treason

The supporters allegedly plotted to overthrow the Lesotho Government by force after attempts were made to attack Mafeteng Police Station in May last year to get arms and ammunition to be used in the coup

They are also charged with causing the death of Mr S Mpakanyana and Mrs M Mpakanyana during the alleged hijacking of a bus

This will be the second treason trial in Lesotho in seven years following an abortive coup in 1974 when several police stations were attacked by armed gangs

After the attempt the leader of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, went into exile together with senior party officials and is still living in exile in Zambia — DDC

figures must be a
 negative, and par
 But the presence
 On 11 of the

5	5,40
7	4,86
5	6,60
5	4,20
6	6,67
6	4,67
5	3,60
9	5,22
5	5,40
7	5,14
11	4,91
6	4,83
7	4,29

n	x
Work force	Average in family
Individual farms: work force	payment and

0,43
0,51
0,96
0,76
0,72
0,80
1
-0,09
-0,87
0,81
0,75
0,63
0,58

Correlation coefficient
 d) r_{xy}
 number in family, total

TABLE 14

On eight of the 13 farms, $r > 0,5$ and on two $r > 0,7$.
 Again, however, the presence of coefficients both high and
 negative (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less)
 is surprising.

* includes one unknown.

n	x	y	r_{xy}
6	26,33	15,70	0,87
6	35,50	12,32	0,31
5	38,40	10,22	-0,07
5	43,00	16,66	0,61
7	40,36	18,95	0,57

Lesotho's 12 projects

The Star's
Africa News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho National Development Corporation will implement 12 industrial projects involving expenditure of R12,3-million this year, says the managing director, Mr Sam Montsi.

Most of these projects were promoted by private companies, including some from South Africa, he said.

The projects will generate 1333 new jobs to offset Lesotho's serious unemployment problem.

Mr Montsi said that work on six of the projects had started.

The figures for the State were R1,90 and R1,18 respectively. The latter figure excludes the cost of special investigations. The mean cost to the patient of a clinic delivery worked out at R 6,9 while that of a hospital delivery cost R6,50 (including ambulance fee). For the State a clinic delivery cost on average R5,57 whereas a hospital delivery cost R23,39 excluding care of the infant. The total average length of stay in the clinic was 1,1 days and in the hospital 3,85 days (excluding convalescence). The cost of bed occupancy subsequent to delivery have not been included in the cost of delivery.

11 in Lesotho treason trial

6/3/81
 (167)
 S/PN

MASERU — Eleven blan-
 keted Basotho men ap-
 peared at a summary trial
 in the High Court of
 Lesotho in Maseru yester-
 day on charges of high
 treason.

Their appearance arises
 from disturbances in the
 Mafeteng district in May
 last year, during which an
 attempt was made to
 blow up the Mafeteng po-
 lice station in an alleged
 conspiracy to overthrow
 the Government.

The men are alleged to
 have unlawfully and in-
 tentionally conspired with
 each other to attack the
 Mafeteng police station on
 May 18 last year and to
 have attempted to seize
 arms and ammunition
 from the police station in
 furtherance of the con-
 spiracy to overthrow the
 Government by force.

The accused are also
 alleged to have been in
 unlawful possession of
 dangerous weapons with

the subversive intent to
 use them in attacking the
 Mafeteng police station.

The accused were not
 asked to plead because Mr
 Justice Rooney was not
 satisfied with the framing
 of the indictment. He said
 he had a duty to see that
 the indictment was fair
 and accordingly postponed
 the hearing until the
 afternoon — Sapa.

7.

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Exiles return to Maseru

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Seven members of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) have returned from exile in Tanzania in terms of Lesotho's Amnesty Act

They have been pardoned by King Moshoehoe II on the advice of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan

This is the first large group of BCP supporters to return from exile to Lesotho since the return of the former secretary-general of the Ntsu Mokhehle faction of the BCP, Mr Kenyama Chakela, in October last year

Mr Chakela had spent six years in self-imposed exile.

167
SIAK

Return of exiles may herald general election

RDM 23/3/81

167

By PATRICK LAURENCE
and MIKE PITSO

THE return of seven exiled members of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) to Lesotho under a special amnesty deal might be the prelude to the first general election there since 1970

The amnesty law was piloted through the National Assembly last year to persuade exiled members of BCP to return and to siphon off support for the underground Lesotho Liberation Army, an offshoot of BCP

The return of the seven men must be seen against the scheduled tabling of a motion in the National Assembly tomorrow by Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, for a referendum on whether Lesotho should hold a general election

The two events — the return of the seven men and the scheduled motion — seem to signal that Chief Jonathan, who cancelled the 1970 election when he appeared to be losing, is confident enough to put his popularity to the test in an election

The holding of a referendum will give him time to further

consolidate his position and provide an opportunity for more BCP exiles to return and give credibility to the anticipated election

The amnesty offer and the return of some exiles seems likely to create division within the ranks of BCP

The BCP is already split into three factions:

- An internal wing under Mr Gerald Ramoreboh, the Minister of Justice in Lesotho's "Government of National Reconciliation"

- Two warring exiled factions, one under Mr T Makhakhe and the second under the original founder of BCP, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle

The returning exiles are from Mr Makhakhe's faction

Under the Amnesty Act, exiles wanting to return must apply for permission to do so. A decision is then taken by King Moshoeshoe II, acting on the advice on the Cabinet

The question which underlies the amnesty deal is whether Mr Mokhehle, who still has great personal appeal in Lesotho, will apply for amnesty and, if he does, whether Chief Jonathan will agree to his return

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changes. And threats to leave, to be effective, require
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 It is clear, however, that unless demands for change

completed in the past.
 None were prepared to say whether or not he had
 they went to the farmer and asked him to make changes.
 Asked how they acted to solve problems, workers said

Note: The figures in brackets total 48, not 44, because
 some workers listed more than one previous job.
 left because of redundancy (2)
 was fired because of criminal conviction (dagga) (1)
 and left for unknown reasons (4)

Lesotho to hold poll on election

23/3/61
167
SOWETO
L

PRIME MINISTER Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho will introduce a motion in the assembly on Tuesday for a national referendum to determine whether the majority of Lesotho's people want an election.

Lesotho has had no elections since 1970 when the poll was declared invalid, the constitution suspended and Chief Jonathan seized power when it seemed the opposition parties might win.

Lesotho has since been ruled by a nominated group of all political parties and chiefs, headed by Chief Jonathan.

Since then the main leader of the opposition Basutholand Congress Party (BCP), Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, has lived in exile in Zambia.

The BCP has, however, split in various factions — one of them is represented in the Lesotho Parliament.

There have been several waves of insurgency in Lesotho since 1970 in which alleged supporters of the BCP have plotted the downfall of Chief Jonathan.

4 000 operations by shuttle service

CT 24/3/81 (167) 82

Staff Reporter

A MEDICAL shuttle service operating between main centres in South Africa and Lesotho performed its 4 000th operation in Maseru on Saturday

The service was started on the suggestion of the chairman of the Rembrandt group, Dr Anton Rupert, who undertook to finance travel and accommodation expenses of practitioners engaged in the project

Dr Rupert told a celebration held to mark the occasion of the operation that an important milestone in medical assistance between Lesotho and South Africa had been reached

"When the Medical Shuttle Service was introduced just 13 years ago it was an expression of our belief that in the ever-shrinking world we live in, we are all out brother's keepers," Dr Rupert said

He praised the medical personnel who had offered their services voluntarily and free of charge

Dr Rupert, who is an honorary industrial adviser to Leso-

tho, said he had suggested the service after some of South Africa's foremost medical specialists had written to him offering their services free of charge to help Lesotho

Dr Rupert and the first medical team launched the service on February 3, 1968

An orthopaedic team performed the 4 000th operation on Saturday

278 visits

Dr Rupert said other specialists involved had included anaesthetists, ear, nose and throat specialists, dermatologists, gynaecologists and plastic and thoracic surgeons

A total of 278 visits had taken place between 1968 and December, 1980, involving 573 specialists and 532 theatre sisters who performed 3 963 operations and gave 11 749 consultations

The service had encouraged local doctors and nurses to further their knowledge "Real, lasting help is that which develops self-help," Dr Rupert said

5.1m
Public will
decide (167)
on election

25/1/67
The Star's Africa News
Service

MASERU—Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday formally introduced a motion in the National Assembly calling for a referendum to determine whether the majority of people in Lesotho were ready for a general election

He said the people of Lesotho "must enjoy their right to vote" But he cautioned that "every Mosotho fears going to the polls because of the sometimes violent nature of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party"

Nevertheless, he would abide by the majority decision of a referendum, he said

He also urged the heads of diplomatic missions not to judge how the country thought only by talking to Maseru civil servants

Jonathan: My people fear elections

25/3/81
167

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho Chief Leabua Jonathan yesterday said Lesotho people feared going to elections because of the possibility of bloodshed and terrorist activities from the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

He was introducing a motion in the National Assembly seeking a mandate for a national referendum to determine whether the majority of the Lesotho nation were ready for a general election.

He said the people of Lesotho believed in the consultative form of democracy based on the pitsos (meeting) system.

He told heads of diplomatic missions in Lesotho that the views of the people could not be assessed from discussions with the civil servants in Maseru.

Chief Jonathan called on ambassadors to attend the pitsos in order to make a proper assessment of the people's views.

He said he would implement any decision reached by the Lesotho people in the forthcoming referendum. — Sapa

26/3/81
BOYCOTT
SWEET 167

MASERU — The Senate of the National University of Lesotho is holding an emergency meeting at Roma, near Maseru, to consider the boycott of lectures by the students, that started yesterday

A spokesman for the SRC said a meeting of the student body on Tuesday night decided to boycott lectures as from yesterday in protest against the management of the university's cafeteria. Sapa

TABLE II

CISKEI PERCENTAGE INCIDENCE OF FOUR NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

DIAGNOSIS	6 MONTHS - 2 YEARS		3 - 4 YEARS		7 - 8 YEARS	
	RURAL n = 94	URBAN n = 109	RURAL n = 149	URBAN n = 139	RURAL n = 117	URBAN n = 105
Kwashiorkor	9,5	1,1	2,8	0,9	6,7	2,6
Marasmus	5,3	-	3,7	0,9	2,0	0,9
Rickets	1,1	-	-	-	2,0	1,7
Pellagra	1,1	-	-	-	1,3	5,1

BL = Border-line POS = Positive diagnosis

Lesotho's budget is a record

MASERU — Lesotho's Finance and Development Planning Minister, Mr E R Sekhonyana, has presented a record budget of R265 000 000 for 1981-82.

Describing the budget as a "confidence" one, he said it was 38% bigger last year's.

Mr Sekhonyana presented an additional development budget of R135 700 000 — 62,5% bigger than that of the previous year.

The major allocations in the Lesotho development budget are public works, 26,4%, agriculture, 15,8%, and transport and communication, 14,2%, Mr Sekhonyana said.

He also announced that sales tax would be introduced in Lesotho in January, and tax on agricultural land would be introduced next year. Basic tax of R6 would go up to R10.

TABLE III.

CISKEI WEIGHT AS A PERCENTAGE OF EXPECTED WEIGHT FOR AGE.*

Classification of malnutrition	6-23 months		2-3 years		7-8 years	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
'severe' <60%	2%	1%	1%	0%	4%	0%
'moderate' 60-74%	1%	5%	9%	7%	30%	22%
'mild' 75-89%	26%	25%	39%	39%	48%	53%
'normal' ≥90%	71%	69%	51%	54%	17%	25%

*Calculated in relation to Harvard 50th percentile.

TABLE IV

CISKEI: HEIGHT AS A PERCENTAGE OF EXPECTED HEIGHT FOR AGE*

Mean S D n	6-23 months		2-3 years		7-8 years	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Mean	96,7	93,9	92,8	92,8	92,8	92,8
S D	5,51	5,23	5,16	5,16	5,16	5,16
n	203	288	222	222	222	222

*Calculated in relation to Harvard 50th percentile

TABLE V

CISKEI: WEIGHT AS A PERCENTAGE OF EXPECTED WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT*

Mean S D n	6-23 months		2-3 years		7-8 years		Lactating mothers
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Mean	99,8	97,9	86,9	86,9	115	115	115
S D	13,5	13,8	8,7	8,7	21,6	21,6	21,6
n	203	288	222	222	96	96	96

*Calculated in relation to Harvard 50th percentile

The results obtained for serum albumin are given in Table VI. The mean albumin values varied from 4,00 g/dl for the youngest age group to 4,25 g/dl for the oldest. These are highly acceptable values for any population and from the age of 7 years there seems to be very little indication of biochemically detectable protein deficiency. In the 6-23 month old group a 12% incidence of low albumin values, according to the ICND standards (6) were found, with 7% for the 2-3 year olds. There is, therefore, corroborative biochemical evidence for clinical and anthropometric indications of protein deficiency in the younger age groups. These results strongly suggest that in the age group 7 to 8 years, protein deficiency plays a minor role. In the young age group the mean weight for height is very close to the ideal and decreases rapidly to 87% in the 7 to 8 year old group. Since, in the latter group, there is very little indication of protein deficiency, this finding could only be due to a lack of energy intake.

Arab aid for Lesotho's new airport

By NORMAN CHANDLER

ARAB states are to lend most of the money needed to build Lesotho's new international airport — just as they are to provide funds for new airports in Swaziland and Botswana.

According to official sources the R30-million project 15km south of Maseru will not have any South African backing

Most of the money, according to the African publication Courier, is coming from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, while the Oil Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) are collectively supplying funds totalling about R3-million

Also lending money is the African Development Bank (R7,7-million), Abu Dhabi (R600 000), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (R4,4-million), while Lesotho will provide R2,2-million

The new airport will replace the existing Maseru aerodrome. It will be used for inter-continental flights which will cut down Lesotho's dependence on South African Airways

Meanwhile, Swaziland's new R10-million international airport at Mpaka is still in the feasibility study stages

In Botswana no decisions have been taken over a R43-million contract for the building of a new international airport at Gaborone

Modern

The airport is likely to be one of the most modern in black Africa, and is seen as an important gateway to Southern Africa

It is hoped that the new airport will attract British Airways flights, Air Zimbabwe and the Mozambican airline, as well as the airlines of other African states

South African Airways uses the existing airport for its regular flights to the Botswana capital

It was reported last year that the Botswana contract had been the subject of speculation over which company would be granted the job — British and French groups were said to be interested in building the airport — but the Botswana Government was keen on giving the work to Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners (Botswana), a British-based organisation

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4 GENERAL NEWS

Rebel chief's secret return to Lesotho

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE exiled leader of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, has slipped back into Lesotho to co-ordinate personally the increasing armed resistance to Chief Leabua Jonathan's government

This was disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail by Mr Naleli Ntlama, a senior officer in the BCP's military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), at a secret meeting on the Lesotho border with South Africa

Mr Mokhehle's return from more than eight years of exile in Zambia is one of the most significant political developments in Lesotho since Chief Jonathan suspended the constitution and seized power unilaterally, when the results of the 1970 general election were pointing to a BCP victory

Mr Mokhehle and other BCP leaders fled the country in 1974 after an unsuccessful uprising against the government

Since 1970 the BCP has split into three factions — two external wings and an internal one which is in coalition with Chief Jonathan's government

A number of senior BCP officials have returned to Lesotho recently under an amnesty law

introduced last year and there had been speculation that Mr Mokhehle would do the same

The announcement that he has returned secretly to lead the resistance movement makes it doubtful if Chief Jonathan would grant him amnesty

The BCP leader's return is an indication of the control the LLA has over certain parts of the country. It is unlikely that Mr Mokhehle would have risked going home if there was any real danger of his being captured by government forces

Mr Ntlama said Mr Mokhehle was "with the army" at a secret hide-out and had returned to "lead the BCP and the LLA to victory over Jonathan's illegal regime"

He also disclosed that the LLA had stepped up its campaign against the authorities. Eleven bombs exploded in Maseru on March 11 at strategic installations and at the homes of senior government officials, including Chief Jonathan

An official announcement after the blasts said nine bombs had been exploded in an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the power lines between Lesotho and South Africa

On March 10, five members of the Police Mobile Unit (PMU) were killed when their

vehicle detonated a landmine between Phoku and Makhunoane in the Butha Buthe district. The incident was not announced officially by the government, Mr Ntlama said

He claimed that the bombings and attacks were a blow to the morale of the government and to Chief Jonathan's supporters

He attributed Chief Jonathan's recent moves towards a referendum on whether Lesotho should hold a general election to increasing pressure from Western diplomats concerned at the deteriorating security situation in the country.

"The people who are giving Jonathan aid and who have investments in Lesotho are worried about the state of affairs and they are pressing him to return to democracy," Mr Ntlama said

The BCP/LLA would not recognise the results of either a referendum or a general election held under Chief Jonathan's authority. It demanded his resignation and an all-party conference to restore the constitution

After this, elections could be held under the authority of either the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity or the Commonwealth, Mr Ntlama said

RDM

30/3/81

167

3/13/61
167
5/10/77

Lesotho election referendum

MASERU — Lesotho is to hold a referendum soon to determine whether the Basotho people are ready for a general election — the first since 1970

A motion announcing this was introduced in the Lesotho National Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Chief Jonathan told the assembly afterwards that his Government would now work out the details of how the referendum should be conducted

He said he had promised the Basotho people that he would consult them first before holding an election. This he proposed to do through the referendum.

Referring to a report in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday that the exiled leader of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, had "slipped back into the country," the Prime Minister said he rejected it as "a dream and figment of the imagination of the report and the person he had interviewed"

Mr Mokhehle fled Lesotho in 1974 — Sapa.

Contracts to aid Lesotho economy

SA Industrial Week 31/3/81 (167)

By Lynn Carlisle

CONTRACTS for several major projects have just been awarded in Lesotho where the Lesotho National Development Corporation is making an all-out effort to speed up economic and employment growth

Disclosing this to Industrial Week last week, Sam Montsi, managing director of the LNDC, listed this month's R10-million brewery contract won by Benco International contractors as the latest. It should be completed to go into production by June next year.

This precedes the acceptance of a R40-million tender from Acres International construction to start building an international airport near Maseru later this year.

"In a joint venture with the corporation, Wimpey International will build a

dam on an existing waterway outside Maseru on the way to TY. This is a R5-million contract," says Montsi

Kelvin Construction are presently involved with the LNDC in a R5.5-million shopping complex at Maseru where work is due for completion in July

"We are looking into the expansion of our new brick manufacturing complex due to the increasing demand for bricks here and in South Africa. This factory became operational only in June last year but already production has reached R12-million annually" says Montsi

Work will also begin soon on a major complex incorporating the Lesotho Bank while there are many much smaller projects taking place or in the pipeline, he says

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(but included in the occupation total), have been distributed in In other words, the people not included in the age distribution total, sample tabulation.
assumed to be distributed by age in the same way as is shown in the 02-05-04), which are higher, have been used and the difference is not coincide. The figures in the occupation survey (Report No. survey. The result is that figures of total population by area do areas, while those listing age distributions are based on a sample 1) The report listing occupations covers the whole population of the

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SOWETON
3/4/81

Lesotho court told of BCP coup plot

MASERU. — Supporters of Lesotho's opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) were first treated by witchcraft to protect them from harm when they tried to overthrow the government in May last year, a witness told the Lesotho High Court in Maseru yesterday.

A Seventh Day Adventist priest, the Rev Samuel Leloka, was giving evidence at the trial of 11 Basotho men charged with high treason

The men, all supporters of the BCP, are alleged to have conspired to overthrow the Lesotho

Government by force and to replace it with a government under leadership of the exiled BCP leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle

They were arrested in May last year after an attack on a police station in the Mafeteng district, where it is alleged they hoped to obtain arms and ammunition with which to overthrow the government. Two ruling Basotho National Party supporters were killed in the attack

Giving evidence as an accomplice before Mr Justice Francis Roone and an assessor, Chief Simolang Molapo, the Rev, Leloka said he was a BCP member. In May last year

he and three of the accused, including other BCP, attended a secret meeting in the Mafeteng district.

The leader of the group, a Mr Ralinaleni, who had since fled to South Africa, told them they had to support the BCP's plans to overthrow the Government.

All the men in the group were then treated by witchcraft, to protect them from harm in a fight that would "rage through the whole country and involve everybody in Lesotho."

A second similar meeting was held some time later and again a large group of men and women

were scarified during a witchcraft ceremony.

Mr Ralinaleni told them that six members of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the Basutoland Congress Party, had already arrived at Mafeteng for the "big fight" The men had been trained in Botswana.

The Rev Leloka said that when they left the meeting he cut all communication lines between the Seventh Day Adventist Church at Kolo and the Mission Station He then retained the group, who had meanwhile hijacked a bus to transport them and a quantity of bombs to Mafeteng

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

27.

adequate data systems, and a right understanding of the causes of ill health. It cannot be assumed that we do understand these causes:

'Difficulties arise because, often, we know relatively little about the production process whereby the final outputs are created. I do not ignore the difficulties involved in creating data and reporting systems to measure the achievement of limited and well-defined goals (for example reduction in the incidence of a particular disease). In no small measure our relative ignorance about health matters relates to the fact that our data systems are underdeveloped and - in terms of funds and personnel - undernourished. Far too often we simply do not have the analytical data we need for analytical purposes. These difficulties, however, are surmountable, and better reporting and data systems can be created. I refer instead to even greater problems associated with the measurement of outputs which are amorphous in concept, outputs such as 'higher levels of health' and which are contributed to by many factors (for example, housing, income, nutrition, environment, medical care of all kinds), factors whose relative contribution may differ for different persons and whose relative contribution is largely unknown'. (25)

Often we are uncertain what we mean by 'health', whether it is meaningful, for example, to prolong life in all circumstances or whether there is a place for death in our conception of what is 'healthy'. Perhaps the limitation of our epidemiological criteria is also seen in the growing concern for providing care within special institutions in the health service where no cure is possible (e.g. for the mentally ill, the retarded and the dying). A reallocation of resources from curing to caring may be a necessary corollary of the recognized principle of not subordinating the quality of life to the quantity.

28.

25. R. Fein, (1971) 'On Measuring Economic Benefits of Health Programmes' in Medical History and Medical Care, ed. G. McLachlan and F. McKeown (Papers presented to a symposium in London in 1970).

(b) Major assumptions used are that domestic Africans may migrate from region-type to region-type but not in and out of South Africa as a whole while foreign Africans may migrate from outside the country to a particular region-type and back again, but not between region-types

(c) and (d) apply to domestic (South African born) Africans

(c) The proportions of men and women in the metropolitan areas have dropped period 1960-1980. The proportion of men and women in the other urban

Witchcraft was used, court told

MASERU — Supporters of Lesotho's opposition Basutoland Congress Party were treated by witchcraft to protect them from harm before they tried to overthrow the government in May last year, a witness told the Lesotho High Court in Maseru yesterday.

A Seventh Day Adventist priest, the Reverend Samuel Leloka, was giving evidence at the trial of 11 Basotho men charged with high treason

The men, all supporters of the BCP, are alleged to have conspired to overthrow the Lesotho Government by force and to replace it with a government under leadership of the exiled BCP leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

They were arrested in May last year after an attack on a police station in the Mafeteng district, where it is alleged they hoped to obtain arms and ammunition with which to overthrow the government. Two ruling Basotho National Party supporters were killed in the attack

Giving evidence as an accomplice, the Rev

Leloka said he was a BCP member. In May last year he and three of the accused, attended a secret meeting in the Mafeteng district

The leader of the group, a Mr Ralinaleni, who had since fled to South Africa, told them they had to support the BCP's plans to overthrow the government.

All the men in the group were then scarified or treated by witchcraft, to protect them from harm in a fight

Mr Ralinaleni also told them that six members of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the Basutoland Congress Party, had arrived at Mafeteng. They had been trained in Botswana

The Rev Leloka said that when they left the meeting he cut all communication lines between the Seventh Day Adventist Church at Kolo and the mission station. He then rejoined members of the group who had hijacked a bus to transport them and a quantity of bombs to Mafeteng. The hearing continues — SAPA

immigration into the homelands in all age groups for women and men (except those

in the 15 - 24 age groups, at the end of the two periods).

(e) Within the context of a secular decline, the pattern of foreign male

immigration/emigration to South Africa is similar to the pattern to domestic

while it may involve no physical change, changes their status to a greater or lesser degree.

The populations in each region-type are connected by birth, death and migration rates. Birth and death rates will be taken from other investigations; migration will be estimated in the course of this study. If one were to assume that birth, death and migration rates would remain constant indefinitely at their 1975 - 1980 levels, it is possible to show that there would ultimately be a stable distribution of population between ages, sexes and region-types, i.e. that the proportion of population in each cell of the distribution would remain constant while the total population grows at a constant rate. The properties of this distribution will be discussed, even though it should be made clear that one is working in the realm of counterfactuals here: birth, death and migration rates will certainly change in the coming years, (the former two fairly slowly). The reason these properties are of interest is that they display clearly the tendencies in present migration patterns (given birth and death rates); to the extent that the continued operation of these tendencies give rise to an absurd population distribution, a re-adjustment of African population movement patterns must be expected in the coming decades.

REVIEW OF EARLIER WORK: PROFESSOR NATTRASS'S ESTIMATES OF MIGRANCY AND MIGRATION

In two works, *The Migrant Labour System and South African Economic Development 1936 - 1970* (Nattrass, 1976) and *Migration Flows in and out of capitalist agriculture* (Nattrass, 1977), Nattrass has pioneered quantitative estimates of the extent of African migration in South Africa. Central to her approach is a distinction between temporary and permanent migrants, temporary migrants being 'those men' [sic] who leave their families behind,

RDP 4/4/86 (167)

Lesotho Opposition in protest walkout

MASERU — Members of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party in the Lesotho National Assembly in Maseru yesterday walked out of the assembly in protest against a decision by the Speaker of the House, Mr J T Kolane, to rule their leader's motion on the 'election issue' out of order.

The ruling came after the Opposition leader, Mr M G Mokoane, had called for the

Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan to hold an inter-party conference to prepare for elections.

Mr Kolane ruled that Mr Mokoane's motion was out of order because the House had approved a motion by the Prime Minister on a national referendum to determine whether the people were ready for an election.

The opposition then walked out — Sapa

AP/TA

as a specialist in diseases of the liver, can give to an audience like this one. The Xhosa word for liver is Isibindi, 'he has a liver' - is Unesibindi; Unesibindi is said of those who have courage. It takes courage to change the emphasis of medical care from cure to prevention, and it takes even more courage to eliminate inequalities of health care especially when these may be influenced by ideology. Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express the wish that all those involved in our health services should qualify for the term UNESIBINDI.

RDM 4/4/81 (167)

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.....

identify and solve problems and a problem orientation. I will de-emphasize the role of the super-specialist and emphasize the role of the generalist, thus hopefully, checking the tendency towards super-specialisation.

Mr. Chairman, recently when I looked over my slides with all the wise ideas which I borrowed from the literature available, I was reminded of a feeling of ambivalence which I experienced when I visited the Jefferson Memorial in Washington DC, and realised that the beautiful writings on the wall of the monument which listed the rights of the individual were written by a man who kept slaves!

I believe in what I have told you about the importance of political social and economic factors in health, and I am proud to be a member of the staff of U.C.T. and G.S.H., yet, I live in a country where political and social privileges are limited to one sector of the population. Where the "Have's" and the "Have not's" are distinguished on the basis of the activity of the melanocytes in their skin. I work in a hospital where few, if any, of the doctors believe that they discriminate between one patient or another, but where we can never prove this objectively to ourselves, our students or our patients, until these patients lie side by side in the same ward. I work in a hospital where, contrary to what has been published in the press, most doctors are satisfied with their salaries but are deeply disturbed by the fact that similarly qualified colleagues earn less than they do. I work in a health care system where those in charge have publicly expressed fine ideals for the health of the individual but where the already limited funds are being used to duplicate equipment and resources for ideological reasons. None of these activities in which I am engaged can be said to improve health.

Mr. Chairman, I also work in a University where many academics including myself, wake up too late, and criticize actions when they could possibly have used their influence to prevent these, but didn't because they believe politics should be kept out of medicine. This despite the fact, that health development is "a political and social process".

Mr. Chairman, I have been greatly concerned about what message, I,

Maseru church in education clash with Govt

RDM 7/4/81

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Each regional committee was responsible for its own environs as regards cleanliness, social relations, housing and health problems. An ad hoc subcommittee of BABS called Betha' Aid was formed with a view to helping older citizens with their particular problems. Part of this programme was a weekly meeting or a get-together for handwork or other activities. This group also used to help with the "servicing" of a group of...

Southern Africa Bureau
MASERU — The synod of the Lesotho Evangelical Church and Ministry of Education are at loggerheads over matters of administration at the Thabeng High School at Morija

The Permanent Secretary for Education, Mr Z A Matsema, gave instructions last week after a group of students marched on his office to voice grievances over administration at the school

One such grievance was over the reinstating of 29 Form IV pupils who were expelled earlier in the year after being involved in rioting at the school, when property was damaged, school staff injured and several buildings set alight

Mr Matsema gave a directive that the school be opened immediately and those student re-admitted not later than April

He set up a commission of inquiry consisting of Mr V Bam, of the National University, Mr A M R Ramolefe, an advocate in the Department of Justice, and Mr G J Molapo

The Rev G L Seboola, president of the Synod of the Evangelical Church, sent a letter to Mr Matsema at the weekend telling him that such authority over matters of administration at the school was vested in the synod of the church and not in the Education Department in terms of an education law dated February 19, 1977.

The president went on to say that any action to be taken will only come after the synod executive has discussed the matter with the principal and staff at Thabeng. The synod has, up to now, had full confidence in the principal and staff of the Thabeng High School and must resolve the matter with them.

All members were given a lapel badge carrying the St. Johns emblem. They were supplied with copies of Newsletter No. 1 which they were to distribute on a house to house basis. Space was left on the newsletter where relevant auxiliary could stamp her own name and address. The newsletter advised of the formation of the service as well as the name and address of the nearest auxiliary to whom enquiries about health problems could be directed. It also informed that the auxiliary would be building up a library of booklets and pamphlets on health subjects and that these could be borrowed or retained permanently if supplies warranted distribution. On delivering newsletter auxiliary would/...

would note name and address of recipient together with any comments which would include information about health problems that family would like to know about as well as type of booklet they would like to receive. Auxiliary would note any major health problems in the home eg. presence of mentally retarded child, senile parents or crippled or disabled persons.

Each auxiliary was given a supply of booklets which were printed by the Lay Publication Section of the S.A. Medical Association. At the onset these would be on loan only and auxiliary would note name of recipient, date on which booklet was taken out and date that it was returned. The first series of booklets issued were: You and Your Teeth; You and Your Skin; You and Your Marriage; as well as Feeding Your Family.

The most important part of equipment however, was to be the Directory of the Cape Peninsula Community Health and Welfare Services. This book details organizations that deal with the blind, the deaf, the aged, adoption, alcoholism, cancer, cerebral palsy, marriage guidance, epilepsy, health services, etc. This would enable auxiliary to refer enquirer to appropriate agency. While the system was still in its infancy, the auxiliary could verify the correctness of her action with the Social Worker or medical officer at the Day Hospital.

Visits to the major important and most often used agencies would be arranged so that first-hand knowledge of procedure and type of case catered for could be gained. The auxiliary would also gain personal acquaintance of the staff of these agencies. As a service to these agencies the auxiliary could be used to trace defaulters and remind them of appointments at particular agencies and encourage them to keep said appointment.

The use of individual counseling as a health education method may occur as a primary or as a secondary function of a professional service, it is far less available than its adjunctive role. Individual counseling when done by a trained individual avoids the problems of anonymity and mere advice-giving. Generally the advantage of this method lies in the fact/...

the following quotation occurs:

"That suffering also
 which I showed to thee and the rest
 in the dance,
 I will that it be called a mystery".
 ("Hymn of Jesus", Acts of St. John)

Lesotho to woo SA-based German industry

22/4/81 (167)

Some of the...
 the managing director of the LNDC, Mr Sam Montsi
 The spokesman said the LNDC aimed to step up its "aggressive investment promotion campaign" to German investors this year and the campaign would be taken to West Germany next month

MASERU - An eight-man investment promotion mission from the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) will visit Johannesburg on Thursday for investment talks with South African-based German companies

A spokesman for the LNDC said in Maseru that the Johannesburg investment talks had been arranged in collaboration with the Southern Africa-German Chamber of Trade and Industry and that 200 South African-based German companies have been invited to the talks

A top level mission led by the Minister of Commerce and Industry and chairman of the LNDC, Mr M V Molapo, will visit West Germany in May to woo potential German investors to establish manufacturing plants in Lesotho - Sapa

The mission will be led by
 the world are spoken of as the dance
 ming sound through matter, thereby
 some of this life giving and
 ed sessions but I have not plumbed
 pite man in touch with archaic
 rates the progress towards health
 le on the whole have a great
 eastern culture. For the black
 lapsed - "all the Gods are not

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RPM 25/4/81

(167) 43

Germans on aid trip to Lesotho

By MIKE PITSO
Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU — A West German aid delegation arrived in Maseru yesterday for talks with the Lesotho Government.

The members of the delegation are Dr E Aust and Mr R von Collenberg.

During their two-week stay, they will evaluate the German aid to Lesotho and discuss with senior Lesotho Government officials, further German aid to Lesotho — recently identified as one of the major economic aids to Lesotho by the Lesotho Minister of Finance, Mr E R Sekhonyana, in his budget speech.

They later go to Maputo in

Mozambique

Yesterday, Dr Aust said Lesotho was one of the developing countries which enjoyed a preferential position for German aid. He said Germany would give more economic aid to Lesotho in order to reduce its dependence, without harming its economic ties, with its neighbours.

Dr Aust said his government had a keen interest in water infrastructure, transport and other communications. He said his government was involved in the multi-million rand earth satellite station due to be built next to Maseru shortly.

Also the building of the water supply project in six major

towns of Lesotho. He said his government would give more financial aid to Lesotho for the building of roads in the Maluti Mountains in order to improve the internal communications' system in Lesotho.

He said the German aid was given to developing countries without strings attached.

(vi) Encouragement should be given to efforts to train clinical pharmacologists, who, apart from their essential undergraduate and postgraduate teaching functions, can play an important role in decision-making as to drug therapy, and pharmaceutical coding, as well as in the activities of drug regulatory authorities. Moreover, the incorporation of appropriately trained, clinically orientated pharmacists into the health team should be actively encouraged.

It is hoped that the authorities, who have recently committed themselves to improvement of the planning, coordination and rationalisation of health services in South Africa (25) will give support to approaches along these lines.

Khaketla throws down gauntlet

MASERU — The Secretary-General of Lesotho's Opposition Maramatlou Freedom Party, Mr B M Khaketla, says the people of Lesotho want a general election to enable them to elect a popular government

Referring to a referendum, proposed by Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, to determine whether the people of Lesotho were ready for an election, Mr Khaketla said the people wanted a general election and not a referendum

In a statement in Maseru yesterday he challenged Chief Leabua saying "By all means hold a general election and be thrown out of power, but give the people the assurance that you will step down gracefully and not declare another emergency and cling to power by force

"If the people want a general election, as I am certain they will if they are not subjected to intimidation and threats of arrest, then the country would mount an election which would cost the taxpayers a lot more money"

Mr Khaketla said there was a strong feeling among the people of Lesotho that the election would be rigged so that Chief Jonathan would appear to the international community as having been elected by popular vote

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RDM 4/5/81 (167)

Photo 'proves' rebel chief's return

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

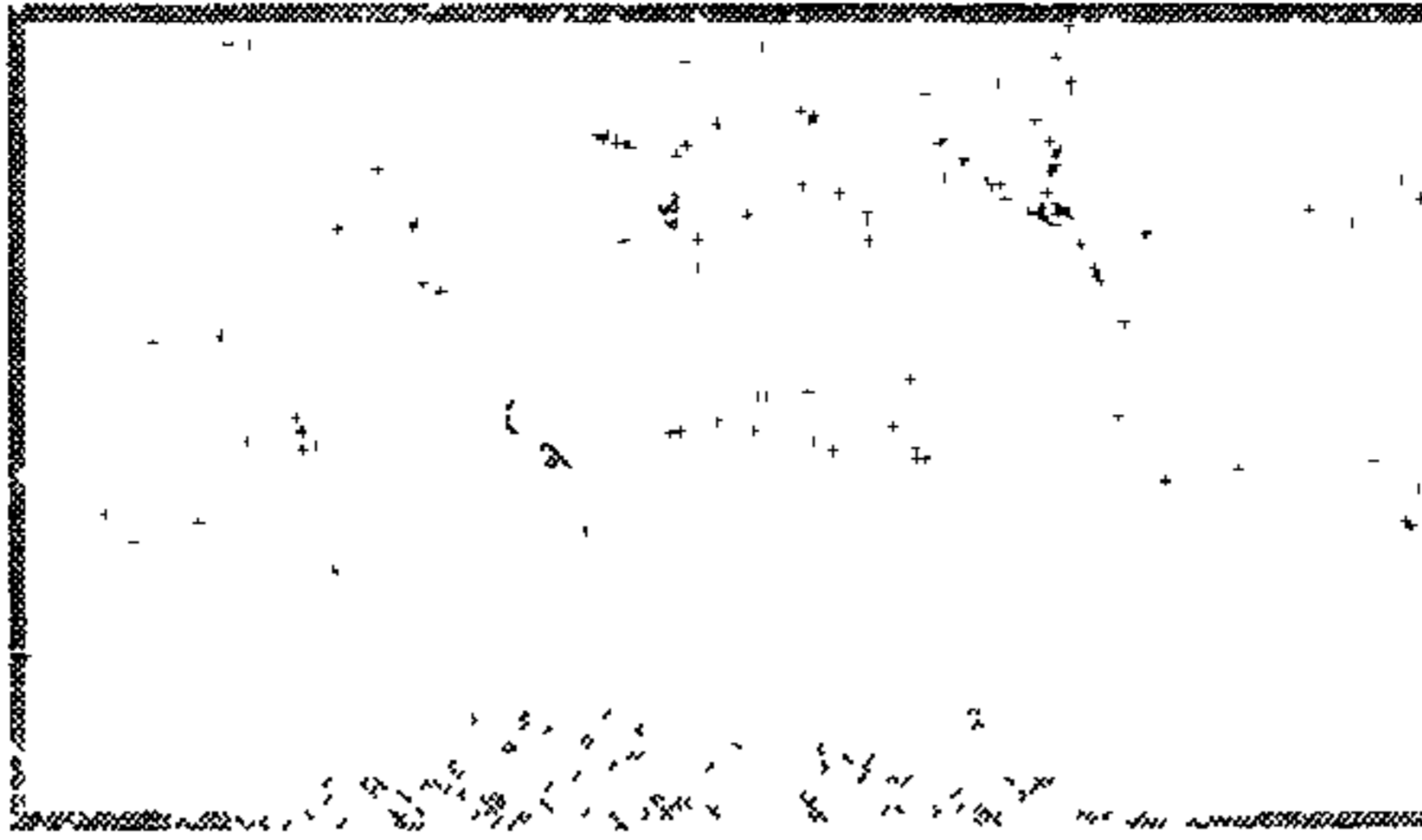
THE underground Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) has sent the Rand Daily Mail a photograph "proving" that the exiled opposition leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, has returned to Lesotho to head the armed struggle against the regime of Chief Leabua Jonathan.

The photograph shows Mr Mokhehle — or someone who looks very like him — examining what appears to be an AK-47 rifle in the presence of several men, at least one of whom is armed with a rifle.

It was sent to the 'Mail' after a secret meeting between a 'Mail' reporter and a senior officer of the LLA, Mr Naleli Ntlama, on Lesotho's border with South Africa.

At this meeting Mr Ntlama claimed that Mr Mokhehle, who has been in exile since 1974, had returned to direct the resistance against Chief Jonathan's administration. He undertook to send a photograph to "prove" his claim.

The photograph is attached to a sheet of paper on which is



A picture sent to the "Mail" of rebel chief Mr Ntsu Mokhehle (centre, wearing glasses).

typed a message exhorting the Basotho to "stand up and work together to regain our liberty and freedom". The message is purportedly from Mr Mokhehle, whose typed name — but not his signature — appears on it.

The Lesotho Minister of Information, Mr K T Rakhetla, said at the weekend "It is very difficult to say where Mr

Mokhehle is, but we very much doubt that he is in Lesotho. Our police patrol the mountains regularly and whenever the rebels attack they (rebels) flee back across the border."

Mr Mokhehle has spent most of his exile in Lusaka, and, until recently, officials close to the Lesotho Government insisted he was still there.

But in an interview at the weekend Mr Rakhetla implicitly conceded Mr Mokhehle was no longer in Zambia. "We suspect he is somewhere in Eastern Europe for medical treatment. He is not a healthy man and has very poor eyesight," he said.

Commenting on the photograph he said "It could have been taken in Libya, Uganda or Tanzania. It is well known that Mokhehle men received training with the Pan-Africanist Congress recruits in these countries."

After the details had been described to him, Mr Rakhetla recalled that similar pamphlets were found at the scene of an explosion outside the Maseru home of a Lesotho lawyer who had appeared for two African National Congress refugees in a trial in Lesotho.

Of the Ficksburg postmark on the envelope containing the photograph, Mr Rakhetla said "It intensifies our suspicions that the LLA operates from South Africa. Captured rebels have identified Ficksburg as a springboard for attacks."

Argus 7/5/81

Terror raid

(84) (67)

— 3 arrests

in Lesotho

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Three alleged ANC terrorists have been arrested by Lesotho police following last month's attack on a Durban power station

A statement released today by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, says the Lesotho authorities have also taken possession of automatic weapons, handgrenades and ammunition.

Mr le Grange said the three were Mr Lunga Victor Khayiyana, Mr Vileki-

sizwe Collin Khumalo, and Mr Mabote Bennet Salomane

All had left South Africa and received training as terrorists

Two were wanted in South Africa in connection with other terrorist incidents, he said

The three allegedly fled to Lesotho immediately after the Durban blast

The South African police are trying to negotiate with the Lesotho authorities for their extradition

CT 2/5/81
Durban blast: 3
arrests in Lesotho

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Lesotho police had arrested three African National Congress men suspected of blowing up a Durban electrical sub-station last month, South Africa's Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange, announced yesterday.

But informed sources said in Pretoria yesterday that South Africa did not have an extradition treaty with Lesotho and the chances of the men being returned to face trial in South Africa were slight.

Mr Le Grange said the three had fled to Lesotho in the wake of the Durban sub-station explosion and had been arrested on April 20 in Lesotho after they had abandoned their getaway car and crossed the border on foot near Sam Pass.

They had given false names to the Lesotho police but their real names were Lunga Victor Khaviyana, Vikelisizwe Collin Khumalo and Mabote Bennet Salomane, Mr Le Grange said.

The Lesotho Minister of Information, Mr K T Rakhetla, was at a cabinet meeting last night and not available for comment but unofficial sources reported that three black South Africans who had crossed the border were in custody in Lesotho.

Mr Le Grange gave these biographical details on the three suspected saboteurs.

○ Mr Khaviyana left South Africa in 1979. He was trained in Angola and was then chosen as a member of the "Solomon Mahlangu sabotage group". He was responsible for the grenade attack on Lieutenant Magezi Ngobeni's home in Ermelo in 1979 and participated in the attack on the Sasol plant at Secunda last June.

○ Mr Khumalo left South Africa in 1975 and was trained in the Soviet Union. He was an instructor to ANC recruits in Angola in 1980 and travelled to Maputo in Mozambique where he was appointed to the Mahlangu group.

○ Mr Salomane left South Africa in 1976 and underwent military training in Angola. He was transferred to Maputo and was responsible for the planting of explosives at the Fluor Company in Springs last year.

Sources in Pretoria anticipated that the three would be charged in a Lesotho Court with illegal possession of arms.

They are said to have been in possession of three rifles, three Tokarev pistols, two hand grenades and ammunition when the Lesotho police arrested them.

Asylum for sabotage suspects?

Argus
8/5/81
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S/11/11

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU — The three ANC men suspected of blowing up a Durban sub-station last month, and arrested in Lesotho for illegal entry and illegal possession of arms, are likely to be fined in court pending the granting of temporary asylum in Lesotho.

The men are to be charged in the Mokhotlong magistrate's court.

According to sources close to the Lesotho Government the men will probably be granted temporary

asylum until being transported back to Maputo where they will be given full refugee status.

The suspected saboteurs fled to Lesotho in the wake of the Durban sub-station blast and were arrested in Lesotho on April 20. They have been identified as Mr Lunga Khayiyana, Mr Vikelisiswe Khumalo and Mr Mabote Salomane.

The Lesotho Government has refused to comment on the arrest of the three and Lesotho's radio service has not mentioned anything about them.

SECRET
8/5/81 (167)

ANC men arrested

LESOTHO police have arrested and are holding three alleged guerillas of the African National Congress believed to have been responsible for the sabotage last month of a sub-power station on the Durban South Coast.

Announcing this in a statement in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said the arrested men were found in possession of three rifles, three Tokarev pistols, two hand-grenades, and a quantity of ammunition.

Mr le Grange said the guerillas fled immediately after sabotaging the sub-station on the night of April 20, making for the Lesotho border by car.

The car was left near Sani Pass and the men then crossed the border on foot. Lesotho police arrested them the same day.

It was known that the three men had furnished the Lesotho police with the following false names: Jonathan Sibusiso Mago-me, Enock Shabalala and Zesakhele Ambrose Muntu.

Their real identities, the statement said, were in

fact Lunga Victor Khayiyana, Vikelisizwe Collin Khumalo and Mabote Bennet Salomane.

Describing the activities of the men, Mr le Grange said Khayiyana had left South Africa, for military training in Angola in 1979. Afterwards, he was chosen for the so-called "Solomon Mahlangu Sabotage Group" and was sent to Maputo.

He entered the Republic on various occasions and was responsible, among other things, for the attack on the house of police Lieutenant Ngoebeni in Ermelo on November 9, 1979, in which the lieutenants' children suffered serious injuries.

Khayiyana was also involved in the sabotage attack at Secunda on June 1, 1980.

Khumalo left the Republic in 1975 and during 1976 had undergone military training in Russia. Afterwards he was sent to Angola where he trained ANC recruits in military tactics. In 1980 he was sent to Maputo where he was also appointed a member of the "Solomon Mahlangu Sabotage Group".

Salomane left the Republic during 1976 and had undergone military training in Angola. In 1979 he was sent to Maputo. On June 1, last year, he planted three explosive devices at the offices of the Fluor Company in Springs, Mr le Grange said. — Sapa

Lesotho police are holding 3 ANC terrorists

Own Correspondent

Three alleged ANC terrorists have been arrested by the Lesotho police following last month's attack on a Durban power station.

According to a statement released in Pretoria today by Mr Louis le Grange, South African Minister of Police, the Lesotho authorities have also taken possession of automatic weapons, handgrenades and ammunition.

Mr le Grange said the names of the three men were Lunga Victor Khayiyana, Vikelisizwe Collin Khumalo, and Bennet Salomane.

According to Mr le Grange all three had fled South Africa and received training as terrorists. Two are wanted in South Africa in connection with allegations of terrorism involving other incidents.

According to Mr le Grange the three men fled immediately after the Durban blast to the Lesotho border in a vehicle. It was abandoned near the Sami Pass and the three men fled into Lesotho on foot.

They were arrested by Lesotho police the same day and three AK machine guns, three Tokares pistol, two handgrenades and a quantity of ammunition were found in their possession.

According to Mr le Grange Mr Khayiyana and

South Africa in 1979 and was trained in Angola. He was chosen as a member of the Solomon Mahlangu sabotage group sent to Managua and returned to South Africa a number of times allegedly to participate in acts of terrorism.

Mr V. Grange

legedly also a member of the Manlangu group. He left South Africa in 1975, and received military training in Russia during 1976.

He was then sent to Angola where he joined ANC recruits in military training.

Mr. Salomane allegedly

left South Africa during 1976 and received military training in Angola.

The SAP is apparently trying to negotiate with the Lesotho authorities for the extradition of the three men.

© The Solomon Mahlangu sabotage group is named after the man executed in 1979 for his part in the Goch Street area attack in which two men were killed.

Lesotho may be air link to Europe

SIPAK 14/5/81
167

By Richard Paris

Lesotho could become a new route to Europe by 1984 with long-haul budget flights operating from the R47 million Maseru International Airport according to a senior Cabinet Minister in the mountain kingdom.

The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Mooki Molapo, explained that the purpose of building the new airport was not merely to provide a runway for larger aircraft within southern Africa, but for direct overseas links as well.

"We do realise, of course that a jumbo jet airport in our country could not be justified if it was purely for the residents of Lesotho. So we are looking at ways of attracting services currently not available in South Africa," he said.

The Minister confirmed construction of the new airport would begin in October using loans from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and the African Development Bank. It is scheduled for completion in 1984.

Mr Molapo, who was formerly Lesotho's Ambassador to the United Nations, said his government would probably establish an industrial zone next to the airport site to encourage commercial investment.

Speaking about relations with South Africa,

the Minister said the kingdom had reconciled itself to the fact that instability in South Africa would create serious problems for Lesotho.

"Lesotho will become more closely involved with South Africa in the promotion of tourism as we have decided to join the Southern Africa Regional Tourism Council (SARTOC) from next month. At present the only members are South Africa, Swaziland and Malawi."

"Through SARTOC, we should be able to promote better local and overseas tourism. I have had meetings with the Minister of Commerce, Trade, Industry and Tourism, Dr de Villiers, and he has agreed to support us," he said.

The Minister said while Lesotho might seem underdeveloped, it was important to remember that apart from a 16 km stretch of tarred road linking Maseru with South Africa, nothing had been done to open up the country in 96 years of British rule.

Today Maseru boasted three luxury hotels and other smaller ones with lodges in several mountain areas, an excellent internal air service which operated at a profit and R200 million worth of road building projects which were well under way thanks to German and American aid.

UN grant
RDM 22/5/81
to Lesotho
housing (167)

MASERU — The United Nations' Capital Development Fund has earmarked R2,4-million for the development of low cost housing in Lesotho, the managing director of Lesotho's Low Cost Housing Company, Mr Gabriel Mphakalasi, announced yesterday

He said the money would be used towards the construction of low cost homes in Maseru, Mafeteng and Teyateyaneng

An American business management and urban planning consultant, Mr Lawrence Salmen, has just completed a three-week visit to Lesotho to appraise the housing company's production division for the United Nations CDF — Sapa

RDY 22/5/81
Durban
blast. 3
for trial

'Mail' Africa Bureau

THREE suspected African National Congress saboteurs are expected to stand trial in Maseru early next month on charges of illegal possession of firearms

The trio was arrested last month in Lesotho after allegedly blowing up an electrical sub-power station in Durban

A spokesman for the Lesotho Government said yesterday the men had been transferred to Maseru from a police station near Sam Pass, where they had been detained

They would be tried in the capital, probably early next month, although no date had been set

The three were identified earlier this month by the South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange as Mr Lunga Victor Khayiyana, Mr Vikelisizwe Collin Khumalo and Mr Mabote Bennet Salomane

South Africa does not have an extradition treaty with Lesotho and it is unlikely the men will be handed to South African authorities after their trial

In February two ANC members who fled to Lesotho from South Africa were convicted of illegal possession of firearms and fined. They later left Lesotho for Mozambique

Observers believe the men now in custody in Maseru will if convicted also be fined and allowed to leave the country

Information obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

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- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Aftand by Afrikaans-sprekerdes: Verdere Toeliggting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

Extradition of suspects: Govt assures lawyer

DURBAN - The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange has assured a Durban lawyer that every effort was being made to extradite the three men suspected of sabotaging the electrical sub-station in Mobezi, near Durban, last month.

Mr Martin Louw said the Minister had also informed him that the men were still in custody in Lesotho and that the Government was following the "correct procedure" in trying to secure their extradition.

Mr Le Grange's reply is contained in a telegram to Mr Louw following Mr Louw's earlier request to the Minister, the Minister of Justice Mr H J Coetsee, and the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, outlining the urgency of apprehending the suspects. Mr Botha has not replied yet, but the Department of Justice has "noted the contents" of his telegram.

In his telegram, Mr Louw pointed out that "the three ANC terrorists officially stated to be in the custody of the Lesotho authorities are not political refugees and were therefore in no way entitled to asylum".

The telegram also said "The South African Government will be failing grievously in its duty unless it effectively insists on their due return to stand trial".

"The absence of an extradition treaty is merely a technical smokescreen and cannot be meekly allowed to obstruct the paramount demands of justice".

He suggested that the Government had economic and other means to ensure cooperation with the Lesotho authorities in negotiating the release of the men to stand trial in South Africa.

"A total onslaught demands nothing less than total appropriate response lest our credibility becomes a mockery for the world to ridicule," Mr Louw said - Sapa

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Lesotho mum on Pik visit

MASERU — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha arrived in Maseru yesterday for talks with the Lesotho Government.

He was met at Leabaha Jonathan Airport by his Lesotho counterpart, Mr C D Molapo.

Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has declined to state the purpose of Mr Botha's visit.

However, sources close to the Lesotho Government believe the talks will concern the proposed multi-million rand Highland Water Scheme to sell water to South Africa — Sapa

Lesotho Govt warns refugees

Sta
3/6/81
167

MASERU—The Lesotho Government yesterday sounded a strong warning to South African political refugees living in the country that stern action would be taken against them if they misbehaved

The warning follows the conviction of a refugee for unlawful possession of dagga and of another for unlawful possession of a firearm.

It was stated that not all refugees from South Africa were genuine and some were in fact criminal fugitives. — Sapa.

* * * *

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

2. cont.....

COURTS
Lesotho fears for safety of ANC men

Sta 23/6/81 (167)

The Star's African News Service

MASERU — Three members of the ANC — accused earlier this year of blowing up a Durban sub station — appeared briefly in the Lesotho High Court, Maseru, yesterday

The three, Mr Jonathan Magome, Mr Ambrose Si-

zakoto and Mr Mbuso Shabalala, were named by South Africa's Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange, as being responsible for the blast which destroyed a Durban sub station in April.

Their appearance in court follows their arrest in Lesotho shortly after the blast. They were

arrested for illegally entering Lesotho and also for illegal possession of arms and ammunition

Their appearance followed an application by the Director of Public Prosecutions for the trial to take place in Maseru and not at their place of arrest — Makhotlong.

According to papers be-

fore Mr Acting Chief Justice Peter Mofokeng, the State believed the hearing should be held in Maseru to ensure the safety of the three men Maseru had security facilities that were not available at Makhotlong.

The judge granted the application and the trial will be heard in Maseru at a date yet to be set

The majority of people in Third World rural areas are too poor to support co-operatives. C.B. Lamb's work on Kenyan coffee growers shows that 75% of farmers in the area did not even grow enough coffee to make membership worth their while.³⁵

In Herschel there are eight agricultural co-operatives (initiated by government extension officers). I discuss the one at Igusha, which is a fairly typical one. It costs each member R20-00 to join and then R5-00 subscription a year. Co-operative members and the extension officer estimated that 70% of "farmers" spend R11-20 a year on agriculture. In this area

Lesotho hotel bomb blast

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — A bomb exploded at the Holiday Inn in Maseru causing slight damage, police in the Lesotho capital announced yesterday. Two other bombs were discovered and defused.

The Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) — the military wing of the opposition Basotho Congress Party (BCP) — is believed by observers to have been responsible for the blast on Wednesday night.

ploughing by tractor costs R10-00. In people use their own seed. If people would spend R5-00 a year figure, however, members would through the co-operative (i.e. the bulk-buying discount). Offers are far greater than the bene

The co-operative started in 1971. Now there are only 22 and no more. The extension officer says that members are withdrawing because the co-operative does not fulfil the promised functions. These were:

- (a) there would be a tractor
- (b) the co-operative would buy seeds and medicines at low prices
- (c) the co-operative would plough for the poor on a delayed payment system

The secretary of the co-operative says that people are not joining because they are too poor.

the necessity of diversifying ones activities applies not only to project members, but to all poor would-be entrepreneurs.

I came across many migrants and people from white farms who aimed to make their living locally. These people generally had very little or no capital. Those from white farms wanted to give their families places to stay, while they got better-paying jobs on the mines, but then found they could not change their endorced job category. Common activities they are engaged in are brickmaking, building houses on order, tin-trunk making, tailoring and farming (where they have land and stock).

In the situation where lack of transport and marketing channels inhibits people from being able to sell outside their villages, and the villagers' buying power is limited by extreme poverty³⁴, entrepreneurs struggle to get enough work.

Thus they try to combine various of the activities I mention above, so as to have a wider marketing scope. Even so, many have a very precarious existence and if another entrepreneur sets up in the area, the delicate balance is disturbed and they may both be forced to migrancy.

6.2.1.1.3 Non-viable co-operatives

I discussed the pattern in the dairies where the members' stock of capital (here cows) is too small to generate a profit which will cover the members' share towards the costs of the communal services provided by the co-operative. This leads to members dropping out and thus the costs are divided amongst fewer people and so the situation gets worse.

SAPA sent me to kill exile, says bomb blast accused

MASERU — A man charged with placing a bomb under a South African refugee's car, wrecking the car and damaging the refugee's house, has told the Maseru Magistrate's Court that he had been sent by a member of the South African Police to kill the owner.

The car belonging to Mr Thembisile Hani, a member of the banned African National Congress, was wrecked and his house extensively damaged in a Maseru township in June last year, the court heard yesterday.

Mr Tunelo Ramotata, former secretary general of the

opposition United Democratic Party is charged with attempted murder before Mr J. T. Mophoto.

Alternatively, he is charged with malicious damage to property in that he unlawfully and intentionally damaged Mr Hani's house and car at Dithabangong by placing an explosive device under the car on June 11 last year.

He is also charged with contravening the Internal Security Act by unlawful possession of a pistol and ammunition.

Mr Ramotata has pleaded not guilty to all the charges, and has been refused bail.

An investigating officer of the Mobile Police Unit, Mr J. T. Molapo, told the court he found Mr Hani's vehicle extensively damaged. Metal fragments were scattered about the scene of the explosion.

The bomb had gouged a big hole in the ground and tipped off the roof of the house.

Mr Ramotata, who was injured in the blast, told the court in earlier evidence that he had been sent by a Mr Khona of the South African Police to kill Mr Hani.

The hearing was adjourned until July 24 — Sapa

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III: No award

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C W von Doring

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

Court told of bombing

South
2/7/81
67

MASERU — The car of a South African refugee and member of the banned African National Congress was wrecked and his house extensively damaged in a Maseru township in June last year, the Maseru Magistrate's Court was told yesterday.

An investigating officer of the Mobile Police Unit Mr L T Molapo, was giving evidence before Mr E T Mophethe in a case in which Mr Tumelo Ramotala, former Secretary-General of the opposition United Democratic Party, is charged with attempted murder.

MALICIOUS

Alternatively, he is charged with malicious damage to property in that he unlawfully and intentionally damaged Mr Thembisile Hani's house and car at Dithabaneng by placing a bomb or explosive device under the car on June 11 last year.

He is also charged with contravening the Internal Security Act by unlawful possession of a pistol and ammunition on that date.

Mr Ramotala has pleaded not guilty to all the charges, and has been refused bail.

Mr Molapo told the court he had visited the scene of the incident shortly afterwards and found Mr Hani's vehicle extensively damaged. Metal fragments were scattered everywhere.

GOUGED

The bomb had gouged a big hole in the ground and ripped off the roof of the house. It had been a gelignite-type bomb and had weighed from a quarter to half-a-kilogram.

Mr Ramotala, who was injured in the blast, told the court in earlier evidence that he had been sent by a Mr Khoza of the South African Police to kill Mr Hani.

The hearing was adjourned until July 24 — Sapa

GENE

ANC case postponed

MASERU — The trial in which three members of the banned African National Congress are charged with unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition was postponed in the Maseru Magistrate's Court yesterday to July 28

The three men, Mr Jonathan Makhomo, Mr Ambrose Sizakhele and Mr Mbuso Shabalala, are alleged to have been involved in blowing up a Durban sub-station on April 20 this year

The Crown Counsel, Mr T Khaue, said the accused had entered Lesotho through the Sani Pass border post from Natal on April 21. Sapa

Award — who has shown at the end

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QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

Lesotho
 'no base
 for attacks
 on SA'

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — Lesotho could not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for guerrilla attacks against South Africa the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo said this week

Interviewed on Radio Lesotho, Mr Molapo said to allow such action would be tantamount to committing suicide

He urged the South African Government to negotiate with the liberation movements opposed to it

The government-owned Lesotho Weekly said in a report this week the Lesotho Government had been aware for some time of the operations and contacts of South African spy-master Gerard Ludi

A number of his contacts in Lesotho were reported to have been senior officials

The report followed disclosures in the South African newspapers that Mr Ludi had established an extensive network of agents and double agents in Black Africa

According to the report, which quoted a Radio Lesotho commentary, the names of Mr Ludi's Lesotho contacts are being withheld for the time being

Basothos were urged to be wary of spying activities by South Africa

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PLANNING
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(Continued)
 SURVEYING
 QUANTITY

Cabinet reshuffle in Lesotho

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The leader of Lesotho's small opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Molefi, has been dismissed from the Cabinet as part of a major reshuffle.

Another Cabinet Minister, Chief Patrick Mota, and a Minister of State, Mr Khaketla Khaketla, have also been removed.

The reshuffle involves the appointment of three new Ministers and the creation of a new portfolio.

The new Ministers are Chief Matete Majara (Water, Energy and Mining), Mr J C Masithela (Commerce and Industry) and Mr Bishop Tlelase (Education, Culture and Sport).

The Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles Molapo, becomes the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and the former Information Minister, Mr K T J Rakhetla, becomes the Minister of Finance.

The former Minister of Finance, Mr E R Sekhonyana, becomes Minister to the Prime Minister and the former Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr Mooki Molapo, becomes the Foreign Affairs Minister.

The former Transport and Communications Minister, Mr Peete Peete, becomes the new Minister of Agriculture while the former Education Minister, Dr Kenneth Mapathe, replaces him.

The reshuffle has been interpreted as a move by Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan to strengthen his Cabinet in preparation for an expected national referendum to determine whether the people of Lesotho are "ready for a general election."

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Three axed in RDM 18/7/91 Lesotho Cabinet (167) revamp

MASERU — The leader of the small opposition Lesotho Democratic United party, Mr Charles Mofeli, has been axed from the Cabinet in a major reshuffle

The Minister attached to the Prime Minister's office, Chief Patrick Mota, and a Minister of State, Mr Khaketla Khaketla, have also been removed

Three new Ministers were appointed and several changes were made, including the creation of a new portfolio

The new Ministers are Minister of Water, Energy and Mining, Chief Matete Majara, former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, who replaces Mr Mofeli, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr J C Masithela, MP, who takes over from Mr Mooki Molapo, and the Minister of Education, Culture and Sport, Mr Bishop Tleease, a former registrar of the national University of Lesotho.

The new Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives is Chief Leroana Jonathan, who succeeds Mr Khaketla. This is not a Cabinet post.

The former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles Molapo, becomes Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the former Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr K.T.J. Raketa, becomes Minister of Finance.

The former Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Peete Peete, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, while the former Minister of Education, Sports and Culture, Dr Kenneth Maphathe, is now Minister of Transport.

No changes were announced in the Ministries of Works, Health and Social Welfare, Justice and Prisons, the Interior, Chieftainship Affairs, and Rural Development and Cooperatives — Sapa

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

Leabua reshuffles cabinet

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has reshuffled his Cabinet in what observers said could be a preparatory move for a referendum on the first general elections in 11 years

Three ministers were dismissed Charles Molefi of Water, Energy and Mines, Khaketla Khaketla of Rural Development and Chief Patrick Mota, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office

They were replaced respectively by Chiefs Matete Majara and Leroana Jonathan, and by E Sekhonyana, who had been Finance Minister His old job was taken by K T J Rakhetla, who moved over from Information

Lesotho's only post-independence elections were in 1970 Chief Jonathan annulled them when preliminary results indicated his Basuto National Party would be defeated by the opposition Basuto Congress Party

20 M 21 1981
Lesotho and Bomba

Southern Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Lesotho Government-owned newspaper Lesotho Weekly has attacked the reasons given for the defection to South Africa of the Mozambican Airforce pilot, Lt Adriano Bomba, as a "blatant lie".

In an editorial in its latest edition, the newspaper said the explanation that Lt Bomba was dissatisfied with Frelimo Government policy was intended to mislead and sow seeds of confusion in Africa and the world

R A van Rosenfeld.

third year.

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Lesotho likely to hold elections

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THERE is likely to be a general election in Lesotho early next year — the first since 1970 — according to well-placed sources in Maseru.

A special session of the National Assembly in September will probably pass election regulations paving the way for a January poll.

The ruling Basutho National Party (BNP) is already on an "election footing" according to its executive secretary, Mr Desmond Sixishe. Other sources confirmed that the BNP had intensified electioneering in rural villages.

The latest Cabinet reshuffle in the country has been widely attributed to the government's election preparations. Two significant indicators were:

● The Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, was moved to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, which could play a vital role in the BNP campaign, and

● The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr C D Mofeli, who has been critical of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was recently axed as Minister of Water and Energy Affairs and replaced by the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Chief Matete Majara, a staunch BNP man.

Chief Jonathan said last October he was prepared to hold elections.

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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

20/10/81
Politician's trial is postponed

MASERU — The trial of the secretary-general of the youth wing of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Tumelo Ramotala, has been postponed until October 5

The charges against him include attempted murder, malicious damage to property and unlawful possession of a pistol and ammunition

The postponement was made at the request of the defence counsel

Mr Ramotala has pleaded not guilty and is in custody — Sapa

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URBAN &
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 PLANNING

QUANTITY
 SURVEYING
 (Continued)

ANC trio
 freed in
 arms case

Mall Correspondent

MASERU — Three members of the African National Congress were acquitted by a Maseru magistrate yesterday of illegal possession of arms. Mr Jonathan Magome, Mr Ambrose Sizakele and Mr Mbuso Shabalala pleaded not guilty.

The South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, alleges the three men fled to Lesotho after blowing up a Durban power sub-station.

A Lesotho Mounted Police sergeant said Mr Magome had told him they sought political asylum and that their guns were for "self-defence in South Africa".

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C W von Düring

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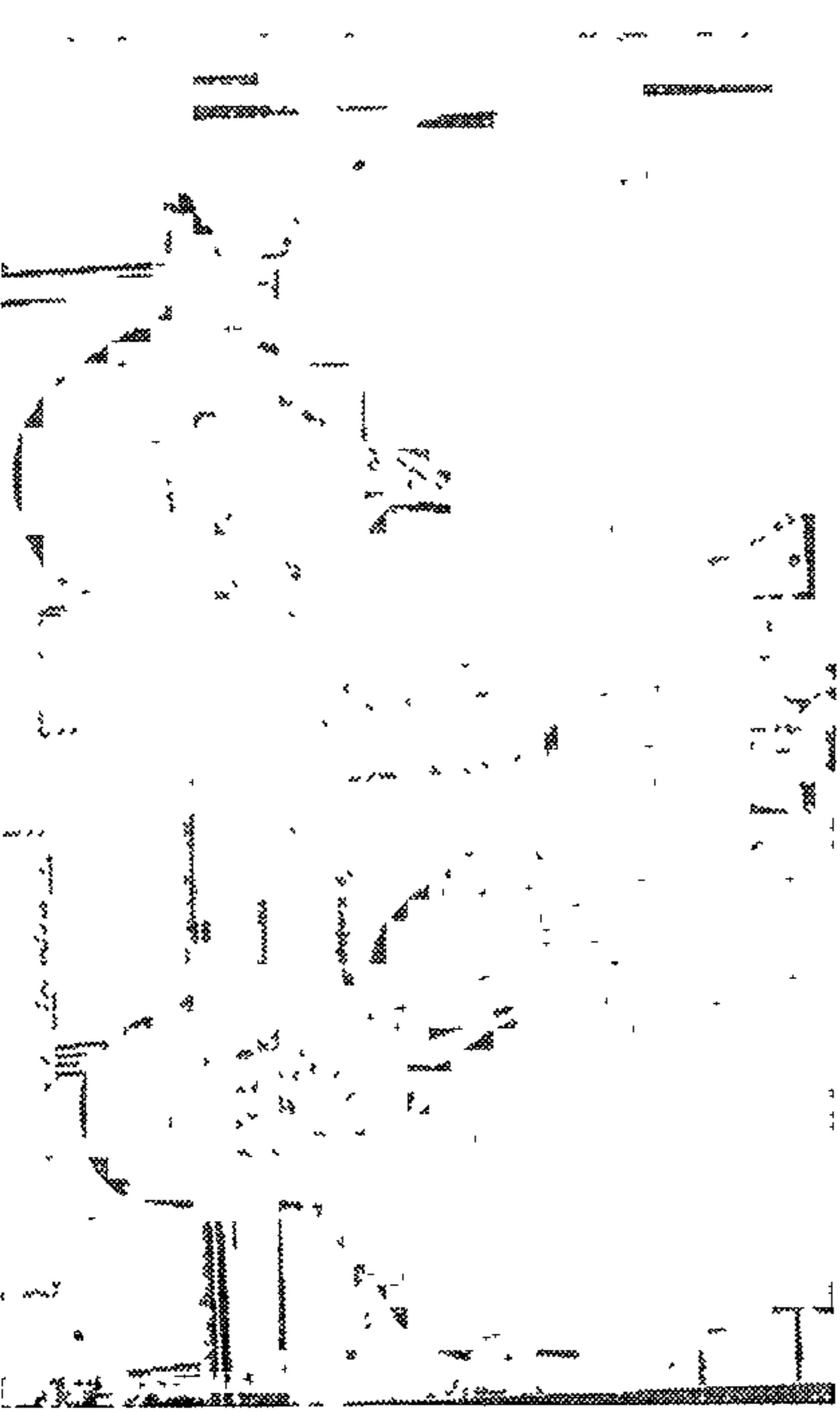
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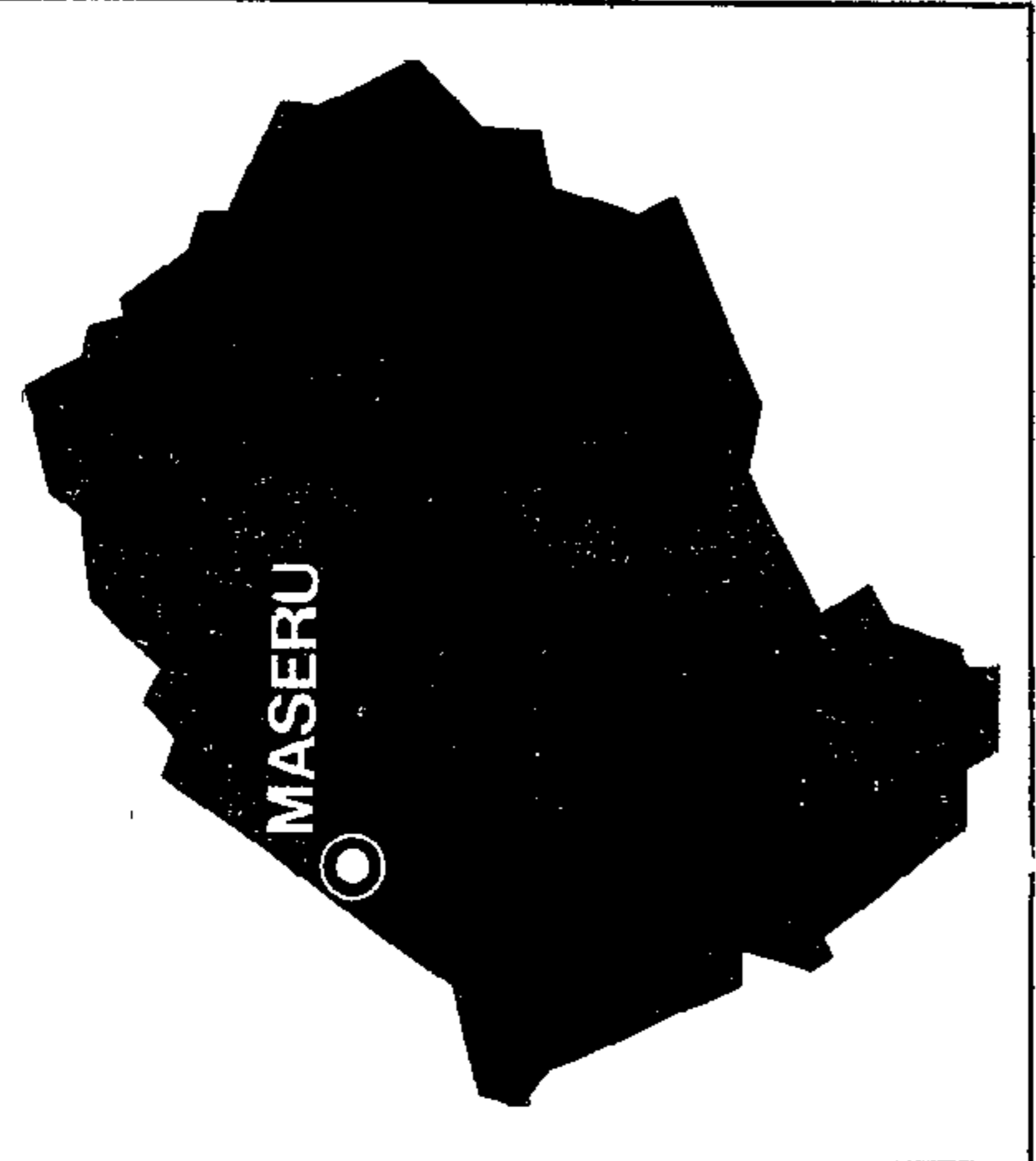
QUANTITY
 SURVEYING
 (Continued)



A rare moment in Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, left, and exiled opposition leader Mr Ntsu Mokhehle in happier times. Will moves towards a general election see a repeat of this reconciliation?

What's pushing Jonathnan back to the polls...

APM 29/7/81 167



Rumours of elections in Lesotho are as perennial as snow on the Malutis. They arise, create excitement, then die down and fade out. But the latest speculation deserves more attention than usual. It appears almost certain that for the first time in 11 years Lesotho is preparing to go to the polls. CHRIS FREIMOND of the Mail's Southern Africa Bureau reports.

ELECTION talk in Lesotho is nothing new. Since Chief Leabua Jonathan did away with democracy in 1970 there have been regular rumours that the people would soon go to the polls. But for a number of reasons the latest speculation seems more well founded than ever before.

Reliable sources in Maseru believe the National Assembly will meet in September to pass regulations leading to a general election next year — possibly in January.

Chief Jonathan's Basutho National Party (BNP) is already campaigning in the villages, obviously trying to gauge its support. The latest Cabinet reshuffle has been interpreted as an election indicator.

Significant, perhaps, was the shift of the Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which would play a central role in the BNP's election campaign.

Chief Jonathan's popular support has never been overwhelming. He won the 1965 pre-independence election by a narrow margin from the Basutholand Congress Party (BCP) which is the only other political group in Lesotho with enough support to govern.

In the first post-independence election in 1970, the BNP seemed set to lose to the BCP by an equally small margin when Chief Jonathan discarded the unannounced results and seized power.

and is responsible for regular, but relatively ineffectual bomb blasts in the major centres from Qwa Qwa across the South African border. The South African authorities appear to turn a blind eye to its activities and strongly deny Lesotho Government allegations that they support the guerrillas.

Observers in Maseru suggest that the South African Government welcomes the relative instability of the Jonathan government resulting from the LLA's activities.

Chief Jonathan announced earlier this year that a referendum might be held to determine if the people want elections. He maintains the majority do not. It now seems unlikely that a referendum will be called before an election.

Why then is Chief Jonathan apparently so anxious to have a decision?

The executive secretary of the BNP, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says there is "no doubt" that an election is needed.

Reshuffles

A National Assembly of nominated members purporting to represent all parties, and a Cabinet of similar composition have ruled since 1973 with frequent reshuffles and changes.

Although splinter groups of the BCP led by former senior officials have joined the government, the mainstream of the party under Mr Mokhehle has rejected Chief Jonathan's overtures of reconciliation.

The guerrilla wing of the BCP, the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), launches sporadic attacks against PMU patrols and outposts

Firstly, to repudiate allegations that Chief Jonathan is clinging to power without the support of the people, and secondly, to gain legitimacy in the eyes of those who believe he grabbed power from the BCP in 1970.

Mr Sixishe is naturally confident of victory and dismisses the BCP as a disorganised party, split into bickering factions.

If Mr Mokhehle refuses to take part (as most observers predict), it will indicate that his party is hiding its lack of support behind claims that the proceedings will not be free and fair, he said.

Other observers believe a number of factors have combined to push the Prime Minister towards the polls.

These include growing dissatisfaction among the people with increasing poverty and unemployment, rumours of corruption in government, slow progress of development programmes, inability to move towards more meaningful self-sufficiency and less dependence on South Africa, general ineff-

ciency in the civil service and resentment at Chief Jonathan having ruled for so long without a proper mandate.

There is also dissent within the BNP, and the activities of the LLA are creating government instability, albeit little more than a rocking of the boat.

It is also suggested that Chief Jonathan is getting old and may want to retire, but wants to leave a legitimate administration to his successor.

As it is, he has no heir apparent, and any power struggle after his departure would be less tumultuous in a more stable climate.

There is also some pressure on the Prime Minister by foreign donors on whom Lesotho relies heavily for financial and development aid. No one likes supporting an autocratic regime, and a return to democracy in just about any form would be warmly welcomed.

Government critics — who for obvious reasons cannot be named — believe Chief Jonathan wants to spring the election with as little notice as possible. In 1970, the country went to the polls less than three months after the official election announcement.

They doubt the BNP will win a fair election against the BCP. Party in-fighting and an erosion of support through lack of normal political exercise have left the BNP weaker than ever.

On the other hand, Mr Mokhehle's charisma, the LLA's resistance and the will of the

people to oust what many see as a remote and uncaring administration have strengthened the opposition.

But they fear widespread intimidation of voters by the PMU which will probably result in the BNP being returned to power with an overwhelming majority against a splinter of the BCP and other relatively insignificant opposition parties.

Supervised

Mr Mokhehle's BCP will not participate in elections organised by Chief Jonathan. The LLA's political commissar, Mr Naledi Ntlama, says the BCP demands that the Prime Minister step down and that an interim administration take power to organise internationally supervised elections.

He rejects Chief Jonathan's amnesty offer to political opponents — even those, such as he and Mr Mokhehle, who are regarded as criminals with prices on their heads.

He cannot accept that free elections be held when the constitution on which they are purported to be based has been suspended.

While an election under these circumstances will probably go a long way towards legitimising Chief Jonathan's position internationally and internally, observers believe it will not solve the BCP/LLA problem, nor

ease the dissatisfaction with basic socio-economic ills — unless the new government adopts a new policy and pulls the country out of the mire by its boot straps.

The only serious implications for the South African Government of elections in Lesotho would be if a break down of law and order affected the supply of labour to the mines.

Around 100 000 Basutho work on South African mines and 30 000 are employed as domestic and other workers. Wages deposited in Lesotho run into tens of millions of rands.

While Lesotho's official rhetoric is vehemently anti-apartheid, economic realities ensure fairly sound backroom relations between Pretoria and Maseru, and, they improved markedly last August following talks between the two Prime Ministers at Peka Bridge on the border.

Negotiations on the Highland Water Scheme under which Lesotho will sell much needed water to South Africa are progressing well and if successful will further strengthen economic ties.

Whoever wins power in Lesotho will have to adopt a pragmatic attitude towards the South African Government — including a strictly enforced prohibition on bases in the country for South African "liberation movements".

Any other stance would spell complete disaster.

Laundry, & Dyeing	Illegal arms: 3 ANC men acquitted JYO 29/7/81			
Leather (National)	MASERU — The three members of the banned African National Congress of South Africa who entered Lesotho from Natal with a large quantity of firearms in April this year were found not guilty and discharged when they appeared in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday on a charge of unlawful possession of firearms	Mr Jonathan Makhome, Mr Ambrose Sizakhele and Mr Mmuso Tshabala, who had pleaded not guilty before Mr E T Mophethe, were alleged to have entered Lesotho in the Mokhotlong district on April 21 this year	Acquitting them, the magistrate said the case was 'a pathetic one' in which people were fleeing from South Africa	He said there was no evidence that the men were asked if they had anything to declare when they entered the country
Milliner (National)	The magistrate said the firearms should have remained at the border post. He ordered that the firearms and ammunition, which were exhibited, be confiscated — Sapa			
Tobacco Tvl.	No			
Cotton Textile	No	Extractions: 1 year membership. Nil. 2nd & 3rd: 25% 4th - 50% 5 yrs + - 100%	1st year membership- Nil. 2nd: R8 towards specs and R3,50 towards optician's fee. Thereafter: R16,00 specs; R3,50 optician's fee.	Yes
Worsted Textile	At discretion of management committee, an initial fee may be paid by fund.	On recommendation of the committee. 25% of cost of artificial dentures.	Fund may arrange for testing of eyes. Fund pays: 50% of cost of lenses and R5 towards cost of frames.	Excludes obstetrics, surgery.

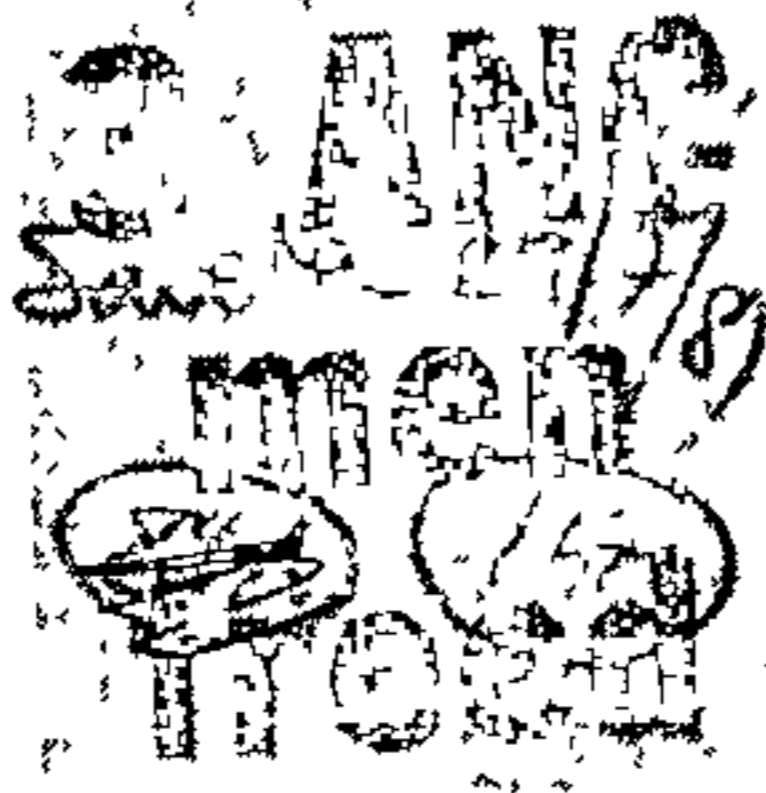
19/...

(19)

Only one out of the twelve industries in which medical benefit schemes have been established extends benefits to dependants. The contributions are low and the funds claim they do not have the finances to include dependants. All the funds have free medical treatment by a panel of doctors. All have pharmaceutical benefits. In three of the funds, a minor part of the cost of medicine is borne by the member. In one there is an annual limit on pharmaceutical benefits. Four of the funds allow a limited number of visits to specialists or make provisions for this, according to the discretion of the management committee. Three of the funds make provision for partial payment of hospital fees. Eight funds have optical benefits and nine have dental benefits. Both of these are partly in the form of subsidies. We can see from the table that the main benefits from medical benefits schemes are free medical attention from general practitioners and pharmaceutical benefits prescribed by the panel of doctors. African workers are excluded from the medical benefit schemes in the Bespoke tailoring and Bedding Industry. This is because the Minister of Labour did not extend these agreements to African workers. In all these funds, African workers cannot be directly represented on the Industrial Council. Although there is a tendency towards more preventatively based medicine in medical benefit funds, in terms of stating in theory that they make attempts to provide general health education to workers, but only the Clothing and Millinery Industries and the Baking and Confectionery Industry provide practical benefits in this direction. The Baking and Confectionery Industry provides for vaccinations and preventative injections. The Clothing and Millinery Industries have established gynaecological, optical and dental clinics. They conduct mass immunization campaigns and have in the past carried out worker health surveys. This bias towards curative medicine is very apparent in the field medicine in South Africa, in general. For example, Government and local authorities expenditure on hospitals as a percentage of total expenditure on health has risen from about 80% (1949-50) to about 83% (1950-60) to about 84% (1970-71) and to about 85% (1974-75). Whereas Provincial expenditure on Public Health as a percentage of total expenditure on health has decreased from 3,6% (1949-50) to 0,7% (1959-60) to 0,07% (1970-71) to an almost negligible percentage in 1974-1975. All the medical benefit schemes require between thirteen and sixteen weeks of weekly contributions to the fund, before members are eligible for benefits.

Sick pay benefits

Of the twelve industries reviewed here, in which medical benefit schemes exist, all have sick pay benefits as part of their /...



THREE of South Africa's most wanted men allegedly responsible for bombing incidents in Natal earlier this year were yesterday acquitted after appearing in a Lesotho court on charges of unlawful possession of Russian-made arms and ammunition.

The dramatic acquittal of the three self-confessed ANC guerillas in the Maseru Magistrate's Court followed a heated argument which pivoted on whether or not the accused were inside Lesotho when they were arrested with the weapons.

The guerillas, Jonathan Magole, Ambrose Sizakele and Enoch Tshabalala, who appeared before M E I Mophethe had, according to evidence, entered Lesotho on April 24, 1981 at the border post in the Mokgotlong District.

Sergeant Lechesa told the court that he was manning the border post when the three men arrived in a car accompanied by two women. Mr Mogame and Mr Sizakele had passports while Mr Tshabalala and the two women did not have them.

The three men are said to have told Sgt Lechesa in the customs office that they were members of the ANC and that they wanted political asylum in Lesotho.

Mr Mogame was taken into a room where Sgt Lechesa told him that he was going to search him. At this stage Mr Mogame informed him that he had a firearm in his pocket and that "his two comrades" also had firearms and that in the car they had a suitcase containing Russian-made AK-47 rifles, several rounds of ammunition and hand-grenades.

Mr Khalaki Sello, for the defence, argued that the accused were not yet in Lesotho territory when they were arrested. He also said the accused had followed the normal procedure by declaring the arms they had in their possession at the border post.

Lesotho fuel depot

3/7/67
'attacked
from SA'

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASFRU — A mortar attack on tanks holding Lesotho's fuel reserves was launched from South Africa last night, claims a communique from the Government.

The Lesotho Government has sent a formal protest note to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

The note alleged that the mortar shells were fired from South African territory into the industrial area of Maseru, where the storage tanks are.

The Lesotho Government — hinting at possible hot pursuit — warned that it reserved the right to take any action it needed to protect itself.

The attack took place between 8 pm and 9 pm yesterday according to a broadcast on Radio Lesotho.

The note to the South African Government said: "It is a matter of great regret that acts of sabotage are continuing to come from South Africa."

Lesotho has repeatedly claimed that the military wing of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party uses South Africa as a springboard for its acts of sabotage against Lesotho.

It is understood that the mortar attack was probably the work of this military wing called the Lesotho Liberation Army.

It is not yet known what the extent of the damage was.

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Key

Student Prize
For the student
of the first
greatest pro
M P Morkel

For the sec
subject of
K Strong

For the be
subject of
C W von Dur

I : N
II : A
III : No

For the b
the cours
II and II
fifth year

P R Swift

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Oil tanks 'shelled from SA' —Lesotho

11/8/81
STAR
167

MASERU — Five mortar shells allegedly fired from the South African side of the Lesotho border caused undisclosed damage to petrol installations in the Maseru industrial area, according to Radio Lesotho.

The radio said a strongly worded protest note had been sent to Pretoria.

It said the shells had been aimed at Lesotho's petrol reserves. No estimate of damage was given.

The protest note, telexed to Pretoria said:

"The Ministry (of Foreign Affairs) lodges the Lesotho Government's strongest protest to the Government of South Africa for this wanton act which indicates once more that the territory of the RSA is being freely used by criminal elements as a springboard for aggression against the Kingdom of Lesotho.

INTEGRITY

"Unless the Minister receives satisfactory explanations, it reserves to itself the right to take any appropriate measures for the maintenance of its sovereignty and the protection of its territorial integrity."

In Cape Town, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, Dr Brand Fourie, said the South African

Government was not responsible for what happened between certain opposition parties in Lesotho.

It did not interfere in the affairs of other countries and was not responsible if a country could not keep its domestic affairs in order.

ACCUSED

He said the reported protest note had not been received either in Pretoria or Cape Town.

The Lesotho Government has repeatedly accused South Africa of assisting armed militants of the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

Militants have allegedly crossed the Caledon River from the Free State from time to time to launch attacks in the Maseru area.

In March a succession of explosions rocked Maseru, damaging a power transformer. Nine explosive devices were used, but one failed to go off.

A time bomb exploded in a Maseru hotel at the end of June, causing slight damage. Two similar bombs were later found on the premises and defused.

It is believed the bombs were planted by members of the BCP, although no official statement has yet been made — Sapa

Lesotho ^{rom} blames SA ^{11/8/61} for shelling ¹⁶⁷

PATRICK LAURENCE

Five mortar shells were fired into Maseru's industrial area, causing damage to petroleum installations. Radio Lesotho reported yesterday

The Lesotho Government claimed that the shells were fired from the South African side of the Caledon River — which forms the frontier between the two countries — and sent a strong protest note to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs

In a telephone call to the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Nalen Ntlama, who is a "commissar" of the underground Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), claimed responsibility for the shelling on behalf of the LLA

He said "We bombed the industrial area of Maseru. We destroyed their reserve tank of petrol completely. We caused extensive damage."

The LLA, military wing of a faction of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, has launched a "war of liberation" to overthrow the regime of Chief Leabua Jonathon.

The Lesotho Government has repeatedly asserted that the LLA is acting in concert with South Africa and that the LLA attacks are part of the purported South African campaign to "destablise" neighbouring black-ruled states

Previous written communications to the Mail from Mr Ntlama detailing activities of the LLA in Lesotho have been posted from South African border towns

Mr Ntlama yesterday dismissed as "rubbish" Lesotho allegations that the shelling came from South Africa. LLA men had fired the shells from a site near the Lerotholi Technical Institute in Maseru, he asserted

In its protest note to Pretoria yesterday, the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed regret that acts of sabotage "continued to emanate" from South Africa

"The Ministry accordingly hereby lodges the Lesotho Government's strongest protest to the Government of South Africa for this wanton act, which indicates once more that the territory of RSA is being freely used by criminal elements as a springboard for aggression against the Kingdom of Lesotho," the protest note said

Dr Brand Fourie, of the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, had not received the note last

Lesotho election: reasons slated

Southern Africa Bureau

LESOTHO'S Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has been accused of calling a general election only if he knows he will win and entrench himself permanently in power.

The vice-president of the Opposition Basutholand Congress Party (BCP), Mr Tseliso Makhakhe, who lives in exile in Botswana, made the claim yesterday when reacting to strong speculation that Chief Jonathan would call an election — the first since 1970 — early next year.

Mr Makhakhe stressed that the BCP would not take part in any election called by Chief Jonathan and he urged support-

ers to boycott the poll.

He said the BCP demanded a "return to a normal situation in Lesotho". The constitution — suspended by Chief Jonathan in 1970 — had to be restored. All parties had to be allowed to organise freely and an interim administration had to replace the nominated National Assembly.

Mr Makhakhe believes the ruling Basutho National Party (BNP) could not win a free and fair election.

Chief Jonathan's moves towards the polls were probably aimed at satisfying donor states on which Lesotho relied heavily for financial and material aid, and to regain international legitimacy, he said.

TERM II

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

29* AN INTRODUCTION TO OLD ENGLISH Wed. 2.15 p.m.

Lecturer : Prof. J. E. van der Westhuizen

The aim of the course will be to introduce students to the literature and language of the Old English period (roughly 700-1100). The course involves the learning of a certain amount of grammar, but the emphasis will be on the reading of selected poems and prose pieces, and the discussion of topics of cultural interest.

In and after 1983 this course will be a pre-requisite for the option Anglo-Saxon Literature.

Prescribed Books:

Quirk, Adams, Davey (eds): Old English Literature - A Practical Introduction (Arnold) p/b

30.* CHAUCER - SELECTED POETRY

Lecturer : Dr. J. F. Cartwright Tues. 11.15 a.m.

This course is designed to follow on from and complement the English II Middle English course. We will read the following works: The Book of the Duchess, The Parliament of Fowls, The Knight's Tale, The Miller's Tale.

Prescribed Books:

Robinson (ed): The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer

31 * WILLIAM LANGLEND'S PIERS PLOWMAN Thurs. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer : Prof. J. E. van der Westhuizen

The discussion of Piers Plowman, an alliterative poem of the late fourteenth century, will focus on such aspects as Langland's use of the alliterative line, themes and 'characterization' in the poem, and Langland's response to the issues of his day. The Prologue and Passus I-VII will be studied in detail.

Prescribed Books:

Schmidt, A.V.C(ed): William Langland - The Vision of Piers Plowman (Everyman/Dent)

4 TENNYSON AND BROWNING

Wed. 2.15 p.m.

Lecturer : Mr. B. S. Lee

A study of some of the major poetry of both authors

Prescribed Books:

Browning : Men and Women ed. J.W Harpe

Tennyson : In Memoriam, ed. J. Jump (1

5. MELVILLE

Lecturer: Assoc. Prof. J.M. Co

A reading of major works by the American novelist Herman Melville "Benito Cereno" and "Bartleby", and the novella Billy Budd. S register for the course are urg before the course begins.

Prescribed Books:

Melville : Billy Budd and Moby Dick (Na

6. THE NINETEENTH - CENTURY AMERIC

Lecturer: Dr I. E. Glenn

Death bomb blasts

Sawetem 13/8/81

167

rock Lesotho

A SERIES of bomb explosions and a fire in which a man was burned to death have occurred in Lesotho's Mafeteng, Berea and Leribe districts in recent weeks, according to a report by Radio Lesotho yesterday.

The report said a bomb had exploded at police

barracks in the Southern Lesotho town of Mafeteng near Wepener early yesterday

In the Berea district a house belonging to a member of the Lesotho volunteer police reservists Mr Makgalinyane Letela of Secking was bombed last Thursday

HOME-MADE

Mr Letela's wife was seriously injured in the explosion and is being treated in the intensive care unit of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital

Home-made bombs were discovered at various places in the districts

The blasts come at a time when Lesotho seems to be gearing itself for a referendum - the first democratic test in the Kingdom in more than a decade

Construction group formed

A SUBSTANTIAL construction group was recently formed in South Africa as a result of the amalgamation and rationalization of the construction interests of the Ovenstone Group.

It will trade as Ovcon (Pty) Ltd. Trading operations will be conducted through Ovcon (Cape) (Pty) Ltd and Ovcon (Transvaal) (Pty) Ltd. They will absorb operations previously carried on by HSK and Ovcon.

Trading in Lesotho will be carried out by Kevin Contracting (Pty) Ltd. Bellandia Homes, the Ovenstone housing company, will continue to operate in its own right.

The Ovcon Group started in August 1975 with the financial backing of the Ovenstone Group and skills of three directors: Mr J W S Kaminski, civil engineer; Mr D W Mace, surveyor; and Mr J M Thomas, chartered accountant.

The new group has quite a record of work completed or in progress. The projects include the R47 million State Theatre, Pretoria; the R87 million Cape Flats Sewage Works at Zeekoven; for the Cape Town City Council, a R4,6 million container workshop in Table Bay and a R6,9 million store and engineering complex for Iscor at Brackenfell.

For the Cape Flats sewage treatment works, Ovcon received a commendation in the 1980 Fulton Award from the Concrete Society of South Africa. It is in an environmentally-sensitive area adjoining False Bay. Special care was given to ensure that the works were functionally sound and aesthetically pleasing.

The buildings were planned using a system of reinforced concrete portals clad with curved colour coated asbestos cement sheeting.

extending downwards to a concrete dado. Concrete in its various forms and cement products were used throughout the works in an imaginative and appropriate manner, according to the award citation.

Other contracts in progress by Ovcon include the Riverside Centre at Rondebosch, rebuilding the inside of the old Civil Service Club on Church Square as offices while retaining the facade and an extension to the Meadow Feed Mills factory in Daljosotat in Paarl.

2 causes all the arrays in the elements cleared to 0 0. The DO elements in the array TABLE1.

The CALL CLARA labeled common block in program n range in program n.

CALL CLARA	
COMMON / ARRAYS	
DO, 110, K=1, 1.0	
TABLE1(K)	

Program unit 2 contains

END	
RETURN	
SET(K)	

- (7) It is incorrect to equivalence two entries of a COMMON statement to each other, either directly or indirectly.
- (8) Any program unit requiring access to a common block must have a COMMON statement.
- (9) In a subprogram, a symbolic name appearing in a COMMON statement may not identify an adjustable array.
- (10) Correspondence between different entries of the same common block in different program units is determined by order and by storage unit(s).

Symbolic names of dummy arguments must not appear in statement, an item in

Lesotho Govt suspends doctor after Express abortion expose

**EXPOSED!
BORDER
ABORTION
FACTORY**

Flashback to last week's expose

LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF'S REPORT PUTS END TO DANGEROUS OPERATIONS ACROSS THE BORDER

The Secretary for Health in Lesotho, Mr Thomas Thavane, said Dr K Choi, who was the superintendent of the government hospital at Leribe, where had been suspended after an investigation was launched at ministerial and police levels.

He said action was immediately taken after the Sunday Express expose of abortions being performed by Dr Choi.

"He was issued an interdict by the police this week and is not allowed to practise medicine until the matter is brought before and assessed by the Lesotho Medical Council," Mr Thavane said.

Meanwhile considerable reaction followed the Sunday Express findings that Dr Choi was running what local residents called 'an abortion factory', catering mainly for South African women and girls some still at school.

The mother of a young girl who went to Dr Choi for an abortion told the Sunday Express this week that he claimed to them he had recently performed an abortion on a 12-year-old girl who was five months pregnant.

But he did not tell her what method he had used. She apparently has no

qualms about how far gone the women are. It all sounds a bit too dirty, she said.

A Bophuthatswana doctor, who cannot be named for ethical reasons, contacted the Sunday Express and appealed to South African doctors not to refer their patients to the Lesotho doctor for abortions.

About a month ago I saved a young Zimbabwean woman from dying after one of his atrocious abortions.

She had been referred to him by a Johannesburg gynaecologist and nearly paid for it with her life.

The doctor said that after the R400 abortion the woman was taken by friends to a Bophuthatswana hotel to recover but a few days later he was called to the hotel because she had started to haemorrhage.

"I got there in the nick of time. She could have died within a couple of hours. I rushed her to our local hospital to perform an emergency operation and by the looks of things it was quite clear he must have panicked.

"Everything was in a real mess. There were still bits of the foetus and flesh in her uterus that had to be cleared out and she had to be given five units of blood."

He said it was evident Dr Choi had made no attempt to assess how advanced her pregnancy was and had been totally incapable of handling it.

"Why do South African doctors send them to someone like that to a doctor with questionable qualifications and who uses a method — apparently the American suction method — which is life-threatening when used on a woman more than 12 weeks pregnant?"

The doctor said R400 was an outrageous amount to pay for what Dr Choi did.

It must be a fortune out of a great deal of misery many of his patients go through. But then you find hundreds of South African women desperate to pay that money, no matter what the risks."

Dr Marjorie Dyer, chairman of the Abortion Reform Action Group, told me she was pleased Dr Choi's abortion operations had been exposed because it would make the South African Minister of Health, Dr Lara Mann, realise to what desperate measures young, pregnant women would resort to terminate their unwanted pregnancies.

"Because of our archaic Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 — which does not provide for legal and clinics' abortions — young women are being forced to go to people like Dr Choi."

And to think that he operates using the suction method on women more than 12 weeks pregnant makes me shudder.

Dr Dyer said a woman more than 12 weeks pregnant should normally be given prostaglandin to induce labour for full trimester abortions.

"We feel very strongly that by 12 weeks a woman should have made up her mind as to whether she wants an abortion and that her decision should be

made in consultation with her doctor.

The Abortion Reform Action Group, she said, had on several occasions campaigned for a repeal of the Act on the grounds of safety.

It had made several representations to the Minister of Health calling for provisions to be made in the Act which would allow women to have abortions for psychological and socio-economic reasons.

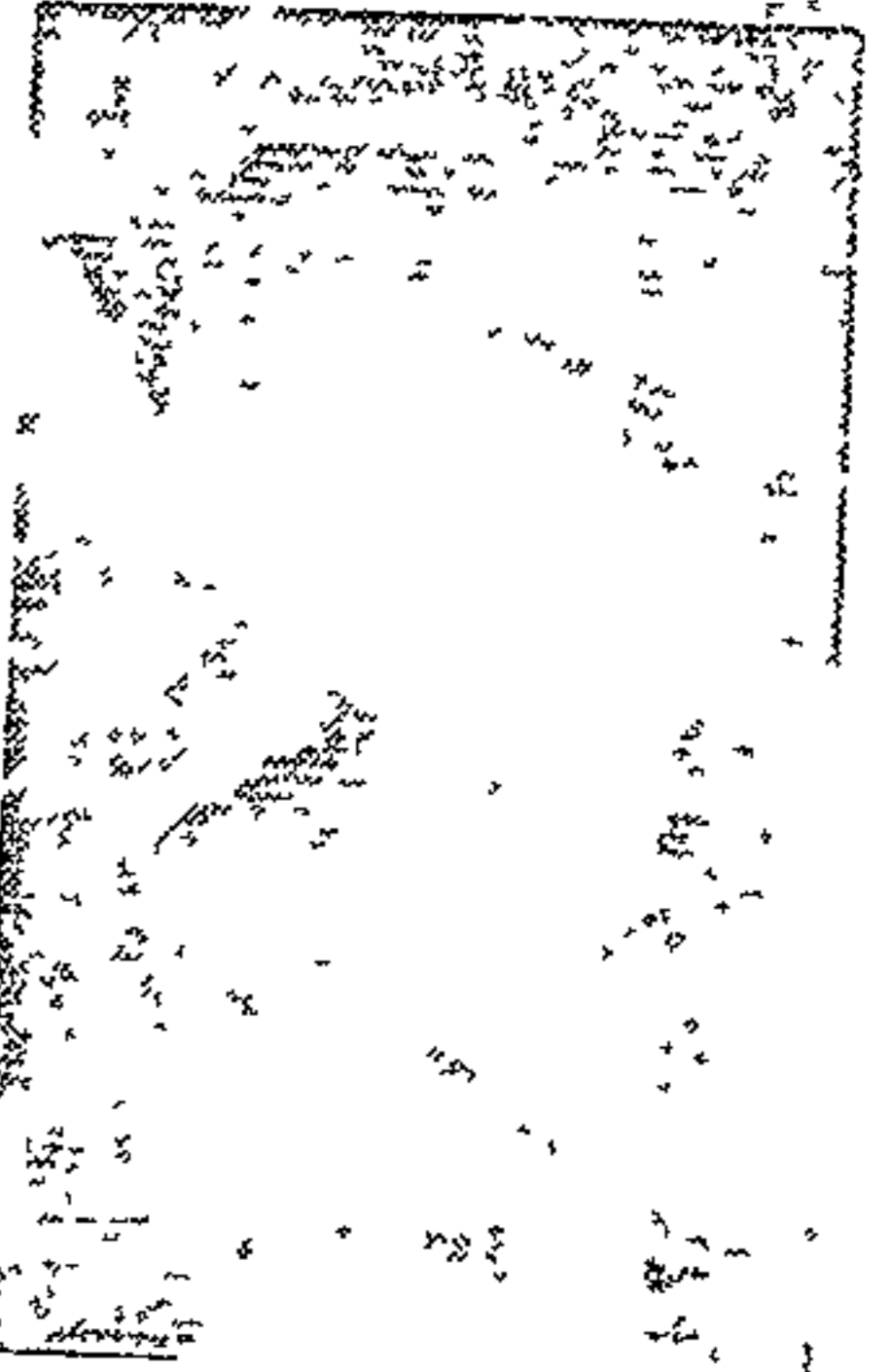
"The only special indications for abortions, where the woman is quite advanced in pregnancy, should be severe psychological depression and congenital abnormalities.

Also special provision should be made for girls under 16 years."

Dr Dyer repeated requests for a commission of inquiry into the workings of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act. Her letter to the Minister of Health was after a survey made by the Human Sciences Research Council for the Government showed that a majority of people in all race groups were in favour of "what amounts to abortion on demand when contraceptive measures have failed."

Referring to the Government's approval this week of an amendment to the Abortion and Sterilisation Act which makes provision for the procurement of an abortion after an unsuccessful surgical sterilisation, Dr Dyer said the Government handled abortions in a very "hypocritical and useless manner."

"There was at first a hue and cry about abortions being murder because it involved killing the foetus but at the same time



Dr Choi suspended

they approve of abortions when a woman had been sterilised. If they are opposed to abortion, people they say should allow that."

"One in a thousand sterilised women fall pregnant," they say. It's a special case for an abortion. Then, is not the woman who has had an intra-uterine device fitted and falls pregnant not also a special case because she did not want to have children or a woman who has just missed taking her pill one day?"

"There are so many special cases where the women deserve proper, sympathetic medical care instead of being forced to make frantic dashes across our borders," Dr Dyer said.

Lesotho denies charges

19/8/81
167

Mall Correspondent

MASERU.— A spokesman for the Lesotho Government says that allegations that Lesotho is a "terrorist base" against South Africa are false.

According to an SABC broadcast on Monday Chief Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei was reported to have said Lesotho was used as a base for terror attacks against South Africa.

The spokesman said Lesotho offered SA refugees asylum in terms of a UN convention which states that a country of refuge cannot be used for attacks against another.

DB R/8/81 (162)

Lesotho denies terrorist bases

MASERU — A spokesman for the Lesotho Government says that any allegations that Lesotho is a "terrorist base" against South Africa are utterly false.

The spokesman was reacting to a statement attributed to the Transkeian President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, on his return to Umtata after talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Cape Town.

Referring indirectly to recent incidents of terrorism in Transkei and South Africa, Paramount Chief Matanzima said "We have a base not far from us, just here in Lesotho."

He said he hoped both Transkei and South Africa would take stern action to deal with the situation.

"The Lesotho Government spokesman reiterated Lesotho's commitment to the freedom of South Africa and assured South Africa that political refugees were granted asylum in terms of the United Nations convention on refugees to which Lesotho is a signatory.

He said the convention clearly stated that a country of refuge could not be used as a springboard for an attack against any neighbouring state. He strongly warned Paramount Chief Matanzima to refrain from making irresponsible statements for the sake of South Africa's money.

Lesotho is one of the African states which is opposed to the granting of independence to South Africa's homelands — DDC

Star
1982 poll
20/6/81
expected (167)

in Maseru

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has decided to hold a general election early next year, according to sources close to the Cabinet.

Chief Jonathan was planning to hold a referendum to determine whether the electorate was "ready for an election" but it now appears he has bowed to pressure from within his own party and from influential opposition members to go straight into an election.

The country's last attempt at elections was aborted by Chief Jonathan more than 10 years ago when it became clear that the leftist, opposition Basutoland Congress Party was about to take power.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

**YOUNG
GIRLS
REVEALS
ON
HER
VISIT**

**EXPOSED
FOUNDER
ABORTION
CLINIC**

**Small Clinic in Lesotho
Says of a Girl Who
Had an Abortion
at the Clinic**

© Sunday Express, August 9

© Sunday Express August 16

'Dr Choi gave me an abortion — and I'm grateful to him'

S. Express 23/8/81

22/167

THE Sunday Express expose two weeks ago of an illegal abortion clinic in Lesotho has drawn both favourable and unfavourable comment from around the country — but perhaps the most poignant letter was this one

It came from a 19-year-old Germiston girl who had an unwanted pregnancy terminated by Dr Choi. She wrote

I have absolutely no bad words whatsoever to say about Dr Choi. In all respect I must state that I disagreed with a few of your points — one being that I honestly could never imagine that Dr Choi was wearing blood-stained gloves.

I found him to be very clean and neat, as well as the clinic itself. Although he was very cold and reserved toward me I can't honestly say I blame him

He obviously had a lot on his mind — being what he did — certainly nothing for him to take light-hearted.

After the operation he sat over me and watched me closely. I was with a cup of tea and was altogether very hospitable and friendly towards all four of us. Obviously he was rather annoyed with you for wasting his time and I am quite sure I certainly would have been as well.

After all, if in fact you had been pregnant, you would certainly have given a termination much thought before going to him, not whilst sitting in his consulting room. I can certainly

Part of the letter from a 19-year-old girl praising Dr Choi for terminating her 14-week pregnancy

... I had very little blood afterwards. I bled for about three hours after the abortion. We stayed at a hotel for the remainder of the weekend and I don't mind saying I had a wonderful weekend in Lesotho. I was on my feet all weekend and came home feeling better than ever.

of the clinic at 4:20pm of my own accord.

I had very little blood afterwards. I bled for about three hours after the abortion. We stayed at a hotel for the remainder of the weekend and I don't mind saying I had a wonderful weekend in Lesotho.

I was on my feet all weekend and came home feeling better than ever.

As far as I am concerned Dr Choi's help was well worth the money he asked. I personally would recommend him to anybody at any time. In my mind Dr Choi might actually have saved a rather large number of girls from possible death or sickness also as a result of resorting to a back street abortionist.

All these girls he has helped were obviously desperate just as I was and would possibly have gone to an illegal abortionist if not for Dr Choi.

As you stated there has been no deaths as a result of his abortions. Whether a girl resorts to a back-street abortionist or has a legal clinical abortion the risks are almost all the same.

As far as the depression the girl in one of your case histories is concerned I think it all depends on the person herself. I will admit I get depressed at times but I have learnt to control it. After all the decision to have my pregnancy terminated was my choice, and nobody else's.

We all know abortion is certainly far from nice, but the after effects could not possibly be worse as far as the psychological side of it is concerned.

I have so much more I would like to say but what is the point? After all the only interest you probably have at the moment is to see Dr Choi suffer for the help he gave.

Since the Sunday Express re-

ceived the letter several people have phoned and said that finding someone preferable, a doctor to help relatives or girlfriends who were pregnant was a Heidecreek task.

A Johannesburg man telephoned me and asked for advice on how to help a 16-year-old girl terminate her 14-week pregnancy.

"We have tried countless doctors all over the country hoping that just one may be sympathetic enough to give her an abortion. But to no avail, no one is prepared to stick his neck out in a country where out-dated and restrictive measures leave no room for proper clinical abortions.

"Instead we have to accept the fact that a young woman would resort to any drastic measure — be it done by herself or a back street abortionist — to end her pregnancy."

Professor S A S Strauss, Head of the Department of Criminal and Procedural Law at the University of South Africa, said there was no legal provision against South African doctors and gynaecologists referring their patients to neighbouring countries where abortions were legal.

"But if abortions are illegal in Lesotho for example it would be unethical for a South African doctor to refer his patient to someone there for an abortion," he said.

However, he said that because South African society was so conservative it was a miracle the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 came on to the Statute Book.

"In South Africa the Act amounted to a liberalisation of the law as it existed but there is very little hope for further modification of the Act," he said.

© Express It! —
Page 21

Sunday Express Reporter

LESOTHO police are still investigating the number of abortions performed by South Korean Dr K Choi and will send a dossier to the Director of Public Prosecutions "in the next few days".

A Lesotho Government source said the case would be heard within the next two weeks and, if Dr Choi was convicted, the Lesotho Medical Council would not "hesitate to take disciplinary action".

The Sunday Express expose of Dr Choi's operations at a small government hospital at Teyateyaneng, have triggered off mixed reactions.

Although many doctors expressed their gratitude that a doctor, who was performing dangerous operations on women more than 12 weeks pregnant, had been stopped, several young women said they felt it was unfair to have exposed a doctor willing to help women.

It is understood his reaction were

I noted you only gave the case histories both of them being unsuccessful accounts. Did you ever for one minute think of the successful terminations — and I am sure there were hundreds of them — he carried out?

Let me give you my whole account. I arrived at 3:30pm on a Friday after telephoning Dr Choi a few days previously. I had three friends accompanying me. He showed me into his consulting room, examined me and explained exactly what it was all about. I was 14 weeks into my pregnancy.

While Dr Choi and a Black

female nurse who had been sent to the clinic to see me I changed into a clean gown. I then went back into the consulting room, had just enough time to remove all my jewellery before the Black nurse (complete with mask and clean gown) fetched me and showed me into the theatre where Dr Choi was waiting, also complete with a mask, clean gown and clean surgical gloves.

I was told to lie on the bed and I was given the anaesthetic and the next thing I remember is waking up with Dr Choi and all my friends around my bed. I had the operation at 3:55pm and walked out

Lesotho vote soon?

Sawyer 2/8/81

162

MASERU — Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan has ditched plans for a referendum and will instead take the country into a general elec. in early next year, according to sources close to the Cabinet.

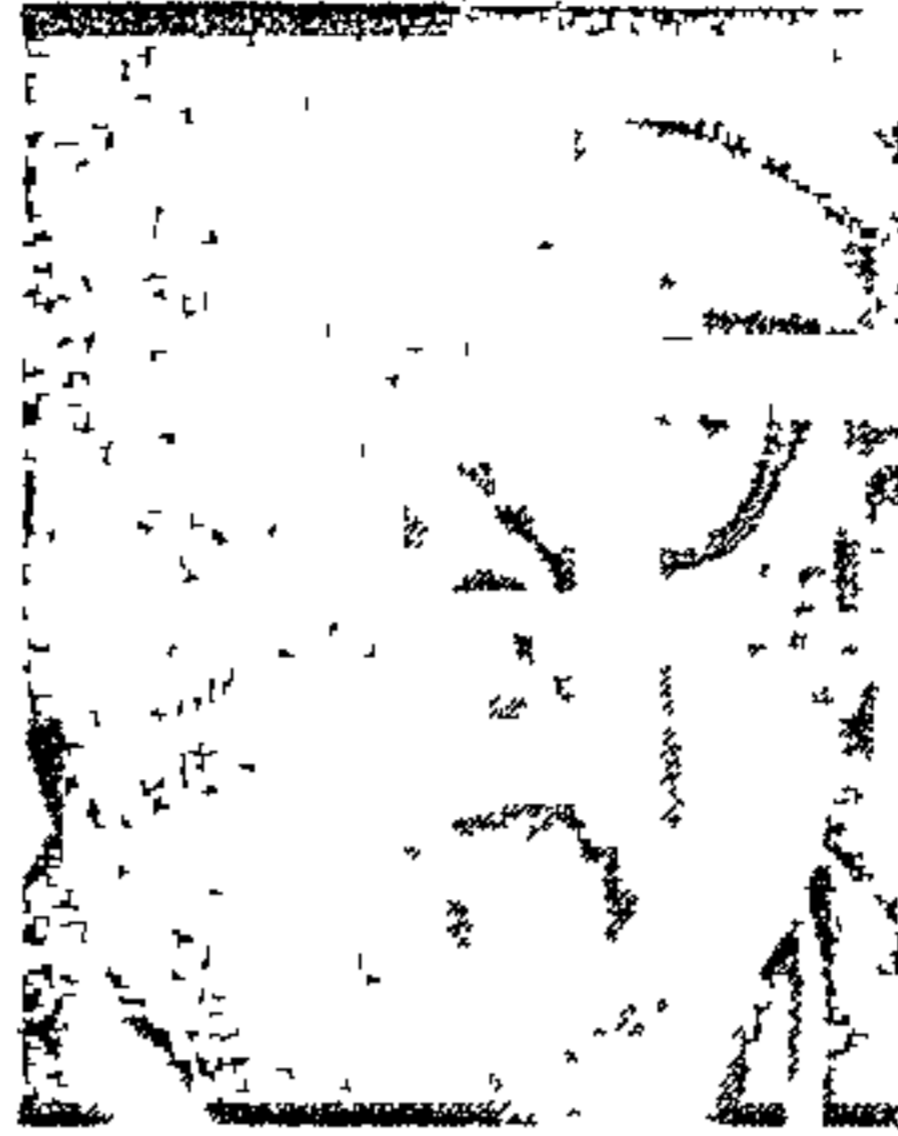
Jonathan had earlier planned to hold a referendum to determine whether the electorate was "ready for an election," but it now appears he has bowed to pressure from within his own party and from influential opposition members to go straight into a general election.

The country's last attempt at elections were aborted by Jonathan more than 10 years ago when it became clear that

the leftist opposition Basuto-land Congress Party was about to take power.

Since then Jonathan's Basotho National Party (BNP) has consolidated its position.

The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party and a former cabinet minister, Charles Mofeli, yesterday said the people of Lesotho were eagerly await-



Chief Leabua Jonathan

ing an election.

However, he said there was great concern about whether the planned elections would be "fair and free."

Mofeli was recently released from a cabinet post in a reshuffle and observers here believe the cabinet was reshuffled to strengthen the BNP's position with regard to a pending election.

He urged the Prime Minister to invite the foreign Press corps to witness electoral procedures, to ensure that the world knew the planned elections were "fair and free" — SANS

Insurgents will use Lesotho more

Jan 24/8/87

167

THE tiny Kingdom of Lesotho is emerging as a springboard for insurgent attacks against South Africa, according to South Africa's Security Police Chief, Major-General Johan Coetzee.

Gen Coetzee's allegation is contained in a detailed paper on terrorism in South Africa, which he delivered in summary form on Friday at Potchefstroom University's Centre for International Politics.

Having named both Angola and Mozambique as host countries to the exiled African National Congress (ANC), Gen Coetzee then refers in his paper to a launching pad for insurgency against South Africa.

"Terrorists who use Lesotho as a springboard aim mainly at the Border-Eastern Province region," he says in his paper.

Gen Coetzee's accusation against Lesotho came shortly after a similar allegation last week by President Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, which adjoins Lesotho.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The Lesotho Government rejected his allegation, insisting it gave asylum to exiles strictly in terms of the United Nations Convention, which prohibits refugees from using the host country as a base for armed attacks.

In his paper Gen Coetzee identifies Lesotho as the site of recent "patriotic alliance" talks between the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the host of 41 new PAC recruits from the Eastern Cape, 36 of whom left later for Tanzania.

In his oral address he referred briefly to the Lesotho Liberation Army, which is trying to overthrow the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan in Lesotho and which Chief Jonathan alleges is being used by South Africa to destabilise Lesotho.

In the context of the Lesotho Government allegations, the Security Police Chief said "Police forces do not devote as much attention to potential terrorists in their country who are operating against another country as they do against their own terrorists."

The home of a Maseru lawyer, Mr Khalaki Sello, who successfully defended ANC men in Lesotho on charges of being in unlawful possession of arms, has

been bombed twice in the past few months. According to the Lesotho Government, pamphlets were found near his home on both occasions in which the LLA acknowledged responsibility for the attack and which denounced the ANC and the PAC.

Petrol plants in the industrial district of Maseru were recently shelled by the LLA. The Lesotho Government claimed the mortars were fired from the South African side of the Caledon River. The allegation was rejected by Pretoria.

The South African and Lesotho governments had talks in Cape Town last week. According to informed sources, the allegations and counter-allegations of allowing "terrorists" to operate from their soil was an important item on the agenda.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, delivered a another closely reasoned paper at the Potchefstroom conference in it he indirectly but unmistakably warns neighbouring countries of the dangers of offering bases to insurgents.

"It is clear that, as in South West Africa, the Republic of South Africa must be prepared to resist a terrorist onslaught aimed against our land from hostile neighbouring states," he says.

"In such cases counter-terrorist actions normally take the form of cross-border operations like pre-emptive and hot-pursuit operations."

RDM 25/8/81 (167)

Lesotho party leader wants peace with SA

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, said his party would strive for peaceful co-existence and good neighbourly relations between Lesotho and South Africa, if it came into power

In a Press statement released at the weekend, Mr Mofeli said his party would not allow Lesotho to be used as a launching pad for attacks on South Africa

He would negotiate a non-aggression pact between the two countries as a means to prevent recrimination about acts of espionage and subversion.

But Mr Mofeli said this attitude should not be interpreted to mean that Lesotho would relinquish its international

commitment as a member of the United Nations, Organisation of African Unity, the non-aligned movement and the Commonwealth

The United Democratic Party leader said his party rejected apartheid. "It is absolutely deplorable in human relations," said Mr Mofeli

Elect

Lesotho's relations with South Africa under his party's leadership would not be determined by South Africa's internal policies

He appealed to the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to return the country to a democratic system of government to give people the chance to elect a government of their own at the end of every five-year period

Confident Jonathan opts for elections

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho is to have a general election before March and the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) is already on a full election footing.

The polling date still has to be announced but it is understood from highly placed sources that it will be at the end of March.

The news comes at a time of increasing warmth between the Leabua Jonathan government and the ANC and PAC "liberation movements," both of which it appears, have rejected the outlawed opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP).

Not insignificant either, observers here believe is the departure today of the executive secretary of the BNP, Mr. Desmond Sixishe, for discussions with East German officials.

It appears that Chief Leabua Jonathan previously regarded as a Pretoria sell-out has moved into the African "liberation camp."

Allegations that the self-styled Lesotho liberation army — the armed wing of the BCP — is laun-

ching its attacks from South Africa and with South African help have apparently resulted in a cooling of relations between the BCP and the once close PAC and ANC.

These allegations have been denied by the South African authorities.

Earlier plans to hold a referendum to gauge whether Lesotho was ready for elections have been ditched in favour of an "internal referendum" among the BNP's representatives and in urban and rural areas.

INTERNATIONAL

The result of this "internal referendum" and pressure from outside the party have persuaded the Cabinet to go straight into an election.

Mr. Sixishe says if his party does not get into power democratically then it does not deserve to get in at all.

He rejects international participation in an election, saying this would suggest that a purely domestic affair was an international one.

Opposition parties have repeatedly called for an international watch on any future elections in Lesotho.

Defector asks for asylum

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU - A Lesotho Government spokesman disclosed yesterday that a white South African, Mr Martin Gregory Sherrard, had arrived in Lesotho to seek political asylum after defecting from the South African Defence Force.

Mr Sherrard arrived in Maseru last weekend and, according to the spokesman, said he wished to join the African National Congress, which is waging guerrilla warfare against the South African Government.

**SA serviceman
Star 27/8/77
has defected**

MASERU—Rifleman Martin Gregory Sherrard has asked for political asylum in Lesotho after defecting from the South African Defence Force, Radio Lesotho announced.

The radio announced today that Mr Sherrard arrived at Maseru at the weekend and told the authorities he wished to join the African National Congress.

The Lesotho police were investigating, the radio said.

Keep happy jumping up to PRINTIT.

As reassurance to would-be-users or to novices at this 'wordy pursuit', an exciting new course on word processing now features on the Computing Service education programme. In this course enrolments were received for the first such course which took place earlier in the year and by now the participants will be well on their way to processing. As always, registrations for the education courses are accepted on a first-come first-served basis. Thus those who are interested are reminded of the next word processing course which is imminent! This course was announced in bulletin No 213/E34 which gave the complete education programme for the second half of this year. The nature of this course necessitates resitting the numbers so jump to it if interested or it may already be too late!

But he who hesitates is lost, so why not make use of these facilities now!

The secret to this new delight is the wizardry of the Computing Service whose routines have now made available new routines called PRINTIT and PAGER, as well as a high quality printer. In reply to simple questions at the terminal, PRINTIT will produce beautifully formatted documents at the touch of the keyboard. For the record, and your reference, details on PRINTIT can be found in the Computing Service bulletin No 184/A40 issued in January this year. To assist the proof reading of a document at a terminal before it is printed, the routine PAGER can be used. This routine is described in bulletin No 199/A42. The other magical instrument now at your disposal is the GUMB high quality printer which will produce 'letter quality' printing comparable with that produced by electric typewriters. The standard paper provided is 70 gram white bond which can easily be trimmed to A4 size. But everything has its price and the sting in this tale is that using this marvel costs 8c per page. Again for your reference complete details about the GUMB can be found in bulletin No 180/O47 issued in December 1980.

It is the manipulation of words, sentences, paragraphs and phrases to produce documents such as manuals, reports and letters. (Do I hear departmental secretaries pricking up their ears too?)

But what is word processing?

Word processing at UCT is now as easy on the UNIVAC for beginners with no previous computing experience, as it is for seasoned users of the computing facility. (Do I hear departmental heads pricking up their ears?)

Gerrard Boule

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

Treason: Lesotho court convicts 5

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Five supporters of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party have been convicted in the High Court here of high treason and three more of sedition

Their convictions were a sequel to disturbances in Lesotho last year

Mr Justice Francis Rooney found that they had been involved in an attack on the Mafeteng Police Station in an ap-

parent bid to capture arms and ammunition to overthrow the Lesotho Government

The five convicted of treason are Tenelo Setfanyi, Molahlehi Ratefane, Motsepe Monosi, Adontsi Monosi and Petroseshai Setfanyi. The three convicted of sedition are Setona Mojaki, Mokhalinyane Leboko and Lebona Monosi.

They will be asked to plead in mitigation on Tuesday.

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```

R := B(I)/D
D(I) := D(I)
C(I) := C(I)
END LOOP;
-- BACK SUBSTIT
C(N) := C(N)/
FOR I IN 2..N
  LOOP
    J := N-I
    C(J) := C(J)
  END LOOP;
-- PRINT OUT V
FOR I IN 1..N
  PUT(OUT,"X
PUT(OUT,I,
PUT(OUT,")
PUT(OUT,C)
NEMLINE(OU
END LOOP;
PRINT:

```

```

PROCEDURE SOLVE;
-- TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX
TYPE REAL IS DIGITS 10;
TYPE VECTOR IS ARRAY(1..500) OF REAL;
A,B,C,D : VECTOR;
J,N : INTEGER;
R : REAL;
BEGIN
  GET(IN,N);
  FOR I IN 1..N
    LOOP
      GET(IN,B(I)); GET(IN,D(I));
      GET(IN,A(I)); GET(IN,C(I));
    END LOOP;
  -- PRINT HEADING
  PUT(OUT,"SOLUTION OF TRIAGONAL SYSTEM OF");
  PUT(OUT,N,4);
  PUT(OUT,"EQUATIONS BY ELIMINATION");
  FOR I IN 2..N
    LOOP

```

Using these facilities portable programs can be produced. For example the program to solve a tridiagonal system by elimination (GERALD page 184) in Ada could be

Here a new type REAL is derived from the built-in type FLOAT with at least 10 digits of accuracy. Similarly the error bound for fixed point numbers can be declared explicitly using DELTA e.g.

Although not specifically designed for numerical analysis ADA handles the problem of differing numerical accuracy on different computers much better than FORTRAN. This should permit programs to be more portable. The standard numerical types permitted are INTEGER, FIXED and FLOAT. The latter two are for fixed and floating point reals. In addition implementation may have long and short numeric types. If a program is written using variables of type FLOAT the accuracy will vary from computer to computer as at present. However the user can choose the accuracy he requires and leave the choice of FLOAT, LONG_FLOAT or SHORT_FLOAT to be made automatically. This can be done by the type statement

Rifleman

^{5/10/}
defected
28/8/81
on pass

The Star Africa
News Service

MASERU — The South African Defence Force rifleman who has defected to Lesotho made his escape while on a weekend "pass," he said in an interview with Radio Lesotho.

Mr Martin Gregory Sherrard is seeking temporary political asylum in Lesotho.

He said he had been threatened by the army authorities on charges of evading military call-ups on two occasions. He was trained in journalism and had worked for the local Newcastle paper.

He disapproved of the South African apartheid system and had a preference for the ANC as a political organisation. He had not joined the ANC in South Africa as this would have been dangerous.

He was drafted into the army on July 1 this year and was with the 5th SA Infantry Battalion at Ladismith.

SACT 28/8/81

Defector is from Durban

DURBAN The national serviceman who defected to Lesotho at the weekend Rifleman Martin Gregory Sherrard, is from Durban.

Mr Sherrard, 21 of Stamford Hill, left the country while on his way from his camp at Ladysmith.

Radio Lesotho announced yesterday that he arrived in Maseru at the weekend and asked for political asylum. He is reported to have told authorities he wished to join the African National Congress.

The South African Defence Force confirmed that he had defected but refused to comment further.

He was called up for national service in July.

Mr Sherrard matriculated at Kokstad High School.

@FIN
 @PASSWD BLU
 @COPY *ONE, SMITH*BROWN.
 @ASG, UP SMITH*BROWN, F2///100
 @ASG, A *ONE.
 @QUAL JONES
 @RUN RUNID, ACNT-NUMB/BLOGS, BLOGS

this could also be referenced as follows:

@FIN
 @PASSWD BLU
 @COPY JONES*ONE, SMITH*BROWN.
 @ASG, UP SMITH*BROWN, F2///100
 @ASG, A JONES*ONE.
 @RUN RUNID, ACNT-NUMB/BLOGS, BLOGS

be as follows:
 Suppose your project-id is BLOGS and you want to copy JONES*ONE. into a new file SMITH*BROWN. Then the run will

For example:

8. In the examples, when a file is referred to as F, this includes the qualifier, whether implied by the run card or the @QUAL statement, or typed in specifically as QUALIFIER*FILENAME. If a file with a qualifier other than the project-id of the run is being accessed, or if two files with different qualifiers are being used, then their qualifiers will have to be included specifically in the file name.

For element, TPF\$ is always assumed.

automatically generated for any run is assumed. field, the temporary program file (TPF\$.) which is specification field or if this is the first specification field is assumed. If there is no filename in the previous for element, the filename of the previous specification

element

Defector a ^{Argus} "little weird", ^{25/8/91} says friend ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Rifleman Martin Gregory Sherrard, 21, the soldier who defected from the South African Defence Force and was reported this week to have gone to Lesotho, was well known here.

Mr Sherrard has reportedly asked for political asylum in Lesotho. He allegedly told the Lesotho authorities he wished to join the African National Congress (ANC).

He deserted the South African Defence Force after serving only one month of his basic training for his two-year call-up.

UNUSUAL

In January 1979, Mr Sherrard enrolled at the Natal Technikon as a first-year journalism student. He left the course six months later to join the Newcastle Advertiser.

In June this year, he resigned and applied for a job with the Daily News.

A former student at the Natal Technikon who be-

friended Mr Sherrard today described him as 'an unusual character'.

Martin was at times quite a friendly guy, but most of the time he was a little weird. He was rather intelligent and he was an ultra liberal, the student who did not want to be named said.

'But he was also a very, very mysterious person. He never mentioned family or friends. He never even let on where he lived.'

DRUG ABUSERS

Mr Sherrard's last known address was given to the Daily News as, care of Warman House a rehabilitation centre for adolescent drug abusers.

Mr Duncan Davidson, the therapist in charge of Warman House, refused to comment, but confirmed Mr Sherrard had spent some time there.

It was reported that he had received treatment for psychological and other problems in the defence force before he defected.

are placed under
 eator in Warwick-
 he Governor to
 be their doings -
 ng works - their
 me time, they
 appening at home.
 ends at Zonnebloem
 begins by comment-

The Governor, with characteristic impetuosity, was keen to send another batch at once, but he was prevailed upon by the Warden to wait until the boys' education should be more advanced so that they could gain greater benefit from the experience. When the college was moved to Zonnebloem at the beginning of 1860, the curriculum was expanded to include Geography, English History and the elements of Euclid. Greek and Latin followed a few years later. Lovedale had the same system of education, it being based on the time-honoured theory that Classics and Mathematics were the best instruments for training the mind.

be glad Sir if he hear I go England to learning
 he shall very glad because you Promise my father
 you said to him you shall bring me England Please
 Sir I like very much Sir to go England Sir.
 I am Samuel Moroka".

The English
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 often think of
 duty I came here
 have learned
 any wrong of

Soldier who defected to Lesotho is from Durban

NM 25/8/81 (167) (254)

Mercury Reporter

THE NATIONAL serviceman who defected to Lesotho at the weekend, Rfn Martin Gregory Sherrard is from Durban

Mr Sherrard, 21, of Stamford Hill, left the country while on his first pass from his camp at Ladysmith

Radio Lesotho announced yesterday he had arrived in Maseru at the weekend and asked for political asylum. He is reported to have told authorities he wished to join the African National Congress

The South African Defence Force con-

firmed that he had defected but refused to comment further

He was called up for national service in July

Mr Sherrard matriculated at Kokstad High before joining the journalism school at the Natal Technikon where he was described by his former senior lecturer, Prof Gavin Stewart as likeable and concerned about South Africa

He worked as a reporter on the Newcastle Advertiser for six months

Defector was ^{Star 29/8/87} 'bright but ~~2574~~ a little weird'¹⁶⁷

DURBAN — Rifleman Martin Gregory Sherrard (21), the soldier who defected from the South African Defence Force and was reported this week to be in Lesotho, was well known in Durban.

Mr Sherrard is reported to have asked for political asylum in Lesotho. It is alleged that he told the Lesotho authorities he wished to join the African National Congress.

He deserted from the South African Defence Force after serving only one month of his two-year call-up.

In January 1979 Mr Sherrard enrolled at the Natal Technikon as a journalism student. He left the course six months later to join the Newcastle Advertiser.

In June this year he resigned and applied for a

job with the Daily News in Durban.

A former journalism student, who does not want to be named, described Mr Sherrard as "an unusual character."

"Martin was at times quite a friendly guy but most of the time he was a little weird. He was rather intelligent and ultra-liberal.

TREATMENT

"But he was also a very mysterious person. He never mentioned family or friends. He never even let on where he lived."

Mr Sherrard's last address known to the Daily News was Warman House, a rehabilitation centre for adolescent drug abusers.

It was reported that Rifleman Sherrard had received treatment for psychological problems in the Defence Force before he defected.

RDP 2/9/81 (167)

Lesotho court jails 8 for treason, sedition

Mali Correspondent

MASERU — Eight members of the Basutoland Congress Party were sentenced to a total of 37 years' jail by the Lesotho High Court yesterday after being convicted of treason, alternatively sedition or inciting public violence.

Mr Justice Francis Rooney found five of the accused guilty of treason and three guilty of sedition or inciting public violence in May last year when members of the BCP tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the Lesotho Government by force

sane and Motsepehi Morosi to three years each, one year suspended. They were all convicted of treason.

Setona Mojaki, Lebona Monoi and Lebeko Mokhibvane were found guilty of sedition or inciting public violence and were each sentenced to three years' jail, one year suspended.

The accused were found to be connected to the march on the Kolo offices of the ruling Basutoland National Party where Mr Sello Mokhibvane and Mr Mathabo Kolonyane were killed.

Sentences

Petrus Shaai was sentenced to seven years' jail, Adonse Monose to six years one year suspended, Dumelo Sesinyi to five years and Molahlehi Rate-

The court found that they had also planned to steal guns and ammunition from the Mafeteng Police Station.

Eleven members were originally charged, but three were discharged earlier.

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The Star's Africa
News Service
3/9/67

MASERU — A bomb blast last night badly damaged buildings at the Leabua Jonathan Airport here.

The explosion ripped off part of the roof of the terminal building and shattered windows in the adjoining restaurant and offices of Lesotho Airways.

No official statement has been issued, but observers speculate that the bombing was carried out by the Lesotho Liberation Army, the militant wing of the exiled faction of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

SERIES

Scheduled Lesotho Airways flights will continue.

The bombing is the latest in a series of attacks on installations in Lesotho that have been blamed on the LLA. These include the mortaring of oil storage tanks, the bombing of electrical sub-stations and pylons, and raids on police stations.

It comes as the country prepares for an election that is expected to be held early next year, although no date has been announced by the Government.

Star 4/9/81
Maseru pub blast

167

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Several people were injured when a bomb exploded in a crowded inn on the outskirts of Maseru last night. Two hours later another bomb went off in the Lesotho capital.

The two explosions came 24 hours after a bomb blast damaged the terminal and other buildings at Maseru Airport.

Splinters of glass were hurled into the crowd of drinkers when the first bomb went off last night at about 7.25 in a bar owned by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Peete Peete, in the village of Upper Thamae just outside Maseru.

Several customers were slashed by flying glass but no serious injuries have been reported.

The second explosion was in a garbage can outside the US International Communications Agency on Kingsway. The agency's windows were shattered.

LLA says it bombed Lesotho airport

Mail Correspondent

MASERU — Police yesterday looked for clues at Leabua Jonathan Airport after part of the terminal's roof was ripped off and the windows of nearby offices were broken in a bomb blast on Wednesday night.

A man who said he was a spokesman for the Lesotho Liberation Army and who referred to himself as "Commander of Operations", telephoned the Rand Daily Mail at 7pm last night claiming responsibility for the explosion.

No one was injured in the blast, and air traffic was not interrupted.

Attacks

The LLA is the military wing of the exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party headed by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

The bomb attack seems to confirm that the LLA is stepping up its attacks in Lesotho. The LLA claimed responsibility for a mortar attack on petrol storage tanks in Lesotho.

In a recent communique to the Rand Daily Mail, the LLA gave details of seven separate attacks which it said it had carried out over a period of 20 days.

The communique was posted from the South African town of Ficksburg.

Toilet

bomb

close

shave

S. Tubine
6/9/81

167

Tribune Africa
News Service

MASERU A South African motor engineer, from Alberton in the Transvaal, Mr. Hilton Harper, was lucky to escape death in Friday night's bomb blast at the Lesotho Hilton here. He was in the toilets — which were demolished by the blast — only a few minutes before the bomb exploded.

Dazed and bleeding guests staggered amid shattered glass and rubble in the luxury hotel after the bomb blast.

Mr. Harper, who is visiting Maseru for the Star Roof of Africa Rally, said: "I reckon I was really lucky because I had just left the toilet."

The bombing — the fourth in Lesotho's capital in three days — appeared to mark an ominous turn in the insurgency campaign that has been waged for several years by an underground group seeking to overthrow Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's government.

Six people were treated at the Maseru Hospital after the Hilton blast.

A receptionist at the Hilton narrowly escaped the bomb planted there because she became suspicious of a "scruffy-looking" black man who asked her to look after a parcel for him.

When she refused to accept the parcel he walked away with it towards the gent's toilet. Minutes later the bomb went off.

A Durban visitor to Lesotho, Mr. Douglas Hayman, a motor dealer from Queensborough, Durban, said he was shaken by the blast where he was standing at the restaurant adjacent to the toilet where the bomb exploded.

A Mosotho man has been detained for questioning in connection with the bomb blast.

We bombed Lesotho hotel, say outlaws

S. Times 6/9/87
127

By JON SWIFT

THE outlawed Lesotho Liberation Army phoned the Sunday Times yesterday, claiming responsibility for the bomb blast that rocked the Maseru Hilton on Friday night

A bomb planted in a ground floor toilet went off at 10pm, injuring five of the people in the resort hotel crammed with entrants and observers of the Root of Africa motor rally

"This is the LLA" said a heavily disguised voice on the line to the Sunday Times "We claim responsibility for the bombing of the Lesotho Hilton"

Asked if there was anything to add to the claim the voice said "No That is all But there will be more"

The blast caused extensive damage on the ground and first floors and an external wall on the ground floor was blown out (reports Sapa)

Ambulancemen who arrived soon afterwards, wrapped blankets around the injured and rushed them to hospital

Men and women were screaming as a ceiling collapsed and flying glass showered the two floors. An employee had all his clothes ripped off and was bleeding profusely when the ambulancemen arrived

Rumours had been circulating in Maseru that the LLA, the military wing of the exiled Basotho Congress Party, intended to blow up an oil depot on the outskirts of Maseru

The explosion at the Hilton was the fourth in and around Maseru in the last four days

A bomb exploded at Leabua Jonathan Airport near Maseru on Wednesday night and two bombs rocked a bar and the American cultural centre in the town on Thursday

This solution is

(b) The removal costs of R5 000 relating to the office furniture and fittings cannot be deducted in terms of section 11(a) because the expenditure is of a capital nature in that it is to set up the income earning structure of the company. In terms of section 11(e)(v) the removal costs of R5 000 can be available for wear and tear allowance since it is "in moving such ... articles from one location to another." Thus, the R5 000 will be apportioned to office furniture and fittings and be allowed as wear and tear over the remaining useful lives of the items.

The removal costs of R10 000 relating to the trading stock can be deducted in terms of section 11(a) as expenditure incurred in the production of income and not of a capital nature (since it relates to floating capital as per New State Areas Ltd. v C.I.R. 1946 A.D. 610, 14 SATC 155). The R10 000 would be allocated over the various trading stock items and could, to the extent that it relates to stock-on-hand at the year end, be included in gross income. In terms of section 22(3) the cost price of trading stock includes "any further costs incurred ... in getting such trading stock into its then existing condition or location."

(c) In terms of section 11(o) certain items which have been used for the purpose of trade "which have been scrapped by such taxpayer during the year of assessment" will be available for deduction as scrapping allowances. In terms of various Special Tax Court decisions a requirement for scrapping is that it must be performed in the ordinary course of business, i.e. the trade or business for which the article was used must be continued. The point is whether the item in question has ceased to serve the purpose for which it was acquired due to cessation of trade and not because the item has become worn out or inefficient in relation to the trade carried on.

The scrapping allowance of R7 500 (8 000 - 500) would be allowed as a deduction in this situation because the fittings will not be useful at the new premises but the same trade is to be carried on at the new premises. Thus the fittings are not disposed of due to cessation of the trade for which they were originally acquired.

The recent spate of bombings in Lesotho's capital appears to signal a new and ominous phase in the insurgency campaign being conducted by opponents of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's government.

The four bomb attacks in three days — at the Hilton Hotel, at a crowded bar on the outskirts of the town, at the United States cultural centre and at the airport — indicate that the insurgents have stepped up their campaign.

But more worrying to the authorities is the indication that they have now started hitting at "soft," civilian targets under a new policy of outright terrorism.

While it is generally accepted that the bombings are the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the military wing of the exiled faction of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, the motives are unclear.

However, a widely held theory is that the LLA is trying to force Chief Jonathan into agreeing not only to hold elections for the first time in more than 10 years, but also to hold them under international supervision.

Active since Chief Jonathan aborted elections in 1970 when it appeared that his Basotho National Party (BNP) was losing to the BCP, the LLA has usually struck at military, political or strategic targets such as oil dumps, power lines, police stations and the houses of political figures.

However, the hotel and bar bombings show a radical departure from this approach. The attack on the Hilton took place when the hotel was full of participants in The Star Roof of Africa Rally as

Jonathan's choice: ballot or the bomb

The Lesotho Liberation Army's recent bombing of "soft" civilian targets is designed to force Chief Leabua Jonathan into an internationally supervised election. Keith Kiewiet, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

well as journalists covering the event.

The attack on the bar was made when it was crowded with people who could not possibly be identified as BNP or BCP supporters.

It was sheer luck that more people were not injured and that nobody was killed in the two blasts.

Sources close to the BCP believe the change in tactics is a bid by the LLA to hit Lesotho where it is most vulnerable — its economy.

They believe the LLA's thinking is that a terrorist campaign will jeopardise the economy of the country to such an extent that Chief Jonathan will be forced to accept general elections under international supervision to ensure their fairness.

The general secretary of the BNP, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says a general election is "definitely on the cards." He is not prepared to give an exact date but party sources say elections are planned by March next year.

Mr Sixishe rejected any international watch on the elections.

"We are not a colony, the government is not illegal, so I do not see why we have to have an international monitor," he said.



Leabua Jonathan . . . trying to force his hand.

The BCP feels that it won the 1970 general elections and that it has been kept out of power by force.

And it fears that Chief Jonathan may do the same thing again if he sees he is losing an election.

According to Mr Sixishe the BNP is better placed now to test its popularity at the polls than it has been or ever will be.

In his opinion the LLA does not have popular support and, indeed, is bolstered by "certain elements in the South African government" Par-

ty sources say the LLA operates out of the Free State, but this has been denied by South Africa.

Mr Sixishe has rejected any suggestion of negotiation with the LLA or the exiled faction of the BCP.

"We are treating them as criminals and hunting them down as criminals," he said.

"We do not talk to criminals."

The BCP is split into three factions. The main one remains under the leadership of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, who is also in control of the LLA. Mr Mokhehle fled Lesotho after a coup attempt a few years after the 1970 elections were aborted by Chief Jonathan.

Since then he is said to have operated from Zambia or Botswana. However the Lesotho government believes he operated from the Free State.

Another faction is led by Mr Koenvama Chakela, who broke with Mokhehle because he objected to the LLA's violent tactics.

The third faction is led by Mr C P Ramoreboli, who has been brought into Chief Jonathan's cabinet as Minister of Justice.

But the Mokhehle faction remains the most powerful and the one posing the greatest threat to Chief Jonathan's government.

We're after the police, Lesotho bombers claim

By PATRICK LAURENCE
and MIKE PITSO

THE Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) tried to kill senior members of the Lesotho Intelligence Service and police when it detonated a bomb last week at a pub owned by the Lesotho Minister of Agriculture, Mr Peete N Peete.

In a letter posted to the Rand Daily Mail from Fouriesburg, in the Free State, the LLA claimed responsibility for the pub explosion and disclosed that its target was top intelligence officers and policemen

The LLA letter said: "Members of the Lesotho Intelligence Service and Police Mobile Unit were seriously injured and rushed to hospital."

It named one alleged victim only, Lieutenant-Colonel J Khojane, of Lesotho Intelligence Service.

Col Khojane, who lives near the pub, laughed when the "Mail" read the statement to him yesterday.

"No, I was not there," he said "I was near there, but they are just trying to make propaganda. There is nothing wrong with me."

He expressed interest in seeing the actual letter, which proclaimed, "Our guns and bombs are just because our cause is just."

The LLA — which Lesotho alleges is supported by Pretoria — is trying to topple the regime of Chief Leabua Jonathan, which aborted the last general election in January 1970 when the results appeared to point to a victory for the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

Abduction

There has been a spate of bombings in the past few days, including one at the Leabua Jonathan Airport and another at the weekend at the prestige Lesotho Hilton Hotel.

The bombings have been followed by the abduction and possible murder of known critics of the Jonathan regime by unidentified armed men.

In the latest abduction, Mr Edgar Motuba, editor of the fortnightly newspaper Leselinyana, was taken away on Monday night by two blanketed men, both of whom were heavily armed, according to sources close to his family.

The men came to his house and pretended to be members of the police force who had come to arrest him, the sources said. But members of his family were told later he was not in police custody, the sources added.

The abduction of Mr Motuba came within three days of that of Mr B M Masilo, chairman of the Lesotho Christian Council who was kidnapped from his home near Maseru last Friday night after unknown gunmen fired into his house to force him out.

His five-year-old son, Motlatsi, was killed in the attack. He was found by his grandmother when she went to tell the children to lie flat. His body was riddled with bullets.

Mr Masilo, a former editor of Leselinyana, was detained for months shortly after Lesotho became independent in 1966. At the time he was a senior member of the Lesotho Information Service.

On June 12, Mr O Seheri, a former Secretary for Education, disappeared. He was last seen alive near the National University of Lesotho. His body and burnt-out car were later found in a remote area of the Maluti mountains.

RDM 9/9/81

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Man disappears as kidnap toll in Lesotho rises

MASERU — Mr Michael Ramorothole mysteriously disappeared from his home on Tuesday night — the third person to be abducted in Maseru over the past four days, according to Radio Lesotho.

The radio did not give Mr Ramorothole's occupation, but observers believe all three are supporters of the exiled Basuto-land Congress Party, responsible for the recent spate of bomb blasts in Maseru.

Radio Lesotho said Mr Ramorothole, of Mafeteng, was "taken away" from his home by unknown people.

The chairman of the Lesotho Christian Council, Mr B M Masilo, was abducted by a group of men from his home last Friday night. They fired several shots, fatally wounding his five-year-old grandson Motlatsi.

Mr Edgar Motuba, editor of the ecumenical newspaper Leselmyana, also disappeared mysteriously from his home on Monday night.

Mr Motuba was abducted from his home in Morija and, according to family members, his mutilated body was found near Siloe in the southern district of Mofale's Hoek.

Mr George Mohapi of Mafeteng was shot in the chest during an armed robbery on Tuesday night.

Information

A Lesotho Government spokesman said yesterday the government was "profoundly disturbed" by the disappearances, and condemned them as "foreign to the traditions of the Basotho".

Lesotho police yesterday appealed to the public for information that might help in their investigations into the abductions.

They have also warned hotels, shops, cinemas, supermarkets, restaurants and bars to take precautions against possible explosions.

The public have been told to be on the lookout for suitcases, parcels, cans or pieces of piping with wires attached, and to report such suspicious-looking articles to the police. — Sapa.

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There seems to be a strong possibility of elections in Lesotho next year. But after a decade of opposition frustration the probability of peaceful polling may not be equally strong KEITH KIEWIET of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

MASERU — If Lesotho gets its promised general election early next year, Chief Leabua Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) will for the first time in more than 10 years be testing its popularity against that of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP).

There are fears in Maseru that it could be a dirty fight. Chief Jonathan apparently wants an election because he feels he needs a proper mandate from his people.

Top BNP officials and even Cabinet Ministers say there will definitely be an election — it is only a question of a date being announced. But opposition supporters think the ruling party will do everything in its power to silence the strident and militant BCP.

Chief Jonathan took power by force and it is unlikely that he will relinquish this power without a fight, they argue.

Some believe Chief Jonathan might attempt to take the wind out of the BCP's sails by simply forcing legislation through Parliament to prevent the charismatic leader of the BCP, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, from taking part in the elections on the grounds that he is a terrorist leader.

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and therefore a criminal and the BNP's publicity men are already making use of allegations that the Lesotho Liberation Army has the covert support of the South African authorities to discredit Mokhehle

At the same time a letter allegedly written by Mr Mokhehle denouncing the African National Congress (ANC) for its apparently warm relations with the Jonathan government has received wide publicity

There are two other opposition parties, the Democratic Party and the Marematlou Freedom Party (more commonly known as the Royalists) but they are considered insignificant

In very broad terms the political rift in Lesotho is based on religious affiliations

But practical politics are much more important in shaping voter attitudes

According to diplomatic sources Chief Jonathan's government is doing as good a job as any government could do in Lesotho — bearing in mind the country's lack of minerals, geographical situation and terrain

On the other hand opposition leaders charge that Jonathan has been responsible for the erosion of a number of civil rights.

The election, however, will not be fought on these grounds — the outcome will be based mainly on loyalties to the two major figures Chief Jonathan and Mr Mokhehle

The ANC's good relations with the Jonathan government has been described as a "pact of convenience." Certainly, they do not have much in common ideologically

The same would apply to the Lesotho Liberation Army and the South African Government.

Both parties seem to have chosen odd bedfellows to further their cause in an election that is in itself something of an oddity

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Body of Lesotho editor is found

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government's official radio station has confirmed that the body of the editor of an influential Lesotho newspaper, Mr Edgar Motuba, has been found with the bodies of two other Basotho men.

According to a lunch-time broadcast the bodies were found at Siloe along the main road between Mafeteng and Mochaleshoek on Tuesday.

The radio quoted senior police officers who had previously clamped down on information about the affair.

The identities of the two other men are still not known.

Mr Motuba and two other men — known to be opposed to Chief Leabua Jonathan's Government — were abducted in the past week.

One of these was Mr Ben Masilo, chairman of the Christian Council of Lesotho, and a Mafeteng man, Mr Michael Ramathole.

Some sources in Lesotho have blamed the abductions on agents working for the Lesotho Government, despite Government concern over the incidents.

Police have appealed to the public for help in

their investigations.

All the bodies had gunshot wounds. It is not yet clear whether the bodies of the other two men are in fact the bodies of Mr Masilo and Mr Ramathole. It has been suggested the bodies are those of two men who worked for a private transport firm in Maseru.

Meanwhile, in a mounting wave of violence in Lesotho, the official car of the West German ambassador has been blown up — presumably by the self-styled Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

BLAST

Nobody was hurt in the blast but the car was described as an "unrecognisable wreck" by a witness.

The German Embassy is in the middle of the business district of Maseru.

It is believed in some Lesotho circles that the abduction of the three men and the death of Mr Motuba are acts of revenge by pro-government "hot-heads" against recent acts of terrorism by the LLA.

The latest blast comes on the heels of similar blasts at Maseru's Hilton Hotel, a crowded bar outside Maseru, Maseru's airport and the American Cultural Centre.

"Observe indicator"

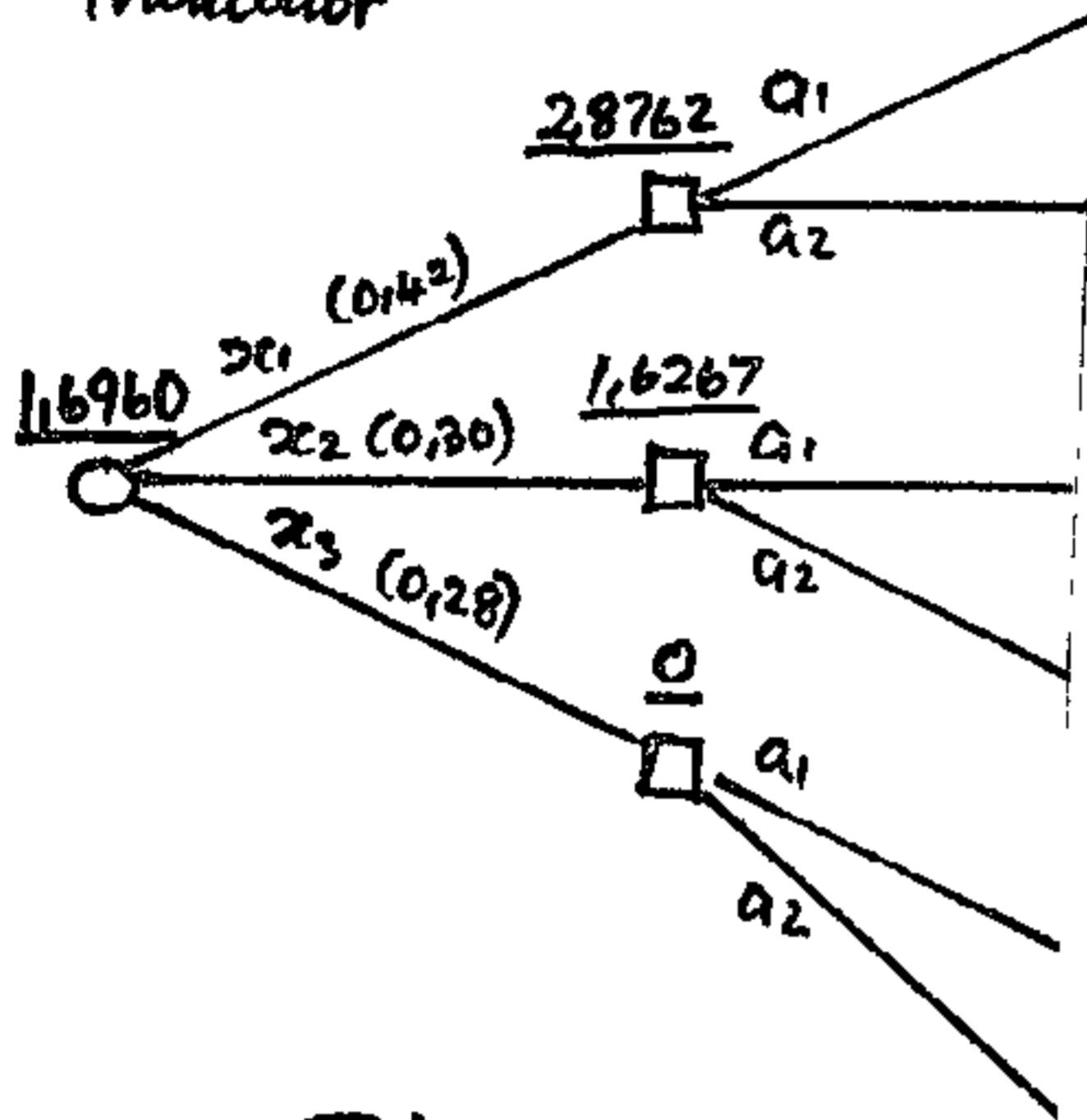


Fig 6.11

It would therefore information.

It is possible to in a decision tree, is optimal decisions at each stage. (one principle) (which we have used in Figure 6.11, is to work from right to left on the tree, and as each decision node is reached, choose the action with the highest expected payoff, replacing all branches spreading from this node by this expected payoff. For example, when considering an indication x_1 in Fig 6.11 we note that action a_1 (2,8762) has a higher ^{expected} payoff than a_2 (0,0). If x_1 did result in practice we would therefore choose a_1 . The decision node at x_1 is then given the expected payoff of 2,8762. The node at x_3 is given the value for action a_2 , as its payoff (0,0) is better than that for a_1 (-0,057).

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THE Lesotho Government's official radio station has confirmed that the body of the editor of one of Lesotho's most influential newspapers, Mr Edgar Motuba, has been found with the bodies of two other Basotho men.

According to a lunch-time broadcast the bodies were found at Silec in the Mofaleshoek district along the main road between Mafeteng and Mofaleshoek on Tuesday.

The radio quoted senior police officers who, until now, have clamped down on information about the whole affair.

The identities of the two other men are still not known.

Mr Motuba and two other men known to be opposed to chief Leabua Jonathan's Government - were abducted in the past week.

One of these was Mr Ben Masalo, chairman of the Christian Council of Lesotho and a Mafeteng man. Mr Michael Ramarothole.

Some source in Lesotho has blamed the abductions on agent working for the Lesotho Government.

However, the Government has officially voiced its concern at the abductions.

Police have appealed to the public to help them in their investigations.

All the bodies had gunshot wounds. It is not yet clear whether the bodies of the other two men are in fact the bodies of Mr Masalo and Mr Ramarothole. It has been suggested the bodies are those of two men who worked for a private transport firm in Maseru.

Meanwhile, in a mounting wave of violence in Lesotho, the official car of the West German ambassador has been blown up, presumably by the self-styled Lesotho Liberation Army (LFA).

Nobody was hurt in the blast and nobody was near the parking area at the time of the blast, but the car was described as

LESOTHO FM 11/9/81

'Ask your Minister'

167

It is unclear whether or not the recent spate of bomb blasts in the tiny mountain kingdom of Lesotho presages a radical change of regime

In quick succession last week bombs — claimed to have been planted by the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) — were detonated at Leabua Jonathan Airport the Maseru Hilton and in a tavern owned by a government minister

Observers in SA differ over the extent of discontent in Lesotho although it is generally accepted that support for the LLA-linked exiled opposition Basuto Congress Party (BCP) certainly was "considerable" in 1970. That was the year PM

Chief Leabua Jonathan stepped in to cancel the general election after it looked certain to result in victory for Ntso Mokhele's BCP

The current wave of insurgency attacks appear to have been triggered off by the announcement of a general election to be held next year. According to some observers the regularity of the bomb incidents are an expression of widespread discontent. Reports of the iron-heel treatment of Jonathan's opponents — which have thrown up allegations of violent abductions and murder — following the blasts imply that the government is jittery. It is also rumoured that the Basotho King Moshoeshe is getting involved in politics to the left of Jonathan

Interesting, and somewhat paradoxical, is the Lesotho government claim that the LLA is supported by SA. Responding to an FM inquiry about the attacks Lesotho's Information Minister CD Molapo sarcastically said "Phone your Minister he has all the information"

The forthcoming general election will be closely watched. Given his record it would be surprising if Jonathan bowed out gracefully to a poll that rejected him. On the other hand Jonathan may feel that his position has been strengthened after 11 years of autocracy

'Lay off' message read into Maseru car blast

17/9/81 (167)
By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE destruction of the official car of West Germany's Ambassador to Lesotho was interpreted by informed observers as a warning to West Germany to desist from its role in the training of Lesotho's Para-Military Unit (PMU)

The bomb, which destroyed the car on Wednesday night, is the fifth explosion to rock Maseru in the past seven days. The Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), which is trying to overthrow the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan, has claimed responsibility.

Neither the West German Ambassador, Mr Gert Schaar, nor the Embassy's Charge d' Affaires, Mr M. Frank, could be contacted yesterday, but it was confirmed reliably that West Germany is assisting with training the PMU.

The PMU is the Lesotho Government's main line of defence against the LLA. It grew out of the Police Mobile Unit, which helped to sustain Chief Jonathan in power after he aborted the 1970 general election when the tide seemed to be running against him in favour of the opposition, Basutoland Congress Party.

'No details'

The attack on the car is the second time property belonging to a Western embassy has come under attack in the past week. Last week a bomb exploded outside the American Cultural Centre.

The attacks on Western embassies may represent an attempt by the LLA to discourage foreign aid for the Jonathan regime, without which it would be hard put to survive, an informed source said.

Lesotho police were tight-lipped yesterday on their search for the saboteurs. The head of the intelligence section, Major General S J Molapo, said "I have no details for you."

Police did, however, put out a warning to the public to be on the lookout for suspicious parcels and to report them immediately to the police.

Bodies

It was also learnt yesterday that two men died for refusing to desert their friend, Mr Edgar Motuba, when he was abducted by unidentified armed men.

Mr Motuba was editor of the ecumenical newspaper Lesimnyana, which has frequently criticised the regime of Chief Jonathan. He was murdered after being kidnapped. His body and those of his two friends, Mr Fello Mohale and Mr Lechesa Koeshe, were found near Mohale's Hoek. Post mortems are scheduled for today.

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Another bomb blast
S Express 13/9/71 **rocks Maseru house** **162**

Sunday Express Correspondent

MASERU — A second explosion in less than a week has rocked Lesotho — this time the home of a Maseru resident, Mr C Charsen, which was damaged on Friday night.

The bomb exploded five houses away from the residence of the British High Commissioner, Lord Owen Griffiths. Mr Charsen's Pioneer Road home leads directly to the headquarters of the Lesotho Police Mobile Unit.

No one was injured in the blast, but windows were shattered. This is the second bombing incident in five days and climaxes three weeks of violence in Lesotho.

The Government has blamed the Lesotho Liberation Army for the violence.

On Monday, a bomb was planted in the car park of Barclays Bank in Kingsway Road, damaging the official car of the West German Embassy.

Another blast hits Maseru

(3/9/8)

167

MASERU — A bomb exploded near the Maseru Holiday Inn on a bank of the Caledon River at the weekend — the sixth explosion in the Lesotho capital in 10 days.

A police spokesman said yesterday nobody was injured and no damage was caused by the explosion, which occurred in a cluster of trees near the hotel.

Several people have been injured and considerable damage caused in the recent spate of bombings, which began on September 2 with an explosion at Maseru's Leabua Jonathan Airport

Worst

Nobody was hurt in the airport blast, but the ceiling of the terminal building, an office and windows were damaged.

The worst explosion occurred on September 4, when at least five people were injured and a ceiling and floor-to-ceiling windows of the Maseru Hilton Hotel ground-floor complex were damaged.

The next day a bomb threat caused the organisers of the Roof of Africa Rally to postpone their prize-giving ceremony.

Lesotho police have placed responsibility for the blasts on the militant wing of the exiled Basutoland Congress Party, the Lesotho Liberation Army — Sapa.

Lesotho 'death squad' blamed

SAW 16/9/81 (167)

By Howard Barrell, The Star's Africa News Service MASERU — Strong suspicions are being voiced at all levels of Lesotho society that the assassination on Monday last week of a leading opposition newspaper editor was the work of a pro-government "death squad"

during a general election likely to have brought Mr Mokhehle to power

Meanwhile, two other leading Lesotho personalities, Mr B M Masilo, a senior official of the Lesotho Evangelical Church, and Mr Michael Ramarathole, who were also abducted recently, are still

missing. Mr Masilo's five-year-old grandson was shot dead by his abductors

Mr Motuba and his two companions, Mr Lechese Koeshe and Mr Oriel Mohale, were abducted from Mr Motuba's home and were found dead next day

Widespread belief is that the killing of Mr Edgar Mahlomala Motuba, editor of Leselinyana La Lesotho, a strong supporter of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Basotholand Congress Party (BCP), was a response to the recent step-up in the sabotage campaign by the BCP-associated Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA)

Mr Motuba's newspaper had given consistent prominence to BCP and LLA activities and policies

No evidence is offered to support the suspicion, and Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's government has condemned the killings and appealed for public help in the police investigation

But local political observers are privately alleging that a "death squad" of elements from either the ruling Basotholand National Party (BNP) or the Police Mobile Unit (PMU) is responsible

The LLA, alleged by Chief Jonathan to enjoy South African Government support, is loyal to Mr Mokhehle who leads the major wing of the BCP from exile

Mr Mokhehle led the BCP in 1970 when Chief Jonathan suspended his country's constitution

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'Death Squad' working for Chief Jonathan?

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MASERU - Strong suspicions are being voiced at all levels of Lesotho society that the assassination of a leading opposition newspaper editor last week was the work of a pro-government "death squad".

The widespread belief is that the killing of Mr Edgar Mahlomala Motuba, editor of Leselinyana la Lesotho, a strong supporter of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Basotholand Party (BCP), was a response to the recent step-up in the sabotage campaign by the BCP-associated Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

Mr Motuba's newspaper had given consistent prominence to BCP and LLA activities and policies.

No evidence is offered to support the suspicion, and Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's government has condemned the killings and appealed for public help in the police in-

vestigation

But local political observers allege that a "death squad" comprising elements from either the ruling Basotholand National Party (BNP) or the Police Mobile Unit (PMU) is responsible

The Lesotho Liberation Army, alleged by Chief Jonathan to enjoy South African Government support, is loyal to Mr Mokhehle who leads the major wing of the BCP from exile

Mr Mokhehle led the BCP in 1970 when Chief Jonathan suspended his country's constitution during a general election likely to have brought Mr Mokhehle to power

By HOWARD BARRELL
SOWETAN Africa News Service

Meanwhile, two other leading Lesotho personalities, Mr B M Masilo, a senior official of the Lesotho Evangelical Church, and Mr Michael Ramarathole, who were also abducted recently, are still missing. Mr Masilo's five-year-old grandson was shot dead by his abductors

Mr Motuba and his two dead companions, Mr Lechese Koeshe and Mr Oriel Mohale, were also abducted from Mr Motuba's home last week. They were found dead the next day

Protest note over journalist's death

THE International Federation of Journalists has protested to the Lesotho Government about the murder of Mr Edgar Motuba, editor of the ecumenical newspaper Leselinyana and urged that the killers be brought to court and tried

Mr Motuba's body and those of two other men were found with gunshot wounds in southern Angola two weeks ago. Before his death Mr Motuba had vanished mysteriously from his home.

In a telegram to Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, the IFJ said it had learnt of Mr Motuba's death with indignation and was shocked by his murder.

"We had the opportunity of meeting him at a seminar in Maseru in November 1976 and of appreciating his firm dedication to the highest standards of our profession," the telegram said.

"We have the feeling that this abominable event is to be placed

17/1/81 157
By SOPHIE TEMA

in the general frame of a concerted action which also included the recent abduction of the vice-president of the Evangelical Church in Lesotho Mr Ben Masilo and the killing of his three-year-old son.

"On behalf of its 100 000 members this federation energetically protests against the murder of Mr Motuba and urges you to do anything in your power to find the killers, to bring them to trial and to secure the right of the journalist to freely disseminate information and ideas."

SA accused of Red arms deal with Lesotho terrorists

S. Times
20/9/81
167

By NORMAN CHANDLER

AN ASTONISHING claim that communist arms captured by the South African Army in Angola have found their way to the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) was made this week by Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho.

In an exclusive interview with the Sunday Times in Maseru this week, Chief Jonathan also claimed that LLA's commander-in-chief, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, although banned in South Africa, lives in Soweto and operates from the Qwa Qwa homeland on Lesotho's northern border

This allegation has been denied by a senior South African security source

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said from Cape Town yesterday that Chief Jonathan's statement on the arming of the LLA would lose the Lesotho Government "more credibility"

"We have now unfortunately become used to this kind of accusation, to the point where it has become boring," Mr Botha said

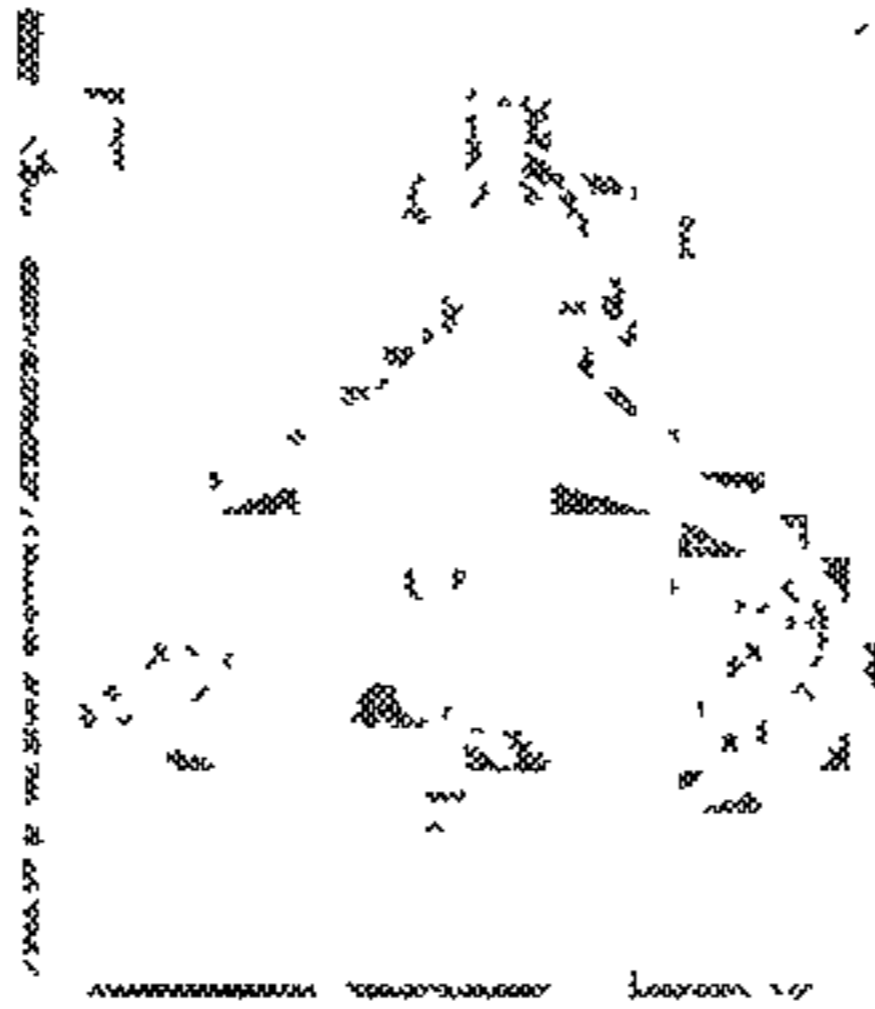
"If that government continues to issue statements of this nature, they will merely lose more credibility with their own citizens and harm themselves"

The LLA, the military wing of the Basutoland Congress Party, of which Mr Mokhehle is the leader has embarked on a programme of urban terrorism against hotels, embassies and airports in Lesotho's major towns — particularly Maseru

The blasts have had an effect on tourism and public confidence, but Chief Jonathan says the situation is being brought under control

Stringent security precautions have been brought into effect at hotels and other public places, and warnings about unattended packages have been issued

Chief Jonathan claimed he had "written proof" of the arms deal



CHIEF JONATHAN
"Written proof" of arms deal

Chief Jonathan's amazing claim

and is making a top-level protest to the South African Government

"We have written proof that weapons captured in Angola during the South African incursion there recently have been supplied to Ntsu Mokhehle

Proof

"It provides irrefutable proof that there is a move being made to destabilise Lesotho"

He added "The weapons given to the LLA include Russian-made AK-47 assault rifles ammunition and other armaments

"Their use is calculated to show that the LLA is being armed by the communists when that is not the case

"Previously the Lesotho Army captured LLA arms which came from South Africa, and were of South African manufacture"

These captured weapons were put on display by the Lesotho Government last year

Chief Jonathan said he had evidence that Mr Mokhehle was "aided and abetted by elements in the South African Government"

Asked to elaborate, he claimed that his Department of Foreign Affairs had been told at a meeting in Cape Town between the foreign ministers of South Africa and Lesotho that Mr Mokhehle was living in Soweto

This had, he claimed, been mentioned by a top South African security officer who was present at the meeting

● A senior South African security source told the Sunday Times yesterday that a meeting had taken place between Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, and his Lesotho counterpart about five weeks ago

Afterwards there had been a

second meeting between other top officials, but not including the foreign ministers

The meeting had been held to discuss complaints by South Africa that Lesotho was allowing its territory to be used as a springboard for terrorist incursions into South Africa

Lesotho, in turn, the security source said, accused South Africa at the meeting of harbouring Mr Mokhehle and aiding his LLA

Documents

The source said South Africa denied the allegation that Mr Mokhehle was living in Soweto, but had told the Lesotho officials that there were indications that he was using false travel documents to travel through South Africa to Lesotho

Some documents and photographs to support this were shown to the Lesotho delegation

It was not true, the source said, that Mr Mokhehle was living in Soweto

● Chief Jonathan's claim about Mr Mokhehle was backed by Mr K Chakela, the BCP's secretary-general, who now heads the party in the absence of Mr Mokhehle

Mr Chakela alleged that Mr Mokhehle has held several meetings with top South African security officers

Guest

"He has been the guest of the former head of the Bureau for State Security (BOSS), General Hendrik van den Bergh, in Pretoria, and has over a period of time been given VIP treatment at Jan Smuts Airport," Mr Chakela said

BCP members say Mr Mokhehle began his regular contacts with the officers of BOSS in 1973

They say that although Mr Mokhehle is banned in South Africa, this has not stopped him from visiting the country

"We have a detailed account

of times he has spent on the Rand," I was told

A top Lesotho Government source claimed that the LLA operates from "the border towns of Ficksburg and Fouriesburg, but mainly from the Qwa Qwa homeland"

Chief P Mopeli, chief minister of Qwa Qwa, told the Sunday Times that he was aware of the allegations, but said there was no truth in them

The Lesotho source said "When Mr Mokhehle left Lesotho, he went to Zambia and it was a matter of concern to us that he established an organisation in Zambia specifically aimed at overthrowing the government of this country

Protest

"We protested to Zambia about Mr Mokhehle, who claimed he was a refugee, and therefore our feelings were that he was not allowed by international law to plot the overthrow of a government

"Zambia ordered him to leave the country and he went to Botswana

"Botswana also refused him permission to act against a fellow member of the Organisation for African Unity — so he went to South Africa

"The only way insurgents can get to Lesotho is through a country friendly to them, such as South Africa appears to be"

Chief Jonathan described the bombings in Maseru this month "as a manifestation of loss of direction and of naked terrorism"

He said Mr Mokhehle and his followers "have sunk to a level of Quislings and instruments of foreign attempts to destabilise our country"

Meanwhile, the LLA claims it is in control of about a third of the country's northern Buthe Buthe district

According to Chief Jonathan, the LLA has also extended its operations to the Quthung area of southern Lesotho, but with limited results

Apartheid a bar to peace: chief

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THERE will never be co-operation between South Africa and southern African black states "as long as apartheid is in force", says the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

He told me in Maseru this week "The Afrikaner just will not accept peaceful change, which we would have preferred to war . . ."

He added: "I listened with interest to what the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament this week, but I cannot see any improvement in relations with South Africa, because apartheid is a great handicap

"It is, in fact, the greatest handicap which stands in the way of any form of good neighbourliness

"Only when it is dismantled can we begin to talk . . . and only then."

Chief Jonathan — who described Mr P W Botha, South Africa's Prime Minister, as "a gentleman and not as arrogant as Vorster" — said increasing pressure would have to be brought to bear on South Africa to change its policies

"There is no going back on what's happening now; it will be a long, bitter struggle between South Africa and the ANC and other liberation groups," he said

Chief Jonathan was, however, at pains during the 50-minute interview to distance himself from the African National Congress military attacks on South African targets

He denied that Lesotho was allowing the ANC to use it as a springboard for terrorist incursions into South Africa

"The South African security people say the ANC is using my country as a springboard. This is not so.

"They believe that a man called Tembani Hani is handling ANC attacks from here.

"He is a refugee and as such is not allowed by my government to take part in any form of political activity. That was a pre-condition of our giving him refugee status," Chief Jonathan said.

Hani, who was trained in Russia, has been in Lesotho for four years. He is a former student at Fort Hare university

Although South Africa had requested that Hani be either returned to this country or banished from Lesotho, the Jonathan Government has refused to accede to demands.

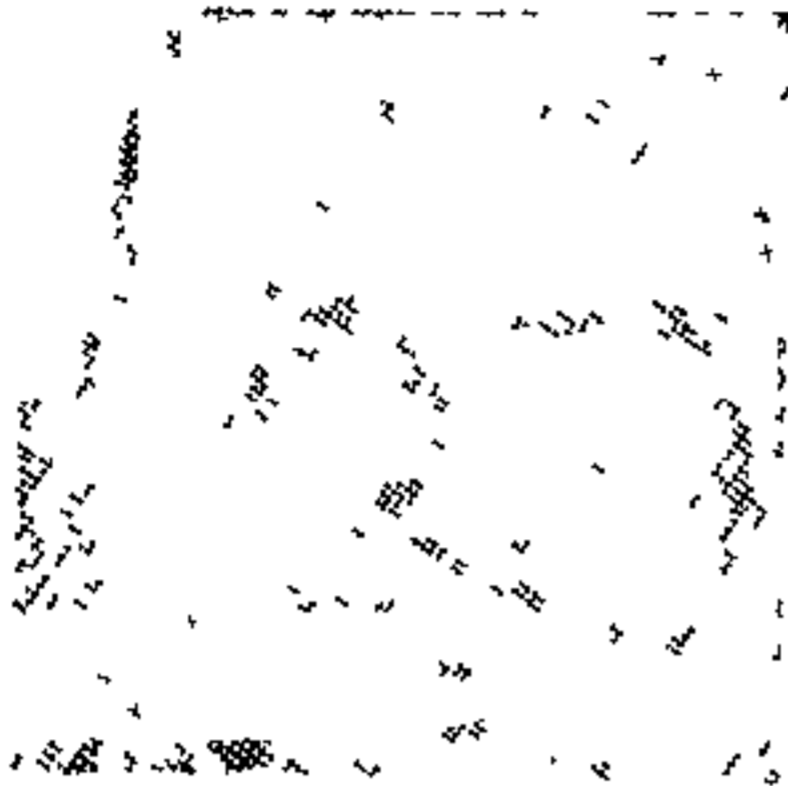
... and another is murdered by alleged hit-men

S. Tubane
20/9/81 (167)

By Keith Kiewiet

A MURDERED Lesotho newspaper editor was buried yesterday amid accusations that he was the victim of a pro-Government hit squad.

Mr Edgar Motuba, one



Edgar Motuba

of Lesotho's most influential and respected journalists, was found dead at a roadside last week after reportedly being taken from his office by men who said they were from the police.

Yesterday's burial was preceded by a memorial service in Soweto attended by at least 100 Basotho — supporters of Mr Motuba's stand

against the Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan.

It was because of this stand, some Basotho say, that he became the victim of a Government "hit squad".

Others say he was murdered by pro-Government "hot-heads".

Mr Motuba was a frequent and articulate critic of the Government. In his vernacular newspaper, Leselinyana La Lesotho, published by the Presbyterian Church, he frequently not only attacked the Government but also displayed sympathy for the banned Basutoland Congress Party which opposes Chief Jonathan.

The military wing of the BCP, the Lesotho Liberation Army, has recently stepped up a terrorist campaign in Lesotho and some people believe that Mr Motuba was murdered in retaliation.

Days before his death he told me: "I am, above all, a Christian. What interests me is the truth."

A few hours before his

abduction and subsequent murder he telephoned me in Johannesburg to tell me of the apparent abduction of Mr Ben Masilo, head of the Lesotho Council of Churches.

According to sources close to Mr Motuba, three heavily armed men dressed in blankets came to his newspaper office on September 7 posing as police. They said they wanted to question him.

Suspicious, he asked three men in the office with him to accompany him.

The next morning the bodies of Mr Motuba and two of his companions were found at the side of a road in the Mhaleshoek area.

The fourth man is said to have escaped and fled to South Africa.

Mr Masilo, whose five-year-old grandson was shot dead by his abductors, is said to have escaped to South Africa with other Basotho who feared assassination.

Abducted Jonathan foe claimed to be in Soweto

RDM 21/9/81

167

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE abducted chairman of the Lesotho Christian Council, Mr B M Masilo, was believed to be alive and in Soweto, the Lesotho Minister of Justice, Mr Gerard Ramoreboli, said yesterday.

His statement, made during a telephone interview, came after the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and another Lesotho politician, Mr Koenyama Chakela, told the Sunday Times the exiled opposition leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, had a house in Soweto.

As the leader of the exiled wing of the opposition Basuto-land Congress Party (BCP), which is waging an underground war against Chief Jonathan's regime, Mr Mokhehle is one of the most wanted men in Lesotho.

The abduction of Mr Masilo, a former editor of the ecumenical newspaper, Leselinyana la Lesotho, and kidnapping of the present editor of the paper, Mr E M Matuba, were carried out about a fortnight ago after a spate of bombings by the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), armed wing of the exiled BCP.

Mr Matuba was abducted at gunpoint. A few days later he and two friends who insisted on accompanying him were found murdered. The armed kidnapers masqueraded as policemen.

Revenge

Mr Masilo has not been seen since he disappeared. It is widely suspected his abductors were pro-Jonathan vigilantes taking revenge against known opponents of Chief Jonathan for the LLA bombings.

Leselinyana has a 10-year tradition of criticism of Chief Jonathan's rule since he seized power in 1970, when the results of the general election appeared to be going against him. The newspaper has been banned in the past for its outspoken stance.

Mr Ramoreboli's suggestion that Mr Masilo might be alive in Soweto adds another line to the propaganda war which is being fought with the same intensity as the armed struggle between Chief Jonathan's regime and the LLA.

Although he did not say so directly, the implication is the LLA might have been responsible for the kidnapping — perhaps to force Mr Masilo to join forces with Mr Mokhehle.

Commenting on the claims that Mr Mokhehle is in Soweto, Mr Ramoreboli said: "It is much rumoured that he is in Soweto. But if you ask me for facts, I have none."

Trusted

Mr Ramoreboli was once a trusted lieutenant of Mr Mokhehle in the BCP, but he broke with the exiled leader when he accepted a seat in the Interim National Assembly established by Chief Jonathan after his seizure of power and, later, a post in the Lesotho Cabinet.

He is the parliamentary leader of the internal wing of the BCP, which condemns the LLA. The Secretary-General of the internal wing is another former Mokhehle lieutenant, Mr Chakela, who accepted an amnesty offer to return to Lesotho last year.

In contrast to Chief Jonathan's claim that Mr Mokhehle is in Soweto, an LLA commander, Mr Naledi Ntlama, told the Rand Daily Mail at a secret rendezvous a few months ago that Mr Mokhehle was leading the LLA in Lesotho. He later sent photographs of Mr Mokhehle with a band of armed men as "proof" of his claim.

Star
BCP 25/9/87
167
denounces
Mokhehle

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Apparently in preparation for an election in Lesotho, the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party yesterday announced a reorganisation of the party and dissociated itself from its militant wing, which has been blamed for the spate of bombings in Lesotho.

The reorganisation was announced at a Press conference by the BCP secretary-general, Mr Koenyama Ohakela, and the deputy leader, Mr G.P. Ramoreboli, who is also Minister of Justice in the Government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party.

The BCP leaders denounced the violence instigated by the militant wing of the party, led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and the Lesotho Liberation Army

Lesotho exiles return to fight election

EDM
25/9/81 (167)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MASERU — Three former lieutenants of the exiled Lesotho leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle yesterday joined forces in a bid to put the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) on an election footing

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The three men — Mr Koenyama Chakela, Mr Gerard Ramoreboli and Mr Phoka Chaulane — had previously been at loggerheads with one another but yesterday declared their intention to disregard the past and return to the position before they separated in 1973.

Plan to unite rival opposition factions

But the reconciliation between the three men failed to fully re-unite the BCP.

Apart from their faction of the party, there is the external BCP wing under Mr Mokhehle and its internal counterpart in Lesotho, which is headed by Mr Godfrey Kolsang

leader, but emphasised that their leadership had to be in Lesotho.

Mr Mokhehle's present whereabouts are unknown. He fled Lesotho in 1974 and has since lived for most of the time in Zambia and Botswana.

The "triumvirate" yesterday rejected violence as "repugnant to the principles of the party" and specifically denounced the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) — which is trying to topple the régime of Chief Jonathan and which Mr Mokhehle has described as the military wing of the BCP.

The immediate task facing the "triumvirate" is to reorganise the BCP — or their faction of it — and prepare for the election which many observers anticipate Chief Jonathan will hold early next year.

Mr Chakela returned to Lesotho in October under the amnesty offer made to exiled politicians by the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan

The BCP began to divide within a few years of the last general election in Lesotho in 1970, which Chief Jonathan aborted when the BCP appeared to be heading for victory.

In 1974, Mr Chakela went into exile with Mr Mokhehle after an attempted armed coup against Chief Jonathan's régime while Mr Ramoreboli and Mr Chaulane remained in Lesotho to accept nomination to the interim National Assembly set up by Chief Jonathan

Denied

Ironically, the public statement by the three men was made within earshot of a building occupied by Mr Kolsang, a lawyer, and Mr Stephen Molamelle, a founder member of the executive committee of the original BCP, who rejects the claim of the three to act in the name of the BCP.

The three men described Mr Mokhehle as "technical" their

etermined by a

After the following sequence is executed, the variable K will have a value of 8.

Example:

never be executed.

(2) Any executable statement immediately following the unconditional GO TO statement in the program unit must have a statement label, otherwise it can

(1) s1 must be the statement label of an executable statement.

Rules:

GO TO s1
where: s1 is the statement label of an executable statement within the same program unit.

To transfer control, unconditionally, to a statement specified by statement label.

Function:

5.2.1. Unconditional GO TO Statement

At a secret rendezvous, the commander of the Lesotho Liberation Army talks at last

LAUGHING DAYS
Mokhehle with Chief Jonathan

I'll step up the war on Jonathan

5 Stars
27/9/76

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By NEIL HOOPER

IN THE first newspaper interview he has given for more than a decade, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, commander-in-chief of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), served notice yesterday of an intensified "war" to bring down the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan

Speaking exclusively to the Sunday Times at a secret meeting place near the border between Lesotho and South Africa, Mr Mokhehle said

"Leabua is a very worried man. He'll cross the river (the border) running naked one of these days in his haste to get away from us

"What is taking place in Lesotho is an internal uprising. My boys are moving all over Lesotho

"If he (Chief Jonathan) wants to stop the war he must stop looking across the border and look inside his country

"His security is cracking right down the middle, and even though we do not have the arms we want, it will not be long before we overthrow the illegal government"

He claimed his Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) had not had any contact with communist countries since 1976 when the Soviet Union told its satellites to break off relations with the party because it refused to accept orders from the Kremlin

Mr Mokhehle denied charges by Chief Jonathan that weapons used by the LLA have been supplied by South Africa

"If we were in fact getting arms from South Africa, or any other country for that matter, we would long ago have overthrown this man who took over the country when he lost the elections to me in 1970," he said

Weapons

He claimed communist weapons used by the LLA were not from South Africa but from the African National Congress

"What happened was this: when there was still a good relationship between the ANC and BCP, before the Russians ordered their satellites and agents to break off relations with us, ANC terrorists arriving in Lesotho used to stay with members of the BCP

"They brought with them large supplies of weapons and equipment in steel boxes which were buried in caches throughout Lesotho

"However, the members of the BCP knew many of the hiding places and we have managed to uncover many of the caches and take the supplies to our headquarters in the mountains of Lesotho

"The supplies did not only include weapons such as AK-47s (Russian assault rifles) and mortars, but also explosives, detonators, ANC uniforms and even compasses

"But unfortunately we still do not have enough weapons and have been forced to buy most of our arms

Mr Mokhehle claimed that many of the recent bomb attacks in Lesotho were carried out with the help of people trusted by Chief Jonathan, whose supporters have launched an intensive manhunt to try and track down Mr Mokhehle

But the LLA commander said that because of support he enjoyed within the government and

To page 2

It's war

says ^{5 June,}
BCP ^{27/9/81}

chief 167

From page 1

civil service of Lesotho he held a valid passport and was able to travel through the country's official border posts

He agreed to speak exclusively to the Sunday Times because, he said, he wanted to answer the "lies" of Chief Jonathan about the LIA, military arm of the BCP

Now aged 63, Mr Mokhehle said the recent bombing attacks in Lesotho were carried out under his personal command

"So far the bombings have been part of a low-level phase of our attack on this illegal government. But we will soon be moving to higher phases and Lesotho had better prepare itself," he warned

He said more than 90 percent of Lesotho's people supported the BCP and that another major source of support was among workers on the mines in South Africa. They were contributing funds

Mr Mokhehle went into exile soon after Chief Jonathan seized power and suspended the constitution after the election of 1970

He emphatically denied Chief Jonathan's claims that, together with his men, he is allowed free passage through South Africa

He also denied the Prime Minister's claim that he had been living in exile in Soweto

Mr Mokhehle said while a government in Lesotho under his leadership would not tolerate apartheid, it would maintain normal relations with South Africa

"We regret that Leabua Jonathan is trying to make Lesotho a political battlefield against South Africa and such countries"

The aim of LLA bombings of hotels in Maseru, particularly the Holiday Inn casino, was to force them to close down, thereby affecting the government's income from tourism and gambling

He claimed the Lesotho treasury was on the brink of bankruptcy and that recently Chief Jonathan had to borrow more than R2-million from a leading Lesotho businessman so he could pay civil servants

Mr Mokhehle also said that when he travelled through South Africa he did so illegally since he was a prohibited immigrant in the Republic

He said many in Lesotho feared the wrong alliance between Chief Jonathan and the ANC, for they believed it could lead to a South African raid against the country along the lines of "Operation Protea" in Angola

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SAP is asked to help find Lesotho abortion patients

S-EXPRESS 27/9/81

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~~167~~

THE South African Police have been asked by the Lesotho Government to help locate South African women who have had abortions via the "Lesotho connection".

A Lesotho police spokesman said that although investigations concerning Dr K Choi's abortions had been completed "on the Lesotho side", the SAP had been asked to trace women who had been "helped" by Dr Choi at the small government hospital at Teyateyaneng.

The Chief of the Lesotho CID, Lieutenant-Colonel Motsoari, said police had encountered difficulties in obtaining evidence and contacting witnesses to testify.

This comes amid unconfirmed rumours at Teyateyaneng that the police had discovered a "foetal graveyard" in the bush near the hospital.

Local residents said stories were circulating among residents that the remains of foetuses had apparently been found several weeks ago — most of them scattered about and others found buried in cardboard boxes. But the Lesotho police have denied there is any truth in the

DR CHOI FIGHTS FOR HIS NAME

By LIZ VAN DEN MEUWENKOF

Rumours

"We have completed our investigations and referred the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions. At this stage we don't even know whether Dr Choi will be prosecuted," a police spokesman said.

"Although abortion is a criminal offence in Lesotho, someone must lay a charge and give evidence. The problem is that all his so-called patients were from South Africa. He never gave local people abortions."

Dr K Choi, who was superintendent of the hospital, was suspended shortly after the Sunday

Express exposed his operations. Abortion is considered illegal in Lesotho but the Secretary for Health, Mr Thomas Thabane, told me that Dr Choi was still in the country despite reports that he had disappeared and given the police his "full co-operation".

Dr Choi, who told the Sunday Express he had performed more than 220 abortions this year, is staying with friends in Maseru.

"He definitely has not vanished and is giving his full co-operation because he is determined to clear his name," Mr Thabane said.

He was unsure whether women upon whom Dr Choi had performed abortions and were willing to give evidence would be allowed to remain anonymous or have their evidence heard in camera. It was a case for the local court to decide.

A police spokesman in Ladybrand confirmed that the Lesotho police had asked the SAP for assistance.

"But because a foreign country is involved we cannot force any woman to give evidence in Lesotho," the spokesman said.

Mayor to lodge appeal

SALISBURY — A Black Zimbabwe mayor who called a White policeman "a pig, a racist, a Smith-man and a White kaffir", is to appeal against his R26 fine or five days' jail sentence.

Patrick Kombayi, mayor of the midland town of Gwelo, was convicted this week in the local Magistrates' Court of using obscene, abusive, insulting and threatening language in a public place.

The policeman, Patrol Officer Colin Kenny, had impounded a truck belonging to Kombayi when he suspected it was overloaded and took it to a vehicle inspection depot.

It was found to be overloaded and PO Kenny was writing a ticket when Mr Kombayi arrived at the depot.

Said Kenny: "He called me a 'racalist, a pig and a Smith-man'. His voice was loud and he had obviously been drinking. He spat at my feet and called me a white kaffir."

Kombayi told the magistrate, Mr A D Huggins, that he would appeal against his conviction.

1981

Widow tells of editor's abduction

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE widow of the murdered Lesotho editor, Mr Edgar Motuba, has for the first time told how her husband was abducted at gunpoint by men purporting to be policemen after members of the Para-Military Unit (PMU) had allegedly demanded the identity of contributors to his newspaper.

In the first interview since her husband's murder, Mrs Matabai Motuba said of alleged visits by the PMU: "Every time these people came they wanted him to reveal the names of people who wrote under pen names. He replied 'You better kill me because I won't'."

That was before he was taken away from his home at Morija to his death by two men who "did not bother to hide their faces".

Mr Motuba was the editor of Leselinyana la Lesotho (Light of Lesotho), an ecumenical newspaper which was critical of the regime of Chief Leabua Jonathan and which urged reconciliation between Chief Jonathan and his exiled rival Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

His abduction and murder was one of a series of actions against known or suspected opponents of the Jonathan administration in the wake of the series of bomb attacks in Maseru by the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) earlier this month.

Mrs Motuba said she was not interviewed by police for more than two weeks after her husband had been abducted.

Mr Motuba was abducted on the night of Monday September 7 but, according to Mrs Motuba, she was not interviewed by the police until September 22, which was the day a representative of Amnesty International arrived in Lesotho to investigate the circumstances surrounding Mr Motuba's death.

After Mr Motuba and two friends who accompanied him on the night of the abduction were found dead near Mphahle's Hoek, his elder brother, Mr David Mo-

'Men wanted writers names'

tuba, and the Rev G L Sibolla, of the Lesotho Evangelical Church, went to identify the body at Mrs Motuba's request.

She said "To my surprise they were not allowed to be present while the post mortem was done. Neither was my youngest brother."

Lieutenant-Colonel T Nomo, of the Lesotho Police, described Mrs Motuba's statement that she was only interviewed on September 22 as "incorrect".

He said "She was visited by our CID on the morning of Tuesday, September 8."

At that stage, however, Mrs Motuba did not know of her husband's death. She only heard that he had been found dead the next day, Wednesday, September 9.

Asked whether Mrs Motuba was seen by police after the discovery of the body, Colonel Nomo said "I can't say I can't remember."

On Mrs Motuba's statement about family representatives being excluded from the post mortem, Colonel Nomo said "That is incorrect. The post mortem had to be delayed because the brother came from the northern part of Lesotho, but the body was identified by a member of the family."

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Rom
27/9/85

A war of 66 -

words TO CHAPTER 4

1. FASB **over** 167 "ion of Interest Cost", October 1979,
2. FASB I **weapons'** of the Issues Relating to "t Costs", December 16, 1977, Accountants' paragr
3. Cooper **origin** Letter in Response to the Proposed "Accoun Sabotage" - Capitali- sation
4. Arthur **By PATRICK LAURENCE** Lette Chief Jonathan, who has accused South Africa of aiding the LLA and of providing it with secure bases in South Africa from which to launch sabotage operations, has insisted Mr Mokhehle has a house in Soweto Discussion April 19, 1978. THE executive secretary of Lesotho's ruling Basotho National Party, Mr Desmond Sixishe, yesterday dismissed as absurd a claim that insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) were armed with Russian-made weapons stolen from caches buried by African National Congress (ANC) exiles in Lesotho
5. Anthon **of Interest,** page 8 Mr Mokhehle's quoted statement that the LLA is armed with weapons stolen from the ANC represents a departure from the explanation he gave the Rand Daily Mail in an earlier interview in a Southern African country
6. Mr J. **of** Mr Mokhehle's quoted statement that the LLA is armed with weapons stolen from the ANC represents a departure from the explanation he gave the Rand Daily Mail in an earlier interview in a Southern African country
7. Ernst **of In** Draft, He was reacting to a report in the Sunday Times which quoted the exiled Lesotho politician, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, as saying "We have managed to uncover many (ANC) caches and to take supplies to our headquarters in the mountains of Lesotho"
8. Ibid.
9. Cooper **cit** our headquarters in the mountains of Lesotho"
10. Katuga **Undertaking** At the first display the weapons consisted mainly of home-made rifles, explosives and pieces of plumping pipes (used in the construction of bombs and grenades), but included a Russian-made Seminov rifle and two Russian-made AK-47s. Mr Mokhehle's statement was made to repudiate an earlier assertion by the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, that the LLA had been supplied by Pretoria with Russian-made weapons captured by South African soldiers. Exposure 11 11, 1979.
11. FASB **agraph** 3
12. Respor **aire:** Accour 1. The second exhibition included standard South African R1-type rifles and canvas bags which purportedly once belonged to South African soldiers. y, Chief
13. Bierma **"Inte** The Ch **it in** page 1 Mr Sixishe said "As far as we are concerned ANC refugees in Lesotho have no arms and no caches The ANC is honouring its undertaking not to use Lesotho as a base for operations against South Africa"
14. Arthur **Letter** Propos **financ** 'Capit **erest** Mr Sixishe, who is a confidant of Chief Jonathan, added "I can assure you Chief Jonathan will deal ruthlessly with any refugee organisation which violates its undertaking not to use Lesotho as a springboard for sabotage"
15. Ibid.
16. Guidan **ent of** **counte** paymen **ferred** page 3 Mr Mokhehle at a "secret meeting place near the border between Lesotho and South Africa" It did not specify whether the meeting took place on the Lesotho or South African side of the border October 1979,
17. Ibid.

30/9/87
Diamond drop

167
MASERU Lesotho's diamond exports for the first six months this year are down about 25 percent on last year's figure, according to the Department of Mines and Geology.

Statistics released in Maseru by the department show that 32 575 carats valued at about R123 million were exported during this period compared with 32 228 carats valued at about R16 million in the first six months last year.

— Sapa.

Can the BCP pull off the Lesotho elections?

Sowetan 30/9/81 (167)

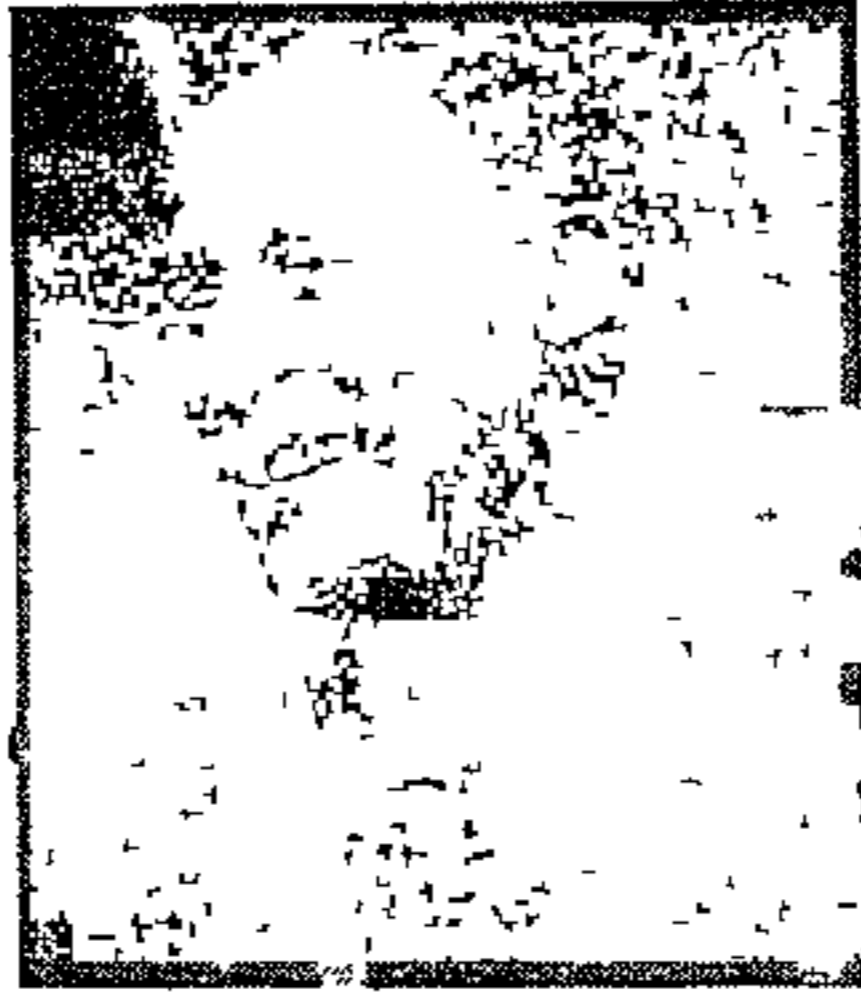
By Howard Barrell
MASERU - As Lesotho prepares for the election that has been half promised by the Government, attention focuses increasingly on the attitude of the shadowy Ntsu Mokhehle and the extent of his support - both in his own Basutoland Congress Party and among the voters as a whole.

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan is said by senior officials to be committed to elections - probably early next year - which will be the first since he suspended the constitution in 1970 when the BCP seemed to be ahead in the polling.

Elections appear to be the only way Chief Johathan can achieve either an end to political violence in his country or effectively alienate those responsible for it. Mr Mokhehle and his more militant supporters, including his so-called Lesotho Liberation Army

Mr Charles Molapo, the Foreign Minister and a key strategist in Chief Jonathan's Basotho National Party, has said a compromise with Mr Mokhehle is "impossible".

But Mr Mokhehle's faction of the BCP has indicated it will have nothing to do with any election unless it is



MODERATE: Mr G P Ramoreboli.



COMMITTED: PM Leabua Jonathan.

supervised by the United Nations or some other impartial referee to ensure that it is free and fair.

One view here is that Chief Jonathan should try to attract Mr Mokhehle out of his exile (or his hiding place in Lesotho if his claim to have one is true) and into

the public arena in Lesotho. Mr Mokhehle, this argument goes, is politically "finished" - his health is giving way, he is alienated from important elements in his own party and is seen to be consorting with South Africa, Lesotho's "ultimate enemy".

A more widely held view however, is that Mr Mokhehle holds the key to political stability in Lesotho, that he retains the support of the vast majority of adherents of the BCP, which in turn commands the support of at least half of the country's voters.

But recent developments within the BCP could erode Mr Mokhehle's support.

Central figures in these developments are the BCP secretary - Mr Koenyama Chakela, and the deputy leader Mr G P Ramoreboli, both based in Lesotho. The two dissociated themselves from the LLA's violence and moved to consolidate the BCP around their moderate faction.

They pointed out in an indirect way that there had been no BCP congress since the one in 1969 that installed Mr Mokhehle as leader. This was seen by some observers as suggesting that the time had come for another party congress which could elect a new leader, probably Mr



SHADOWY: Mr N Mkhhehle. Chakela, who is said to command substantial standing among old party members and the more radical youth.

The major pressure for unity between Mr Chakela and Mr Ramoreboli is the anticipated election.

Both the BCP (moderate faction) and the BNP maintain they will win an election.

The BCP got most votes in 1970 and some local observers believe it has at least maintained if not increased this support, partly because of suspected corruption among officials related to the BNP.

But the ruling BNP has had the advantage of being able to organise openly since 1970 and as matters now stand it will dictate the timing and conduct of the election.

If it appears not to be free and fair it could again result in dissatisfaction of the kind that drove Mr Mokhehle to violence and exile.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC
31 August	20	Tax Asse - le - im - le - de - le
14 September	21	Tax Busi - pa - jo - ac - li - ac - in - ac
21 September		

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QU' ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Lesotho hemmed in on all sides by insoluble problems

Botha, at Peka Bridge on the Caledon River in August last year, relations between the two countries improved dramatically — and there was an apparent decline in LLA activity

But, the diplomat said, if South Africa is trying to persuade Lesotho to surrender fleeing ANC saboteurs, as distinct from not allowing them to use Lesotho as a springboard for operations, it is all but asking the impossible of Chief Jonathan

He cannot agree without sacrificing his credibility as an opponent of apartheid and thus further weakening his already insecure position

But at a deeper level there is the even more intractable problem of Lesotho's continuing economic dependence on South Africa, in spite of Chief Jonathan's success in raising the level of foreign aid to more than R50-million a year

Lesotho can provide paid employment for only about 5% of its work force. Its already small agriculture base of less than a third of the country is declining relatively as the population increases. The 1976 population of 1.2 million will be more than 2 million by the turn of the century

Between 150 000 and 200 000 Basotho have to work in South Africa either as sole breadwinners for landless families or to help peasant families on small holdings make ends meet. Only 3% of Basotho householders can sustain themselves on agricultural produce alone. The remittances of workers in South Africa account for half of Lesotho's gross national product

Some blandly accept that there may be a de facto alliance, but ask why Mr Mokhehle should not use South African aid to oust a man who used South African aid to win power

On the question of whether the LLA is actually being assisted by Pretoria, there is a simple answer: no one has come up with concrete evidence that it is. But the Chief of the South African Security Police, Lieutenant Johannes Coetzee, has hinted that his men may be less than super-vigilant in intercepting LLA guerrillas on their way to Lesotho

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ON the eve of the 15th anniversary of its independence from British rule, the tiny mountain Kingdom of Lesotho is threatened by two inter-related crises. The first has high-level visibility. The second is less immediately obvious but more deep-rooted and less tractable.

The political conflict between the underground Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle and the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) of Chief Jonathan is the more spectacular of the two. In the past month it has been manifest in the series of bombings by the LLA and subsequent attacks on known or suspected sympathisers of Mr Mokhehle.

Underlying it is a deeper economic and geo-political problem: one sign is Lesotho's position as one of the world's 25 least developed countries, another is its continuing dependence on South Africa, whose racial policies it abhors but which completely surrounds Lesotho.

The roots of the violent struggle between Mr Mokhehle and Chief Jonathan go back to 1965, when Chief Jonathan's BNP won the slenderest of majorities in the pre-independence election against the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) under Mr Mokhehle and the Marema Tlou Freedom Party (MTFP)

The BNP won 31 seats in the National Assembly against a combined total of 29 seats for the opposition parties (25 for the BCP and 4 for MTFP). With this tiny majority, Chief Jonathan led the nation to independence, ignoring calls for another election and for a constitution which would have given the then young monarch, King Moshoeshoe II, more than a mere ceremonial role

The even balance of power between the governing and opposition parties (who often voted together in a marriage of convenience) ensured that political differences were aggravated by the tragedy of Thaba Bosu in December 1966

Clash

Ten people died in a clash which took place when the Police Mobile Unit (PMU), acting on the orders of Chief Jonathan, moved to prevent King Moshoeshoe from addressing a gathering at Thaba Bosu. Chief Jonathan felt that the King was moving into the political arena by holding meetings in which he questioned the wisdom of the independence constitution

Next phase came in January 1970, when the Basotho went to the polls in the first general election since independence. Radio Lesotho broadcast the results until the two main parties stood neck and neck at 23 seats each. Then it stopped broadcasting them

The next broadcast was one by Chief Jonathan. He announced that the election had been aborted, the constitution suspended and a state of emergency declared "in the best interests of the nation"

counter-coup was ruthlessly put down. Mr Mokhehle and some of his lieutenants fled into exile

The stage was set for the next phase: the formation of a BCP military wing by Mr Mokhehle, the LLA. In 1979 it launched a campaign of sabotage, bombings and political assassinations. Pro-Jonathan vigilantes reciprocated with a counter-campaign of kidnapping and murder against known or suspected Mokhehle sympathisers

Today Chief Jonathan relies heavily on armed force, particularly the Para-Military Unit (which grew out of the old Police Mobile Unit), to keep not only power but he does not rely on naked power alone. He has undergone a political metamorphosis in a bid to give his regime greater legitimacy and has skillfully exploited weaknesses in opposition ranks

From a man who was once warmly regarded as a "moderate" by Pretoria, Dr Jonathan has become a strident opponent of apartheid. Where he once depended heavily on seconded South African civil servants, he has now "purged" the civil service of South Africans

His BNP was allowed to campaign in South Africa among expatriate Lesotho nationals during

the ruling BNP is planning an

election early next year, in which it will run against — and decisively defeat — the Ramoreboli-Chakela BCP. But it is highly unlikely that the anticipated election will give Chief Jonathan the full legitimacy he desires or end the violence

Apart from the absence of an up-dated voters' roll, there are grave doubts over whether any Lesotho election without international supervision will have the credibility in view of Chief Jonathan's failure to honour the verdict of the people in 1970. But there is another over-riding question on any deal which excludes Mokhehle: give Jonathan either authenticity as a popularly-elected leader, or bring peace to Lesotho's more than one-million people

The BNP has dubbed Mr Mokhehle a "spent force". It is not a statement many observers outside the ranks of hardcore BNP supporters would agree with. Mokhehle's popularity is still

high despite what Radio Lesotho has said about him. Informed veterans of Lesotho politics said Mr Charles Mofeli, of the United Democratic Party — who has served under both Mr Mokhehle and Chief Jonathan — said "If Mokhehle comes back he stands a good chance of winning. He is definitely still popular"

Chief Jonathan's record in previous elections is not that of an unbeatable leader. He was defeated in the 1960 elections to the old Basutoland Council. He was again defeated in the 1965 pre-independence election. Although he later won a by-election in 1965, he did so with a smaller majority than the BNP man who stood down for him. He has not subjected himself to an election since

Chief Jonathan's regime has constantly accused Mr Mokhehle of having made a pact with South Africa in order to obtain support for his LLA insurgents. What ever the truth of the allegation, it is debatable how far Mr Mokhehle has been discredited

Judging from interviews held in Lesotho last week, many Basotho dismiss the allegations as propaganda. If Mr Mokhehle was really being supported by Pretoria, Chief Jonathan's regime would long have fallen, is their riposte

Some blandly accept that there may be a de facto alliance, but ask why Mr Mokhehle should not use South African aid to oust a man who used South African aid to win power

On the question of whether the LLA is actually being assisted by Pretoria, there is a simple answer: no one has come up with concrete evidence that it is. But the Chief of the South African Security Police, Lieutenant Johannes Coetzee, has hinted that his men may be less than super-vigilant in intercepting LLA guerrillas on their way to Lesotho

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He cannot agree without sacrificing his credibility as an opponent of apartheid and thus further weakening his already insecure position

But at a deeper level there is the even more intractable problem of Lesotho's continuing economic dependence on South Africa, in spite of Chief Jonathan's success in raising the level of foreign aid to more than R50-million a year

Lesotho can provide paid employment for only about 5% of its work force. Its already small agriculture base of less than a third of the country is declining relatively as the population increases. The 1976 population of 1.2 million will be more than 2 million by the turn of the century

Between 150 000 and 200 000 Basotho have to work in South Africa either as sole breadwinners for landless families or to help peasant families on small holdings make ends meet. Only 3% of Basotho householders can sustain themselves on agricultural produce alone. The remittances of workers in South Africa account for half of Lesotho's gross national product

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SOMETIME FRIENDS Jonathan and Mokhehle in 1971 after the BCP leader's release from detention. Now they are sworn enemies

War can win

A nation divided against itself can never be a peace — King Moshoeshoe II

PATRICK LAURENCE assesses Lesotho which commemorates the 15th anniversary of its independence tomorrow

election early next year, in which it will run against — and decisively defeat — the Ramoreboli-Chakela BCP. But it is highly unlikely that the anticipated election will give Chief Jonathan the full legitimacy he desires or end the violence

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Sunday Times 4/10/81

Basuto exile angers ANC

By **NORMAN CHANDLER**
THE African National Congress is understood to be considering action against Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, because of his alleged links with South Africa

The ANC executive met in the Zambian capital this week to discuss statements made by Mr Mokhehle about the ANC
I understand from sources in Maseru that Lesotho is also concerned about the damage which

could be done to ANC aspirations by Mr Mokhehle's statements
Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan, described Mr Mokhehle's attitude towards the ANC as "echoing his master's voice (South Africa)"

Lesotho's water for thirsty SA

Sunday Times
4/10/81
167

A R2 000-MILLION water scheme which will help save the Witwatersrand from drying up in the 21st century is to be carved out of the mountains of Lesotho.

The elaborate system of tunnels and dams — making up one of the world's most spectacular hydro-electric schemes — is designed to carry water over hundreds of kilometres to South Africa's industrial heartland and to take electric power and irrigation to most of Lesotho

A feature will be a 170km tunnel carrying water northwards

It will be supplemented by five dams, three power stations and a giant pumping station

The Highlands scheme, successor to the much-vaunted Oxbow project, is to dovetail with the giant South African Tugela project and the Vaal Dam

It will be built in four stages, with completion dates for each stage estimated as 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004.

Lesotho and South African government sources told me this week that feasibility studies were almost complete at a cost of R10-million

No details of the studies are expected to be made public until the South African and Lesotho governments have discussed the details

Mr G N Boonzaaier, under-secretary of the Department of Water Affairs in Pretoria, confirmed that feasibility studies "were being completed"

SA demands

The first stage of the project is expected to be completed by 1992, with the whole scheme in operation 12 years later

Co-operation on harnessing Lesotho's greatest natural asset, water, started again last year after the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, met his Lesotho counterpart, Chief Leabua Jonathan

However, the ambitious scheme has reached a deadlock several times recently, I was told in Maseru this week

South African demands that the sluice gates on the main dam be sited facing this country were rebuffed by Lesotho, as was a request that the control site for the gates be on South African soil

"We were told that if ever the sluice gates were

By NORMAN CHANDLER

closed without South Africa being made aware of the reasons, South Africa would bring into operation a system to cut off power to Lesotho," a government source said in Maseru

Lesotho at present buys all its electricity from South Africa at a rate of 2c a unit

Earlier negotiations on the scheme were broken off in 1976 by Lesotho in protest at the unrest in Soweto

Talks also stalled over the question of what rates South Africa should pay for water

According to informed sources in Maseru, the rates question has been "fully discussed" and an equitable arrangement reached

No details have, as yet, been released

I was told this week that South Africa has "always been concerned" about its water needs in the future but that the Government had expressed reservations around the conference table about the advisability of entering into a water agreement with a foreign state

"They are, even now, acutely aware of what has happened to the Cabora Bassa project in northern Mozambique," the government spokesman said

South Africa's thirst for water in the 21st century is expected to almost double current figures

The country is expected to need more than 1 000 litres per head by the year 2000.

Some authorities say that consumption of 341 litres at that time would be more realistic

The current consumption figure is 230 litres, jumping to 503 litres on the Witwatersrand

SA policemen aiding 'bombers' — Jonathan

Sunday Times
4/10/81
167

LESOTHO claims it has the names, addresses and telephone numbers of South African policemen who are helping the Lesotho Liberation Army in its bombing campaign

Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, told me in an exclusive interview in his office in Maseru that he would shortly release documentation showing alleged South African complicity with the LLA, led by self-exiled Basotho politician Mr Ntsu Mokhehle

● A spokesman for the police public relations directorate said in Pretoria yesterday that the SAP denied allegations of helping the Lesotho terrorists

Chief Jonathan repeated his allegation — made in an earlier interview with the Sunday Times, and later denied by Mr Mokhehle — that South Africa was continuing to supply the LLA with arms captured in Angola

The Prime Minister also said

● The Lesotho Government had given up protesting to South Africa over Mr Mokhehle's activities as protest notes had been ignored

Amnesty

● Consideration would be given to granting Mr Mokhehle amnesty on condition he retired from politics

● Claims that Mr Mokhehle had massive support in Lesotho could not be taken seriously

● The public service was "loyal and dedicated" and was not feeding information to the LLA

Chief Jonathan claimed to have documentary proof which shows the link between the LLA and elements in the South African Government

"We have telephone numbers of some of their contacts in the South African Security Branch. We have names and we have addresses," he said

"We also have accounts of some of the discussions which took place

"At the appropriate time we will make this available to the Press, but for the moment, we regard the documentation as hot stuff, and the release might jeopardise the flow of information which we needed critically in the face of the intensifying collaboration between the LLA and the South African Government"

Identification

I asked Chief Jonathan to release his alleged information this week, but he declined to do so

Chief Jonathan claimed the policemen involved were "commissioned and non-commissioned officers"

The nearest he came to identification was when he told me that "Basotho policemen loyal to their home country" had played a big part in advising Lesotho security of what was going on

He added "Some are black policemen, some are white"

I asked him which ranks were held by the policemen, and he replied "From the top to the bottom . . . we already know that General Hendrik van den Bergh, former Bureau for State Security chief, met Mokhehle, and that an arrangement between top of-

By NORMAN CHANDLER

ficers and Mokhehle and his men has continued

Answering allegations that special camps had been set up to train anti-Basutoland Congress Party groups (the LLA is said to be the military wing of the BCP), the Prime Minister said South Africa had often made similar allegations

"Mokhehle is echoing his master's voice," Chief Jonathan said

"Similar allegations have been made by South Africa, who say such camps are manned by ANC personnel

"We have challenged them to come and point out the camps, but they have not obliged"

The Prime Minister claimed the LLA had not made any significant progress in their "supposed war"

Chief Jonathan said the spate of bombings last month was being fully investigated by the police

On Wednesday he took his entire Cabinet to lunch at the bomb-blasted Hilton Hotel in Maseru, in a public show of confidence in the mopping-up operations launched by the police and army

Blunders

Asked whether Mr Mokhehle would be welcome to return to Lesotho and take advantage of an amnesty offered to all former political opponents, the Prime Minister said "He would have to realise that through his political blunders — and acting as a traitor — he is regarded here as a traitor

"He must know that he is finished politically. The only way open to him is that he retires from politics because he is finished

"Then, perhaps after he has returned, he can ask for amnesty, which I think we may consider

"But this he must do only after he has retired from politics altogether," Chief Jonathan said

The elusive Ntsu factor

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan is said by senior officials to be committed to elections — probably early next year — which will be the first since he suspended the constitution in 1970 when the Basutoland Congress Party seemed to be ahead in the polling.

Elections appear to be the only way Chief Jonathan can achieve either an end to political violence in his country or effectively alienate those responsible for it. Mr Mokhehle and his more militant supporters, including his so-called Lesotho Liberation Army

Mr Charles Molapo, Foreign Minister and a key strategist in Chief Jonathan's Basotho National Party, has said a compromise with Mr Mokhehle is "impossible."

But Mr Mokhehle's faction of the BCP has indicated it will have nothing to do with any election, unless it is supervised by the United Nations or some other impartial referee.

Star 5/10/81 (167)
As Lesotho prepares for long-promised elections attention focuses increasingly on the shadowy Ntsu Mokhehle and his Basutoland Congress Party. Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maseru.



Jonathan . . . elections are now his only way.

One view in Maseru is that Chief Jonathan should try to attract Mr Mokhehle from his exile (or his hiding place in Lesotho if his claim to have one is true) and into the public arena.

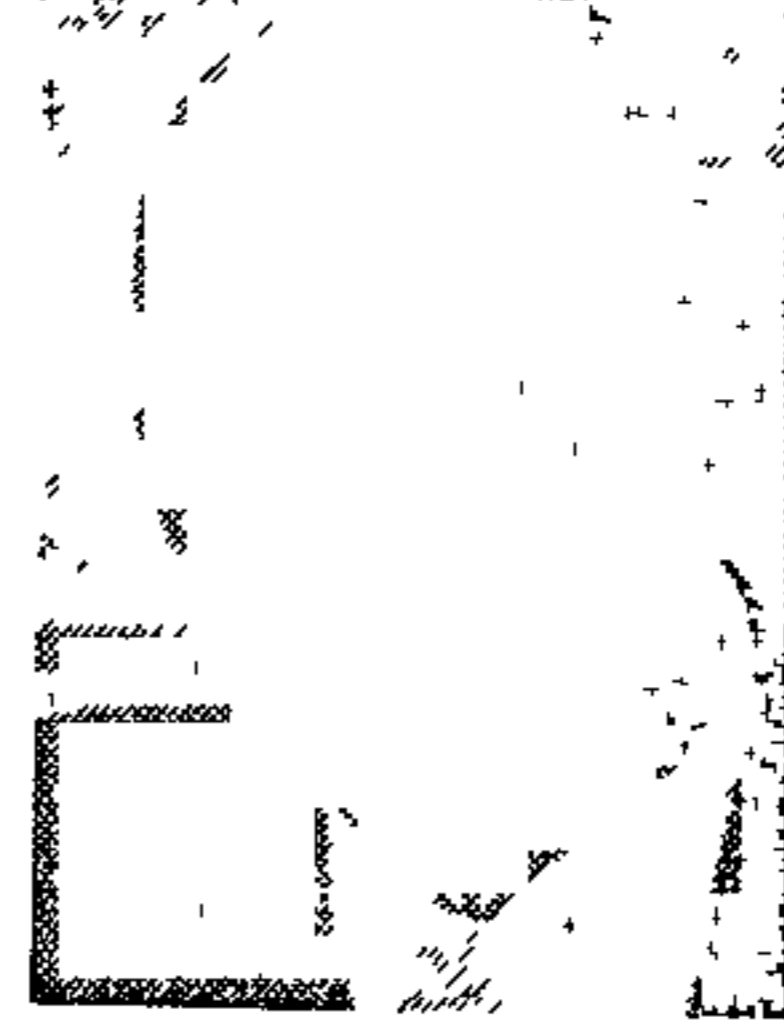
Mr Mokhehle, this argument goes, is politically



Mokhehle . . . voting must be supervised.

"finished" — his health is giving way, he is alienated from important elements in his own party and is seen to be consorting with South Africa, Lesotho's "ultimate enemy."

A more widely held view, however, is that Mr Mokhehle holds the key to



Molapo . . . compromise just not possible.

political stability in Lesotho, that he retains the support of the vast majority of adherents of the BCP, which in turn commands the support of at least half of the country's voters.

But recent developments within the BCP

could erode Mr Mokhehle's support.

Central figures in these developments are the BCP secretary-general, Mr Koenyama Chakela, and the deputy leader, Mr G P Ramoreboh, both based in Lesotho. The two dissociated themselves from the LLA's violence and moved to consolidate the BCP around their moderate faction.

The BCP has not met since 1969, when it installed Mr Mokhehle as leader. Now Mr Chakela is said to command substantial standing among old party members and the more radical youth.

Mr Chakela recently took advantage of an amnesty offer by Chief Jonathan. It was he who led the majority of the BCP's leadership in challenging Mr Mokhehle's when they found themselves in exile in Botswana in 1974 following an unsuccessful coup attempt.

Lesotho, (ii) Swaziland, (iii) Botswana and (iv) Mozambique, if so, what is the purport of such instructions,

- (2) whether any exemptions may be granted by virtue of length of employment (a) in South Africa or (b) with one employer; if so, what are the terms of such exemptions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1)(a) and (b) No new instructions have been issued and the standing instructions to regulate the presence of foreign Blacks are still applicable.

- (2) (a) Yes, a Black from Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland who has been in lawful employment since a date prior to 1 July 1963 may remain in employment and is not required to return to his country of origin every two years. A Black from Mozambique qualifies for suspension of repatriation on a five-yearly basis if he can produce documentary proof that he has been continuously employed in the Republic by more than one employer at least since January 1953. A Black from Mozambique other than the above who has been in registered employment since a date prior to July 1966, may work in the Republic on contract periods of eighteen months

- (b) Yes, a Black from Mozambique qualifies for the five-yearly suspension if he can produce documentary proof that he has been continuously employed by one employer at least since January 1958

As far as Blacks from Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana are concerned, it is not a requirement for them to have been employed by one employer only, but length of employment

Mrs O

Repatriation

11/10/81

QC 657-9

*12 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co operation and Development

- (1) Whether any instructions have been issued to his Department regarding (a) repatriation or (b) suspension of repatriation of Blacks from (i)

in South Africa is applicable as set out in 2(a) above

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether Administration Board officials and immigration officials are aware of the exemptions that may be granted, and if not, will he make it his business to see that they are made so aware?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I would assume that they are aware, but in the light of the hon member's question I will see to it that they become aware of it if they are not

Mrs H SUZMAN Thank you

Insurgents
Star 8/10/8
bombard
police HQ
in Lesotho

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — In one of the most daring attempts yet made on government installations in Lesotho, insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) are believed to have fired mortar shells at the headquarters of the kingdom's para-military Police Mobile Unit.

It is not clear what damage was done, if any, but a series of explosions was heard at 1 am and again at 3 am today.

The Lesotho Government has claimed unofficially that the mortar shells were fired at the base from South Africa.

This is the second time a strategic installation in Lesotho has been attacked by the LLA. The first was a mortar attack on Maseru's fuel storage farm — which is also close to the South African border.

The LLA is the military wing of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

Lesotho
Star 9/10/87
attacked

'from SA'

16 The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government said today it would complain about South Africa to the United Nations Security Council "at the earliest possible date" in connection with an attack early today on Maseru allegedly launched from South Africa.

The barracks of Lesotho's paramilitary Police Mobile Unit were attacked with mortars and machine-guns.

A protest note sent to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs says sentries could see that the attack came from South Africa.

The attack is said to be the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army and South Africa is said to be in collusion with the LIA.

SA accused of aiding Lesotho mortar attack

(167) RDM 9 10 81
 THE Lesotho Government yesterday threatened to go to the Security Council over alleged South African aid for the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) following yesterday's pre-dawn mortar attack on the Maseru barracks of the Para Military Unit (PMU)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

In a telephone communique to the Rand Daily Mail later yesterday, a man identifying himself as a "LLA operation commander" claimed the attack had been carried out by an "LLA suicide squad from the mountains"

His call came shortly after the Lesotho Government sent a protest note to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, insisting the attack had been launched from the South African side of the border and the attackers had been clearly seen by Lesotho sentries

An informed South African source said "The South African authorities are investigating the allegations"

The attack was the first violent incident in Maseru since the spate of LLA bombings culminated in an explosion in the plush government-funded Lesotho Hilton Hotel about a month ago

No official details were available yesterday on the extent of the damage or casualties suffered by the PMU or the LLA. The LLA spokesman described the damage as "extensive", adding that the suicide squad had withdrawn without suffering casualties

In its protest note to South Africa, Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said "Continued denial of these acts of aggression serves no useful purpose. Lesotho holds South Africa fully responsible for these acts which

emanate from South African soil"

Accusing South Africa of turning a "deaf ear" to previous protest notes, the Lesotho note added "In these circumstances Lesotho has no alternative, but to put its case to the Security Council as soon as possible"

The LLA operation commander said "A suicide squad bombarded the PMU with 10 mortar shells and two rockets fired from a RPG rocket launcher. The PMU base was on fire when the suicide squad left"

The attack on the PMU barracks is the second time mortars have been used by the LLA. The first mortar attack was on Maseru's petrol depot about two months ago. The Lesotho authorities alleged it was launched from the South African side of the Caledon River

The use of mortars and RPG rockets represents a new phase in LLA attacks, which began more modestly with home-made grenades, bombs and rifles. It raises questions about the source of the new weapons

Seven alleged members of the LLA were remanded recently after a brief appearance in court in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana. The men were captured by Bophuthatswana police in Thaba Nchu in January

FM 9/10/81 (167)

EMPTY COFFERS?

Compounding Lesotho's already troubled state are reports that PM Chief Leabua Jonathan's government is verging on bankruptcy.

According to talk reaching Johannesburg, last August's (overdue) public servants' wage bill was met only after some R2m was privately borrowed by the Maseru government. The matter is, in the nature such things, unclear, but it appears that the loan is to be made good via some kind of tax kickback to the lenders.

Although Lesotho's long-term structural position is clouded, it is generally thought that short-term liquidity is very tight. A Lesotho government source, however, tells the FM that the loan report is "completely unfounded."

RDM 10/10/71
Lesotho
Minister
slams Pik

By MIKE PITSO

THE Lesotho Minister of Information and acting Foreign Minister, Mr CD Molapo, yesterday accused the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, of "resorting to radio diplomacy" in dealing with a problem that "bedevils" relations between the two countries.

Mr Molapo was reacting to a reply by Mr Botha on the SABC yesterday to Lesotho's protest against alleged South African involvement in a mortar attack on the Maseru barracks of Lesotho's Para-Military Unit

Mr Botha was quoted as saying that the South African Defence Force and Police were completely unaware of the attack

Security Council

Reacting to a threat by Lesotho to take the matter to the UN Security Council, Mr Botha reportedly said the UN was welcome to investigate but to be fair it should also investigate why there was instability in Lesotho and why there had not been an election in Lesotho since 1970

Mr Molapo replied that the attack was made from a spot on South African territory and was heard by both black and white South African policemen. Mr Botha's denial could therefore only be taken "with a kilogram of salt"

Exiled BCP chief denies he receives arms aid from SA

RPM 12-10-81
THE exiled leader of Lesotho's opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, yesterday denied he was receiving aid from South Africa to launch attacks on the mountain kingdom

Mr Mokhehle, who described himself as supreme commander of the Lesotho Liberation Army — the BCP's military wing, which has claimed responsibility for the recent spate of bombings in Maseru, said

"I realise that if I accepted aid from South Africa it would affect my standing as a leader in the eyes of the rest of the world. For this reason I want nothing at

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this time to do with the South African Government

"On October 7 my army attacked the Mobile Police Unit's barracks in Maseru. This attack was particularly in revenge for the murder and mutilation of one of the heroes of our people, Mr Edgar Motuba, editor of an ecumenical Lesotho newspaper, by members of the so-called MPO acting on the direct orders of Dr Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister

"On October 8 my army also attacked the police barracks near Qalo at Joel Drift. Again this was to bring to the attention of the world the plight of the oppressed people of Lesotho.

"My message to the UN is that they should ask the people of Lesotho what they want

Elections

"I am sure that, if given the opportunity of taking part in free and fair elections, they would throw out this tyrant, Jonathan, who came to power by fear and force

"Jonathan is covering up the fact that the LLA can operate freely within Lesotho because of the will of the people and the assistance they give our army in my country

"Unless Jonathan agrees to free and fair elections — which should be supervised by the UN — the war against his illegal government will continue until he is brought down

"I want to tell the people of Lesotho that my army will not harm them — we are fighting for them and for the day when we can all live together in peace and in a free country," Mr Mokhehle said — Sapa

Lesotho police find vital clues in bombers' wake

RDM 13.10.81 (167)

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — Lesotho police found many valuable documents to help their investigation into the underground Lesotho Liberation Army at a house where an explosion killed two men at the weekend, Radio Lesotho reported.

Mr Lehlohonolo Masilo and Mr Makalo Letseka died after a bomb blast on Saturday night at Ha Mokhotho, near the town of Teyateyaneng, about 45km north of Maseru.

According to official announcement their faces and hands were badly injured. A large quantity of explosives and related materials were reportedly found next to their bodies.

There was another mortar attack "from South African soil" on a roadwork depot in northern Lesotho at the weekend, Radio Lesotho added.

Meanwhile, a former senior Cabinet Minister in the Lesotho Government, Mr A C Mnyeli, said there would never be peace in Lesotho until the leaders of the two main parties in Lesotho resigned.

Mr Mnyeli was the first education minister when the country became independent more than 15 years ago. He resigned from the cabinet in 1972 in protest at Lesotho's change of foreign policy.

Threat

He said he had received an unsigned letter, posted from Maseru, which had threatened him with death for purportedly planning to form a new political party, the "Christian Democratic Party", in an alleged bid to unseat the régime of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Mr Mnyeli denied claims that he planned to form a new political party, but said he was determined to consolidate the Basotho National Party, adding that there had not been internal party elections for the party's executive committee since 1965 since when all the executive committee had been nominated by Chief Jonathan.

Mr Mnyeli said neither kidnappings nor death threats would force him to change his views, as he believed a change of leadership in both parties was necessary for peace.

Bomb blasts hit ^{Sawetau} city ^{13/10/81}

MASERU — A Lesotho public works warehouse was bombarded by mortar and automatic weapons fire on Sunday, Radio Lesotho has reported.

There were no victims

The radio also said that two black men, about 20 years old, had been killed late on Saturday night in an explosion at a deserted house 45 km north of the capital. Police found explosives and weapons in the house, according to the report.

The warehouse attack followed three days of similar bombardment of the paramilitary police headquarters here.

Exiled Lesotho opposition leader Ntsu Mokhehle earlier this week denied responsibility for raids against the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

He said he was supported by an internal resistance movement and that he received no aid from South Africa or the Soviet Union.

Mr Mokhehle called for a United Nations commission to investigate the attacks — AFP

Strange antics in Lesotho

Sowetan 14/10/87

(167)

TRAGIC AS the circumstances surrounding the current violence in Lesotho may be, the country's political position vis-a-vis South Africa is most intriguing.

There was a time when the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan was very friendly with the South African government. Things were so bad then, that the Lesotho government faced a lot of vilification from most blacks about its cordial relations with our government.

Then Chief Jonathan used the specious argument that his economic dependence on SA had tied his hands. We wonder now what has happened to that economic dependence.

Lesotho has made a 180-degree swing from being pro-South Africa to being one of the most hated enemies of this regime. Its government has also made friends with a host of left-wingers and countries who are supportive of their anti-SA strategy.

Mr Ntsu Mokhehle has never had the warmest relationship with SA, and the extraordinary scenario being played out today is astounding.

For Mokhehle and that strange organisation called the Lesotho Liberation Army to be fraternising with this government is odd. But it is exactly the strange antics of the Jonathan government that has led to this series of Machiavelian ploys.

Leabua Jonathan has never really been a popular leader in Lesotho. What is more, he made an almost unilateral take-over of the government when he feared the votes were going for Mokhehle. Then SA was supporting him to the hilt.

South Africa may well be using Mokhehle as the tiger to unseat Leabua's government. In the meantime, Mokhehle himself has gotten hold of the South African tiger by the tail, an exercise that may lead to all manner of embarrassment and discomfort.

It takes some doing to believe that a Ntsu Mokhehle government will be more amiable towards SA if it ever sat in Maseru.

With everybody playing games no-one is particularly sure about their future. It is all very well for the Government to be opportunistic in this devilish game of real politics. But they are playing Russian Roulette with the lives of people.

Most of us are still particularly angered by the death of journalist Edgar Motuba and many other Sotho nationals, and it is in this strange charade going on in the country that makes it impossible for those responsible for that dastardly act to be brought to book.

Mokhehle 'being used as tool by SA'

LESOTHO says the latest statement by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle in the South African media further confirms that he is being used as a political tool in the destabilising policy of South Africa.

The SABC has reported Mr Mokhehle as claiming responsibility for the mortar attack on the paramilitary unit base in Mas-

eru and another attack on a road works depot at Joel's Drift in retaliation for the death of Mr Edgar Motuba, editor of a Lesotho newspaper.

A spokesman for the Lesotho government said these attacks, which took place within a week, were launched from South African territory. The attack on the PMU base led to Lesotho's protest to South Africa and its intention to take the case to the Security Council of the

United Nations. The spokesman said recent press interviews given by Mokhehle had been on South African soil in Fricksburg, despite the fact that he is said to be banned in South Africa. Commenting on the claim that Mokhehle spoke to the SABC by telephone as a guest of a black state hostile to South Africa, the spokesman said this was a naive attempt to hide his presence in South Africa.

He said that after Lesotho disclosed that Mokhehle was being harboured in Soweto, the South African Press published a number of interviews with him, carried out on South African soil. The spokesman said: "Now that his presence in South Africa has been posi-

tively established, the South African authorities are making frantic claims to locate him elsewhere."

It was not surprising, he said, that South Africa is making this attempt in the light of Lesotho's intention to place its case before the Security Council. Mokhehle can only be a guest in the satellite South African homelands or a guest of other political puppets, like him, being used to destabilise independent African states.

The spokesman said the African states were clear about South Africa's destabilisation activities in Lesotho and at the last OAU summit they condemned these activities.

The claim by Mokhehle that the recent attacks were in retaliation for Mr Motuba's death adds a new and interesting dimension to the death of Mr Motuba by associating him with the Lesotho Liberation Army, the spokesman said — Sowetan Correspondent

See PAGE 8

MOKHEHLE: where is he?

Sowetan 14/10/87

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Held SCM official released

RDM 16 10 81 (167)
Mail Reporter

MASERU — The vice president of Lesotho's Student Christian Movement (SCM), Mr Litsietsi Putsoa, was released from detention after being held for more than a month.

Mr Putsoa was released together with his elder brother, Mr M Putsoa, a self-employed accountant, and a number of other people detained under the 60-day detention law.

This law provides for the detention without trial of anyone suspected of contravening the Internal Security Act.

They were detained during a recent spate of detentions in Lesotho.

Mr Putsoa's case was one of those being examined by Amnesty International, an international human rights organisation.

Arrests follow Lesotho arms find

RDM 24/10/81

167

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — Lesotho police have arrested a large number of people following the discovery of AK-47 rifles, explosives and ammunition in a house on the outskirts of Teyateyaneng township on Thursday this week, it was announced in Maseru yesterday.

The detained people are from Maseru and the districts Berea and Leribe.

A number of the arrested people are students.

Two weeks ago, two young men, Mr Lehlonolo Masilo and Mr Makalo Letseka, died following an explosion in a house outside Maseru. A large quantity of arms, explosives and documents were found near the bodies.

Meanwhile, the state-owned Radio Lesotho said the recently murdered Mr Edgar Motuba and Mr B M Masilo, whose grandson was killed in an attack on his family's house, were set to take

over leadership of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party from Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

The radio said the new leadership move was instigated in order to bring unity to the party. It claimed the party had broken up into four factions.

Exile

The radio said Mr Masilo was living in exile in South Africa.

Messages of condolence to the Lesotho Evangelical Church, of which Mr Masilo is the vice-president, are still being received.

Some of them have been sent to King Moshoeshoe II and the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

One message from the African Congress of Churches has appealed to King Moshoeshoe and his government to do everything in their power to bring the situation in Lesotho back to normal.

Kaizer rattles his ^{RDM 27 10} ⁸¹ ¹⁶⁷ sabre at Lesotho

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**
Southern Africa Editor

TRANSKEI'S President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has given a tough warning to Lesotho in a speech commemorating his country's fifth year of independence.

His Umtata speech accused Lesotho of harbouring Transkeians who planned to attack Transkei, and he warned:

"Transkei will hit back with all the might at its disposal."

Lesotho, which borders Transkei's Sotho-speaking areas in the Maluti Mountains, has claimed the Lesotho Liberation Army uses "bantustans" as launching pads for attacks against its government.

A former commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, Major-General Reid-Daly, has taken over as commander and apparently improved the calibre of the Transkei army.

Lesotho's Para-Military Unit is being trained by West Germans and South Koreans and is involved in counter-insurgency operations against the LLA.

Chief Matanzima accused Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan of trying to "pass the buck" by blaming South Africa for the LLA campaign to overthrow him.

"Chief Jonathan's purpose," the Transkei leader claimed, "is to distract the attention of the United Nations, which he managed to hoodwink to accord sympathy to him and to condone his dictatorship."

President Matanzima, who has announced his intention to retire from public life, appealed to South Africa as a country which subscribed to "Christian Western democracy" to think twice "before continuing to apply its most iniquitous discriminatory laws".

He said the Herstigte Nasionale Party was one which belonged to "the medieval age" and unashamedly propagated black suppression.

President Matanzima said the OAU-recognised states which villified Transkei's independence had, for all their talk, remained heavily economically dependent on South Africa.

"One need only look at their economic woes and their almost total dependence on either South Africa or massive injections of foreign and soft loans.

"To put it in plain language, Africa still remains dominated economically by economic lords, just as she was politically dominated by the political lords of yesteryear."

Blast woman flees Lesotho

RDP 28 10 81 (17)

Mail Correspondent

MASERU — Mrs Mantsoaki Masilo, whose house was shattered by a bomb-blast in which two young men were killed recently, has fled the country

Mrs Masilo lived in Ha Mokhotho, on the outskirts of the Teyateyaneng township. On October 10 a bomb exploded in her house, killing Mr L Masilo and Mr L Letseka. A large quantity of AK-47 rifles, explosives and ammunition were found in the house as well as a film projector and a pair of binoculars.

Several people — including students, teachers and civil servants — have been detained for questioning in connection with the incident

Don't shelter terrorists President tells Lesotho

UMTATA — Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has warned Lesotho against harbouring Transkeian terrorists

Speaking during Transkei's fifth independence anniversary celebrations, President Matanzima said

"Once again I want to warn Lesotho for harbouring Transkeians whose intention is to launch terrorist attacks on their own country

"Transkei will hit back with all the might at its disposal"

The President said Africa was a fertile breeding ground for communists and for causing unrest in the international community, and asked which Christian societies and peaceloving people could condone such heathens

Criticising steps taken

by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to hold a general election, Chief Matanzima said "As usual the Prime Minister of Lesotho is passing the buck to the South African Government for the attacks mounted by the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party, as a signal to force him to hold elections and let the people choose their own government

"This is deliberate and is intended to distract the attention of the United Nations, which he managed to hoodwink to accord sympathy to him and to condone his dictatorship"

Referring to the acceptance of independence, he said Transkei's enemies, both within and outside the country, persistently asserted that accepting independence in accordance with South Africa's policies implied agree-

ment with the policies of that government

"Having obtained our independence, the policy of separate development, apartheid, segregation — call it what you will — was dismantled entirely in Transkei

"Transkei has no influx control laws, no pass laws, no job reservation laws and no discriminatory laws of any nature"

During its five years of independence, Transkei had continued to advance on its chosen path as a sovereign state, a goal which had not been achieved without sustained and diligent effort on the part of the country's people

The defence force, he said was being effectively geared at all levels to meet any form of internal unrest or external aggression —
DDR

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28/11/81

Two killed
in Lesotho
mine blast

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Two members of Lesotho's paramilitary police were killed and another two injured in a landmine blast at Makhunoane in northern Lesotho last night.

It is understood the mine was laid by insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) — the military wing of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party.

This appears to be the first time a landmine has caused deaths in Lesotho.

The names of those killed are being withheld until next-of-kin are told.

The violence of the ongoing insurgency campaign against Chief Leabua Jonathan's Government has worsened in recent months

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Blast kills 2 as civil war grows

By MIKE PITSO and PATRICK LAURENCE

Two members of Lesotho's Para-Military Unit (PMU) were killed and two injured in an ambush at Makhunoane in the mountainous Butha-Butha district, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday

The two men, whose names are being withheld until their next of kin are informed, were killed in a landmine ambush at 900pm on Wednesday

In a separate incident in Lesotho's escalating civil war between government forces loyal to Chief Leabua Jonathan and insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), a bomb exploded at Moriija, headquarters of the Lesotho Evangelical Church.

No one was injured in the blast and damage was limited to the

destruction of a pylon

The ambushing of the para-military unit came three weeks after an LLA mortar attack on the PMU headquarters in Maseru

The leader of the LLA, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, later declared the attack was to avenge the murder of the outspoken editor of the ecumenical newspaper Leselinyana, Mr Edgar Motuba

Leselinyana was critical of Chief Jonathan's regime Mr Motuba and two friends were abducted from his home by two men who described themselves as policemen His murder is being investigated by Amnesty International

In another sign of the mounting tension in Lesotho, about 1 000 students yesterday boycotted classes at Lesotho's National University in protest against the detention of a law student, Ms Makabi Kabi

RDM 30 10 87 (67)

Inter-
group

Page 1

Lesotho bomb kills 2

MASERU - Two members of Lesotho's paramilitary police were killed and another two injured in a landmine blast at Makhunoane in northern Lesotho on Wednesday night. (1987) (162)

The mine is believed to have been laid by insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party.

This appears to be the first time that a landmine has caused deaths in Lesotho.

The violence of the ongoing campaign against Chief Leabua Jonathan's government has worsened in recent months since talk began of a general election in the country. - SANS.

NM 30/10/81 167

Rebels ambush Lesotho soldiers

Radio says two killed, two hurt in landmine blast

**Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—**
Two members of Lesotho's Paramilitary Unit were killed and two injured in an ambush at Makhunoane in the mountainous Butha-Buthe district, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday.

The dead men, whose names are being withheld until their next-of-kin have been informed, were killed in a 'landmine ambush' at 9 p m on Wednesday, Radio Lesotho said.

In a separate incident in Lesotho's escalating civil war between Government forces loyal to Chief Leabua Jonathan and in-

surgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), a bomb exploded at Morija, headquarters of the Lesotho Evangelical Church

No one was injured in the blast and damage was limited to the destruction of a pylon

The ambushing of the unit came three weeks after an insurgent mortar attack on the unit's headquarters in Maseru. No casualties were announced

Critical

The leader of the insurgents, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, later declared that the attack had been launched to avenge the killing of the outspoken editor of the ecumenical newspaper Leselinyana, Mr Edgar Motuba

Leselinyana was critical of Chief Jonathan's regime

Mr Motuba and two friends were abducted from his home by two men who described themselves as policemen. His killing is being investigated by Amnesty International

In another sign of the mounting tension in Lesotho, about 1 000 students yesterday boycotted classes at Lesotho's National University in protest against the detention of a law student, Miss Makabi Kabi

The detention of Miss Kabi is one of several in the past fortnight. They appear to have been triggered by an explosion in a house in Teyateneng in which two suspected insurgents were killed

Lesotho police were reported to have found many useful documents in the house, which, it was said,

would assist them in their investigations into the rebel organisation

High school students from Maseru, Teyateneng and Leribe have been arrested and questioned by the police since the explosion

Escaping

The headmaster at Masi-tse High School in Quithing is reported to have fled the country. A Teyateneng headmaster has been detained

Meanwhile, it was reported yesterday that the chairman of Lesotho's Christian Council, Mr B S Masilo, who fled Lesotho for South Africa after escaping during an attack on his house by armed men, had left South Africa

Police ¹⁶⁷ swoop in *S Times 1/1/81* Lesotho: At least 50 held

By NORMAN CHANDLER

A CLAMPDOWN on anti-Government supporters has started in Lesotho after continued action by the Lesotho Liberation Army.

Since the swoop began, a Lesotho mobile police unit patrol has been ambushed north of Butha Butha and two policemen were killed when a hand-grenade was thrown at a police vehicle.

Sources in Maseru, said that "at least 50 people" were being held by the Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan in terms of the 60-day detention legislation.

One is a university student, Miss Makabi Kabi, whose detention sparked protests at the Lesotho National University at Roma.

Bomb explosion

The Sunday Times was told yesterday that the students who boycotted lectures this week are to return to their studies tomorrow after the university and the students "reached an agreement."

Sources said the clampdown began after a bomb exploded in a house at Teyateyaneng, northern Lesotho a fortnight ago, killing two men.

Police discovered documents which identified many alleged supporters of the LLA — the military wing of the Basutoland Congress Party, led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

Arrests were made in Maseru, Leribe, Butha Butha and in Teyateyaneng, a village about 30km from the capital.

According to the sources, some of those being held include civil servants, teachers and students. As far as is known, no senior civil servants were arrested.

There have been numerous acts of sabotage by the LLA.

Some of the targets have been Government installations such as fuel depots, power lines and police barracks.

A car belonging to the West German Embassy was blown up in the city's main street and another bomb exploded in the grounds of the British High Commissioner's home.

No Soviets here, says Lesotho

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has denied reports that a 25-man team of Russian military advisers had arrived in Maseru to help the Police Mobile Unit against attacks by the opposition Basutoland Congress Party and Lesotho Liberation Army.

The Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Vincent Malebo, today said the report was "not true" He knew nothing about Russian military advisers in Lesotho.

Lesotho has diplomatic ties with Russia on a non-residential basis with no accredited diplomats either way.

Condition for poll in Lesotho

ROM 3/4/81

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By MIKE PITSO

MASERU. — Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan announced at the weekend he intends calling a general election.

Addressing a political rally at Mafeteng village on Saturday, the Lesotho Premier said his ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) had directed him to call an election.

There has been no election in Lesotho since 1970 when the first post-independence election results were declared null and void by Chief Jonathan. He declared a state of emergency, suspended the constitution and detained his political opponents.

'Stop violence'

The Lesotho leader said the BNP was preparing itself for elections and therefore he was "inviting other parties and their leaders, including Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, to do the same".

However, Chief Jonathan said he was calling elections on condition that Mr Mokhehle and his "so called" Lesotho Liberation Army would not continue with their campaign of violence.

6/11/81

SOME TIME

Maseru intrigue (167)

5-8

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South Africa has demanded that Lesotho hand over ANC activists in that country, according to Basuto sources of The Times of London.

MASERU — By history and geography, Maseru is almost predestined to be a place of intrigue and rumour. There is no lack of either at present.

Totally encircled by South Africa, Lesotho's complex internal politics are further complicated by the twists and turns of the kingdom's efforts to find an acceptable modus vivendi with its white-ruled neighbour, on which it is almost entirely dependent economically.

In recent weeks relations between Pretoria and Chief Leabua Jonathan, Lesotho's shrewd and on occasion ruthless Prime Minister, who has held power since his country gained independence from Britain in 1966, appeared to be going from bad to worse.

5.6

The

Last month they exchanged diplomatic protests at the United Nations after an army barracks on the outskirts of Maseru came under mortar and machine gun fire.
ently from the South African side of the Caledon river which, at this point, marks the border between Lesotho and the white farming areas of the Orange Free State.

Chief Jonathan accused the South Africans of allowing their territory to be used by the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the somewhat grand title of the ragamuffin guerrilla wings of the exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, a bitter political rival. The BCP was on the point of winning the last elections held in Lesotho, in 1970, when Chief Jonathan stopped the counting of votes, suspended the constitution and declared a state of emergency. His Basuto National Party (BNP) has ruled unopposed ever since.

Since 1974, Mr Mokhehle has been in exile. Recently, Chief Jonathan has claimed that his rival is at large in South Africa, with the connivance of the South African police and that he even stays at a house in Soweto.



While this seems unlikely, many observers believe that South Africa is not exerting itself unduly to control the activities of LLA guerrillas who cross the border into their territory.

The LLA is generally held responsible for bombs which exploded, just over a month ago, here at the newly built Hilton Hotel, the airport, in a dustbin outside the American cultural centre, in a bar owned by a cabinet minister and under a parked car belonging to the West German ambassador.

On the face of it, it seems unlikely that South Africa would really like to see Mr Mokhehle displace Chief Jonathan who for all his voluble anti-apartheid statements has generally been a pliant neighbour.

One explanation is that South Africa wants to show that it can use the LLA to reciprocate, in kind if Chief Jonathan does not take tougher action to prevent the African National Congress (ANC) from using Lesotho as a refuge.

Basuto sources say that Pretoria has given Chief Jonathan a list of the names of ANC activists among the several thousand South African refugees in Lesotho. The implication is that if these operatives are handed over, South Africa will be more active against opponents of Chief Jonathan's regime.

In the meantime, Chief Jonathan and his associates talk of holding elections early next year. But these, unless held under international supervision, would certainly be boycotted by Mr Mokhehle and would do little to solve the country's problems.

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The format is controlled by the file control routines and may be manipulated by the user with special System file control packages.

LLA strikes again!

INSURGENTS of the Lesotho Liberation Army attacked a remote police post at Monontsa in the northern Butha Buthe district at the weekend.

Police headquarters in Maseru announced the attack took place at midnight on Thursday. There were no casualties and no damage.

Radio Lesotho said the insurgents fired mortar shells at the police post from the South African side of the border and it is

^{some 100m}
believed the attackers fled deep into the Orange Free State.

A Lesotho Government spokesman said it was significant that the attack took place within a week of the announcement by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathon that elections would be held in Lesotho but only if the campaign of violence against his Government stopped.

"It could be taken as an indication that the enemies of Lesotho were determined to work against fair and peaceful elections," the spokesman added.

Lesotho election to go on despite violence

S. Times 15/11/81

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By NORMAN CHANDLER

VIOLENCE swept the campus of the National University near Maseru this week as Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, again pledged to hold a general election.

There were gunshots and explosions as student supporters and opponents of the government clashed.

There are signs that the violence of the past three months, in which hotels, foreign embassies and government departments became targets for the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is spreading.

In radio statements this week, the Minister of Information, Mr C D Molapo, said the planned general election — announced by Chief Jonathan a fortnight ago — would take place in spite of the violence, and the Minister of Justice, Mr G Ramoreboh, said Lesotho was no longer fighting only the LLA but also South Africa.

Mr Ramoreboh is a member of the opposition BCP. South Africa has, meanwhile, been asked by the Prime Minister to allow Lesotho "to work out our own destiny".

The request came when Chief Jonathan addressed 10 000 people at a rally in the south of Lesotho.

He claimed that the activities of the Lesotho Liberation Army gave a clear indication of South African involvement. South Africa has denied the accusations.

Chief Jonathan said he "did not mind" Mr Mokhehle, who calls himself commander-in-chief of the LLA, living in South Africa — a claim which has been denied by both South Africa and Mr Mokhehle — but his Government objected to the use of South Africa as a base for operations against Lesotho.

Challenge

"This is a threat to Lesotho's desire to maintain a democratic system," he said.

Chief Jonathan, who was speaking in a predominantly anti-government area, challenged Mr Mokhehle to return to Lesotho to fight the general election.

Chief Jonathan told the rally he believed the LLA would try to disrupt the election.

He told me in a recent interview that Mr Mokhehle was living in a "safe house" in the Central Western Jabavu area of Soweto, near Johannesburg, and that the Qwa Qwa area of the Free State was being used as a launching pad by the LLA for attacks on Lesotho.

The Qwa Qwa Government through its Chief Minister, Chief J. Mopeli, has denied the Lesotho allegation, and Mr Mokhehle — also in an interview with the Sunday Times — denied he was living in Soweto, claiming instead that he was living in Lesotho.



URBAN REGIO PLANN

Lesotho —
geographic
prisoner
with
no escape

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DP 20/11/81

By Richard Williams
MASERU (Lesotho) Fifteen years after gaining its independence from Britain, the impoverished mountain kingdom of Lesotho is faced with virtual economic dependence on a powerful neighbour whose racial policies it abhors
South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho, one of the world's 25 least developed countries. Almost devoid of natural resources, the kingdom's main export is unskilled manpower — to South Africa
Over 40 per cent of the country's men work in South Africa, most of them in the gold mines. Their remittances provide nearly half of Lesotho's gross national product
Most of the 150 000 migrant labourers are employed on short-term contracts. Their families, forbidden to join them in South Africa, eke out a

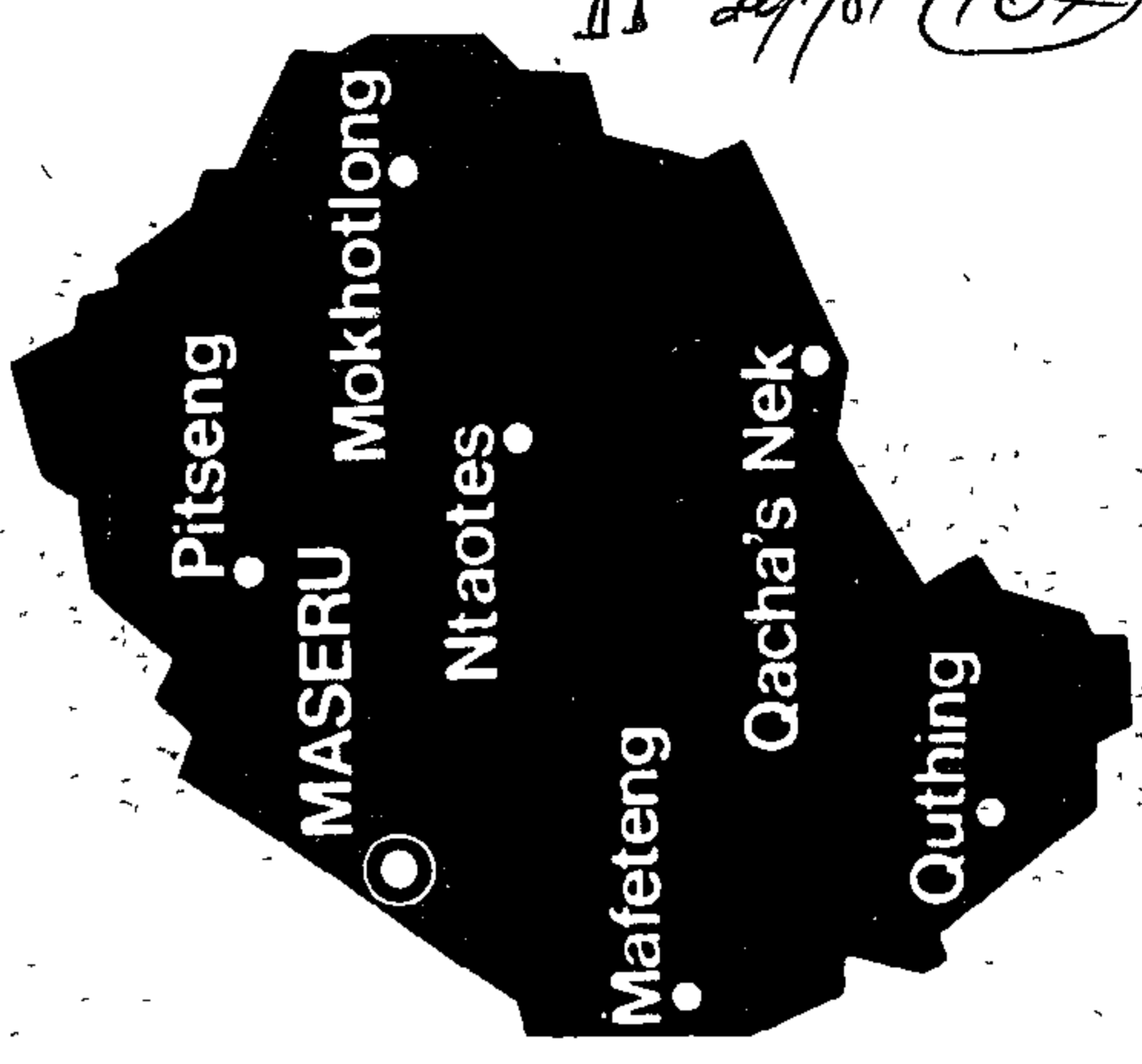
living from farming this barren land
Although Lesotho is the size of Belgium, much of the land cannot be cultivated. Poor soil, a harsh climate that has in recent years experienced both drought and heavy snows, and inefficient farming methods combine to prevent any increase in crop production in a land unable to feed itself
Previously a net exporter of maize, the basic subsistence food, Lesotho has in recent years often been forced to import even maize from South Africa
But when independence was granted in 1966, the economic situation was worse
At the time of independence to Mr Sam Montsi, the managing director of Lesotho's National Development Corporation
There was the small one owned by the government and two small ones owned

by the Catholic Church and the Evangelical Church. We had to start from scratch
A few light industries have been founded since, mostly in Maseru, the country's one-street capital, which lies on the border with South Africa
These industries, which require mostly unskilled labour, cannot provide even half the 12 000 new jobs needed each year and Lesotho remains heavily dependent on foreign aid, which last year brought in over 50 million rand
Tourism is Lesotho's only other major source of revenue, but few visitors come to see the kingdom's rugged mountain scenery despite intensive government-backed promotion campaigns in Europe and the United States
Nearly all the tourists are South Africans, lured by attractions forbidden them in the Republic such as Maseru's two gambling

casinos and the pornographic movies that show in some cinemas for up to 15 hours a day
Apart from a small diamond mine, owned by a South African company, Lesotho's only natural resource is water
The highest country in Africa, Lesotho is a natural watershed for the south of the continent and the kingdom's rivers, if harnessed, could provide the power necessary for any future industrial development
At present cow dung is the major source of fuel for most villagers in this almost treeless country which imports all its electricity from South Africa
But recently the Lesotho government announced it was going ahead with a one billion rand hydroelectric scheme in the southern mountains and planners here estimate that by the year 2 000 Lesotho could be export-

ing both electricity and water to South Africa
Such projects, however, are long term plans. Lesotho's major problem at present, according to Mr Montsi, is to attract labour intensive industries that require few skills from prospective employees
Despite frosty relations between the governments of Lesotho and the Republic, officials here eagerly point out that their country's proximity to South Africa does offer certain advantages
A customs union with the Republic provides duty-free access for Lesotho-produced goods to the South African market, while the Republic's road and rail systems which convey all goods entering or leaving the kingdom are the most efficient in Africa
But while Lesotho needs South Africa, the opposite does not always apply

There will be fewer jobs for Lesotho citizens in the Republic's mines in coming years, as South Africa increasingly recruits its labour force from within its own borders
Losing its status as a labour reservoir for South Africa may be desirable on political grounds but it can only increase the already daunting economic problems facing a country where the population will have nearly doubled — from 1.2 million to over two million — by the end of the century, and where already every third person is under the age of 15 — SAPA-RNS



A map of the tiny kingdom

NOTE: "My conscience tells me I have to do something to help Lesotho. I do not know exactly how I can help but I intend pursuing the struggle in any way I can. The decision facing me is whether or not to resort to violence." — King Molo.

BEARDED, articulate and wise beyond his years, student leader King Molo talks of Lesotho with softly-expressed yet vehement emotion at a friend's home in Gaborone.

He is an exile who does not know when he will be able to return to his country or whether he will ever see his family again. His greatest fear is that there will be reprisals against all those even remotely related to him.

Tears well in his eyes as he speaks about his mother, his 10 brothers and sisters, his wife and the 16-month-old daughter he left behind when he fled across the Caledon River to safety in South Africa and finally Botswana.

King Molo, 29, and fellow student leader Muthusi Lekelake, 23, escaped from Maseru only minutes ahead of the now-infamous government-backed "death squad" whose self-appointed task it is reportedly to eliminate political opponents of the Jonathan regime.

Tragedy

The students, relaxing for the first time after three hazardous months in Maseru, described to the Rand Daily Mail the bizarre events which turned their university campus into a place of nightly terror as government agents sought to curb, through intimidation, spreading support for guerrilla leader Ntsu Mokhehle.

Their story reflects the depth of the tragedy that has beset Lesotho since Prime Minister Jonathan seized power in the first post-independence general election of 1970 when the Basuto and Congress Party (BCP) of Mr. Mokhehle was poised for victory.

After the Jonathan "coup" Lesotho fell into simmering unrest which escalated sharply into violence with the formation of Mr. Mokhehle's Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) and the sabotage campaign it launched in 1979.

Meanwhile on the university campus, supporters of Mokhehle had formed their own Students Liberation Front (SLF) whose candidates were elected to the Students Representative Council for five successive years.

Control

Lekelake, the son of a former Botswana Secretary for Communications and Works, told the Mail they were hated by the government because they labeled it "neo-colonialist but fascist."

To counter the SLF, the government formed and sponsored the Students Democratic Front (SDF) which was led by an ex-Police Mobile Unit officer and relative of the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Major Jonathan Molapo.

The SDF consisted mainly of the sons of civil servants, police and Cabinet Ministers.

At the end of the last academic year Molapo was put in charge

Lesotho students tell of terror on campus and flight from death squad

Why we're on the run

TOGETHER IN EXILE Lesotho student leaders King Molo, left, and Muthusi Lekelake in Gaborone after their dramatic escape

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of giving students jobs and given control of awarding R1 200 annual government scholarships to students.

"Only 209 of 900 students got jobs after he had taken over and 79 first-year students failed to get scholarships they deserved," the government stated. It was not in the national interest to give these students scholarships and the awards were made according to political affiliations," said Lekelake.

He said that Molapo also insisted that students re-sign scholarship contracts under threat of withdrawal. When the students went to Molapo to re-sign the contracts he told them that they would get the awards if they supported him in campus elections.

"Some were bribed outright," claimed Lekelake.

Detention

In the student elections on September 10 70 percent of the 1 000 student body voted and the SLF swept the boards to capture all 13 SRC portfolios. The SLF's strongest candidate got 463 votes and the weakest 300. Molapo, the

SDF's strongest candidate, was only able to muster 254 votes.

On September 12 a fourth-year law student, Miss Makabi Kabo, was arrested under the Internal Security Act which allows for detention without trial.

"We met the vice-chancellor to request that the university lawyer put pressure on the government to charge or release Miss Kabo," said Molo.

On the advice of the university lawyer the SRC went to the university senate to take action on Miss Kabo's behalf.

The senate called off lectures on September 13 as an act of solidarity and criticized Miss Kabo's detention without trial saying that it was hypocritical for Lesotho to criticize the South African regime when it had laws of the same nature.

"We also reported to the senate that the SDF were beginning to carry arms, pistols and even Russian machineguns on the campus," said Molo.

"And we told the senate that armed policemen were coming on to the campus at night robed in blankets to hide their weapons and masked with balakwas. This was contrary to an arrange-

The tiny mountain Kingdom of Lesotho faces escalating insurgency as the political conflict between the underground Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) of Ntsu Mokhehle and the government forces of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan continues. The conflict has manifested itself in guerrilla attacks on government installations, bomb explosions and a retaliatory reign of terror by agents of Chief Jonathan — including political assassinations inevitably the violence has spilled on to the campus of the National University of Lesotho and taken its toll. Two of the most recent victims were SRC president King Molo and his vice-president Muthusi Lekelake who, fearing for their lives, fled the country last week.

EUGENE HUGO spoke to the student leaders in Botswana

ment that police would only enter university premises after informing the registrar," he said.

The senate protested to the police and instructed students to hand over arms or face disciplinary action. But nothing happened.

"That night the students decided at a report-back meeting against the detention of Miss Kabo but the SRC advised them not to march without a permit.

Despite this, posters appeared on campus the next day accusing

the registrar with 30 years service in the post.

The government wanted Matsela as registrar but the university community, including academics and the administration, chose Putsosane whom the government regarded as a subversive after he was arrested with other BCP followers in 1970.

Objected

"We objected to Matsela's appointment because as head of the National Teachers Training College he had dismantled effective student representation and was widely regarded as being incompetent," said Molo.

Before the university council met to appoint the new registrar, Mr. Putsosane received a death threat signed "Kooedko" — a legendary monster in Lesotho. At the same time death threats notices were left under the doors of students' rooms warning them to behave or face the consequences.

Student unrest climaxed on October 17 over the issue of the wearing of academic gowns at the funeral of PMU officers killed in a handmine incident at

Butha Buthe. Molapo's SDF wanted to use undergraduate gowns at the funeral but the SRC and academic staff objected.

At the funeral Molapo said the gowns had been disallowed by an SRC and administrator "infect-ed by LLA agents."

And Chief Jonathan in his speech added that it had come to his attention that the university was "polluted" by anti-government elements.

On the following Sunday the armed SDF students led by Molapo seized control of the SRC offices and changed the locks on the doors.

This was followed by a student meeting at which Molapo started harassment by switching the lights on and off and then fired three shots in the air.

The next day Molo and Lekelake were told by police contacts that a decision had been taken to kill the president and vice-president of the SRC.

That night a bomb exploded on campus — allegedly planted on Molapo but blamed on the LLA.

On November 12 King Molo was informed that he and Lekelake were to be arrested on the campus.

Scaled

"At Ladybrand we were told that the government death squad arrived on campus only minutes after we scaled the fence and ran into the night," said Molo.

The students were then driven across South Africa to the Botswana border and safety in Gaborone.

The Lesotho government announced that the two students had been deported.

"It's an incredible situation," said Molo. "Pro-government students have illegally seized and are still in control of the SRC offices. Students are disappearing without trace and now that we've left I suppose the purge will really start."

"But what I fear for most is the safety of my family. I can only hope the government and its death squad don't try to get at me through them."

Number of Lesotho detentions growing ^{RDA} ^{25/11/81} **167**

Mall Reporter

MASERU — Several people have been detained by the police since last Friday, it was learned in Maseru yesterday

Among those detained are Mr Victor Molo, an accountant and the elder brother of student leader, Mr King Molo, who fled Lesotho to Botswana more than a week ago

Other people known to have been detained during the past few days are Mr M Pitse, an accountant with a development corporation in Lesotho, Mr Nteso, an accountant who received his training in accountancy in Peking more than 10 years ago after being sent there by the now-banned opposition Basuto-land Congress Party and Mr M Lephutsing an official with the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is understood that a number

of people are being held under the Internal Security Act which empowers police to detain suspects for 60 days without trial

Among those people who are still detained in other parts of the country are Mr R Matlase, headmaster of Mamathe High School, and the school's accountant, Mr J S Hlehlethe who is also a member of the Lesotho-Red Cross executive committee.

Returned

Meanwhile, the students who occupied the offices of the Student Representatives Council at the National University of Lesotho in Roma have returned the offices to the council

The court action against the students for contempt of court was withdrawn at the Lesotho High Court this week

Murder attempt: exile blames Lesotho army

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE exiled chairman of the Lesotho Christian Council, Mr Ben Masilo, has blamed Lesotho's Para-Military Unit for the attempt on his life in Maseru in September.

He did so in a letter to another exile from Lesotho, the New Zealand-born priest Father John Osman, who worked in Lesotho as a parish priest for 15 years before being refused permission to re-enter the country in 1980 after visiting East Germany.

Mr Masilo has now arrived in Nairobi from the United States, which he visited after fleeing Lesotho in the wake of the attack on his home.

Hostage

He will take up a position with the Nairobi-based All Africa Conference of Churches.

Mr Masilo's allegations against Lesotho's Para-Military Unit tally with the account of the attack which he gave to a diplomat of a Western embassy in South Africa. His five-year-old grandson died in the attack.

Officials of another embassy are understood to have assisted Mr Masilo's family to leave Lesotho. He had feared they would be held hostage against any anti-government actions on his part.

Mr Masilo made clear his intention, in both the letter to Father Osman and in his meetings with diplomats, of using his in-

fluence against Chief Leabua Jonathan's Lesotho government. But Father Osman, who lost his hand in a parcel bomb explosion in Lesotho, denied reports that he had been on a lecture tour campaign against the Jonathan government.

The bomb exploded in the Lesotho home of Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, a South African refugee. It was suspected it had been sent to her as a "gift" from South Africa because of her sympathies for the African National Congress.

Father Osman was visiting Mrs Naidoo's home at the time Chief Jonathan visited Father Osman in hospital. A photograph of him with Father Osman was later published in a Lesotho government publication, detailing alleged acts of violence against Lesotho by South Africa.

But in 1980 Father Osman was unexpectedly denied re-entry into Lesotho. He said yesterday he had never been given a reason for the decision, in spite of efforts by the Bishop of Lesotho, Bishop Philip Mokubu, to obtain one.

Commenting on Lesotho, he said "I am concerned about what I have read about events there. But I have not campaigned against the Jonathan government".

Between his enforced exile from Lesotho and his arrival in Botswana, he visited New Zealand where, he said, he campaigned against sporting contacts with South Africa until apartheid was completely abolished.

Lesotho in political turmoil

By HERVE GUILBAUD

MASERU. — The political methods of Lesothan strongman Chief Leabua Jonathan, are becoming increasingly unpopular in the mountainous enclave in the heart of South Africa which he has ruled for 16 years since independence — 11 of them without an election.

In the words of one Western diplomat a campaign of "low level insurgency" is now being waged against the Government, though it has not yet reached the stage of "classical guerrilla warfare"

The regime is reacting to the revival of opposition in a manner which caused one agriculture expert at Thaba-Tseka to say "The political climate is so bad here I feel almost better in South Africa"

STUDENTS

At the University of Roma, 30 kilometres from Maseru, opposition students accuse the Youth League of Lesotho and the Student Democratic Front, which back the Basutoland National Party (BNP) government, of creating a "climate of terror"

Last week the chairman and vice-chairman of the Students Representative Council at Roma, King Molo and Mothusi Lekalake, fled to Botswana, although the Government said they had been expelled from the country.

Chief Jonathan, who became Prime Minister in 1966 when the former Basutoland protectorate was granted independence by Britain, cancelled the next elections, alleging "irregularities", in 1970 when it looked as if the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) would win.

The constitution was suspended and dozens of opponents arrested. Four years later, BCP leader, Ntsu Mokhehle failed to topple the Government by forcing

later in Zambia

PRETORIA

Now a former associate, Justice Minister Gerard Ramorebeli, alleges Mr Mokhehle is in South Africa and being supported by the Government there in his opposition to Chief Jonathan

Pretoria is actively aiding the BCP's armed wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, which has claimed responsibility for most of the recent bomb attacks on public buildings, Mr Ramorebeli says

The Justice Minister heads his own version of the BCP, and says he has had "regular contact" with a former secretary-general of the old party, Koenyama Chakela, who was arrested by Chief Jonathan last year, with a view to forming a strong opposition group which would beat both the BNP and Mr Mokhehle in future elections

ELECTIONS

However few people give Mr Ramorebeli much chance, given his current support for the Government, and fewer still see much hope of early elections, despite Chief Jonathan's recent hints that he would like to see voters go to the polls

Mr Ramorebeli said there would first have to be negotiations with the various parties on the electoral law, which would need amending. Constituency boundaries would have to be redrawn and electoral rolls brought up to date

The new Information Minister, Charles Molapo, who held the Foreign Affairs portfolio before last July's government reshuffle, said "Elections must be held under peaceful circumstances"

Mr Molapo also recalled the current budget, which lasts until April, had made no provision for election spending, and informed circles could not see any poll taking place before 1983 at the earliest

RURAL

One Western businessman commented that there was "strong anti-BNP feeling" in Lesotho, although it was not necessarily pro-BCP. His views were shared by many inhabitants of the rural areas, who said they found the present situation "intolerable"

One Information Ministry official pointed out that in any case there was no viable legal opposition, and if Mr Mokhehle did not take part in any elections that might be called, they would be meaningless — AFP.



NOTHING TO SMILE ABOUT: Chief Leabua Jonathan's government is being challenged from all sides.

Lesotho says Pik offered 'deal' for ban on ANC

By Jasper Mortimer,
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Mooki Molapo, has said that South Africa offered to curb the Lesotho Liberation Army—in return for his country expelling African National Congress men.

This is the first time that Lesotho has confirmed reports that a "deal" was proposed when Mr Molapo met his South African counterpart in Cape Town on August 19.

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If Mr Molapo is accurately reporting Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, it would also be the first evidence that South Africa admits to allowing the LLA — which is trying to overthrow the Lesotho Government — to operate from its soil.

Previously, the nearest South Africa got to such an admission was when the Security Police chief, Major-General Johan Coetzee, referred to the LLA and said "Police forces do not devote as much attention to potential terrorists in their country who are operating against another country as they do against their own terrorists."

General Coetzee was speaking at the University of Potchefstroom two days after the Molapo-Botha meeting.

In an interview with The Star's Africa News Service, Mr Molapo said that at his meeting with Mr Botha he accused South Africa of giving a free hand to the LLA for attacks on Lesotho, and produced photographs of an LLA training camp in Qwaqwa.

The LLA is the military wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

SOVEREIGN

According to Mr Molapo, Mr Botha said "There would be no LLA if you removed all (South African) refugees from Lesotho."

"My response," said Mr Molapo "was that Lesotho is a sovereign state, and in the exercise of our sovereignty we can grant people asylum."

"As signatories to the UN convention on refugees, we cannot accept being asked to refuse people who seek asylum."

Mr Molapo objected to the offer being called a proposed "trade-off" or "deal."

"We don't trade in human beings. What Mr Botha said was, 'If you want us to do something about the LLA camps, you must do something about the ANC.'"

"He said South Africa particularly wanted Lesotho to expel an ANC man, Mr Han" (Themba Hani is the ANC chief in Lesotho).

"When I pushed Mr Botha to tell me of one incident of hostility perpetrated by people in Lesotho against South Africa, he spoke of ANC leaflets that were printed in Lesotho and exhorted (South African) people not to go to work on a certain day."

VIOLATION

"It was the first time I had heard about these pamphlets. I came back to Maseru and investigated the matter, and subsequently established that the allegation was in fact correct. The pamphlets were printed in Morija (a town south-east of Maseru), and we told the ANC this was a violation of their asylum conditions."

Mr Molapo said one should distinguish between refugees and freedom fighters. Lesotho would continue to grant asylum to refugees provided they did not use the country as a springboard for attacks against their home states.