

LESOTHO - GENERAL

MARCH 1975

JANUARY 1977

DE BEERS RIG MYN VAN R23 MILJ. OP

ONDERHANDELINGE tussen die regering van Lesotho en De Beers Diamond Corporation van Suid-Afrika vir die oprigting van die Letseng-la-Terai-diamantmyn van R23 miljoen is pas afgehandel. Die myn sal in die noordooste van Lesotho opgerig word.

Altesame R20 miljoen sal aan kapitaalkostes bestee word en R3 miljoen aan die infrastruktuur. Die produksie sal na verwagting vroeg in 1977 begin. Sowat 4 000 ton erts sal per dag geproduseer word. Daar sal van oopmynboumetodes gebruik gemaak word.

'n Nuwe maatskappy, De Beers Lesotho Mining, sal by Lesotho ingelyf word. Die regering sal 'n belang van 25 persent in die maatskappy hê en sal ook op die direksie verteenwoordig

Die maatskappy sê in 'n verklaring dat die beleid van toekenning van bonusaan-dele gedoen is om die maatskappy se kontantbronne te bewaar. Hierdie beleid sal gevolg word solank as wat die huidige toestand van geldskaarste voortduur

* * *
MASONITE (AFRICA) het in die ses maande tot einde Desember 'n verlies van 2000 000 getoon nadat hy

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LESOTHO
GENERAL

Business Mail

Finance
Mining
Commerce
Industry



Lesotho signs up with De Beers

By ADAM PAYNE

Mining Editor

CHIEF LEABUA JONATHAN of Lesotho and Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, signed an agreement yesterday for the opening of a R20-million diamond mine, 3 000 m high in the Maloti Mountains, where workers formerly dug for diamonds in mud and dirt. The organisation, and Mr Oppenheimer, later carried out a multi-million rand feasibility study.

De Beers will go ahead with the mine in spite of the high risk — an obvious risk judged by Rio Tinto's findings against such a venture.

The enterprise must be viewed as another of Mr Oppenheimer's decisions to help a neighbouring South African country while seeking to establish a profitable mine.

Main points of the agreement are

- The Government will have a 25 per cent share of the equity, free of charge, and will be represented on the board of the company to be formed by De Beers

- The arrangements will result in an overall share to the State depending on the mine's profitability of up to a maximum of 72 per cent of the mine's profits.

The mine, at Letseng-la-Tera, in north-eastern Lesotho, will cost R20-million in capital, plus R3-million on infrastructure — particularly a road into the mountains.

The acquisition is hardly likely to boost De Beers income significantly as the main kimberlite pipe to be exploited will probably not have a long life, and the profit after expenses will not be high.

A secondary pipe will be explored underground.

Because of the wild elements, with gale-force winds and freezing weather in winter, the recovery plant will be built into the hill which contains the main pipe and no married quarters will be established.

Basotho workers will do 10 days stints at the mine and then be flown or driven home to their families in the lower areas.

The establishment of the mine will be of tremendous value to Lesotho, bringing in income and taxes, providing employment for about 400 Basothos, some of whom will be trained for senior positions. About 60 expatriates will be employed.

An asset resulting from the opening of the mine will be the establishment of a multi-million rand road from the plains near Buthe Buthe into the mountains where the pipe is located.

In time, it is envisaged that the road will be continued by the government to the Natal border for tourist traffic.

De Beers will form a Lesotho-registered diamond sales company to handle the mine's production through the central Selling Organisation.

Preliminary work has begun at the mine, and commercial production is expected to begin early in 1977.

The mine will have a capacity of 4 000 t of ore a day.

An aerial view of the main kimberlite pipe at Letseng-la-Tera in north-eastern Lesotho, where De Beers is to open a diamond mine.

The small workings visible on the surface of the pipe were made by Basuto diggers before 1968.

Although the full surface area of the pipe measures about 20 hectares, De Beers initially will mine a block of 37 000 square metres in area.

Anglo American Corporation will provide technical services and the Lesotho Electricity Corporation will supply power from Escom.

Although most of the production is likely to be industrial stones, it is expected that among the gemstones there will be a proportion of large ones, for which a much higher price is paid a carat than for smaller gems.

When Lesotho diggers worked the pipe, Mrs Ernestine Ramaboa found a 601 carat brownish-coloured diamond which was sold for R216 000 to a private diamond buyer.

Water behind Lesotho-SA dissent

STAR
23/4/75

Political Correspondent
John Patten,

CAPE TOWN — New information has come to light suggesting that the source of the growing political clash between the Lesotho and South African Governments stems from a dispute over the proposed sale of water by Lesotho to South Africa.

This dispute, which goes back two years, preceded the later problems mentioned by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in

Parliament last week

These later problems arose from the fact that Lesotho blamed South Africa because it was not invited to detente negotiations between States in Southern Africa

It is understood that the trouble between the two countries began after a United Nations team of experts visited Lesotho two years ago

After investigating the projects, the UN team is understood to have advised the Lesotho Government that it would be able to sell water through the scheme at a certain price, but when Lesotho ap-

proached South Africa, the South African Government is believed to have offered only a quarter the price the UN team had led Lesotho to believe it would get

GOODWILL

The South African Government experts' assessment of what the real economic price should be for the water was even lower than a quarter the price suggested by the United Nations team, but the Government was apparently willing to pay a slightly higher price as a gesture of goodwill to its neighbour and to assist a developing country.

ties with SA

Express Reporter

THE African mountain kingdom of Lesotho is preparing a massive new five-year development plan — with the main aim of making the country as economically independent as possible from South Africa

Sources close to Lesotho's Cabinet said this week the plan could cost nearly

R160-million — or about four times the amount spent on the first trial five-year plan, now nearing its end

In the absence of the Minister of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing, Mr K T Rakhetla, I learned from senior officials that work is far advanced on the new plan

The final blueprints are now being drawn up, after discussions in Maseru last month between the Lesotho Government and the various trade agencies which helped with the first plan

There are growing feelings among the Basotho people — politically-inspired — that White South Africa is "exploiting" the Blacks of Lesotho, particularly for mine labour

EMPHASIS

Officials said that far greater emphasis would be laid on more employment opportunities throughout the Kingdom to reduce dependence on migratory labour to South Africa

A senior official told me that "very serious problems" had been brought to the fore by this dependence

To counter it, the new plan would aim at greater agricultural and industrial output in Lesotho itself, with particular attention being given to the more realistic and wider use of available agricultural land

If necessary, the traditional agricultural land tenure policy would be altered to achieve this, he said

At the same time, he said, the present Customs Union arrangements between Lesotho and South Africa — and particularly monetary and currency arrangements — would be carefully reviewed and overhauled

PAPERS

In Lesotho Government circles there is clear dissatisfaction with the attitudes to the Kingdom of the so-called "liberal" English South African newspapers

Officials told me that these newspapers had now "come out in their true light" in recent reports dealing with fatalities among Basotho mineworkers in the Republic

In a statement prepared recently, the Lesotho Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr J. R. M. Motse, said these newspapers represented mining interests — and may want to misinform the world on certain factual

Chief Jonathan accu Vorster of interferi

MASERU — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has accused Mr Vorster of interfering in his country's affairs by suggesting that the Basotho should turn against their government

He told a meeting attended by thousands at the village of Butha Buthe at the weekend that Mr

Vorster's "unsubtle suggestion" was a serious and unwarranted interference in his country's internal affairs. He hit back at Mr Vorster's speech in the Assembly on Friday, in which he accused the Lesotho Government of having undermined South Africa at the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr Vorster said the leaders in Lesotho — a country South Africa had always assisted — had lost touch with their people

Chief Jonathan dismissed this allegation and said his people fully supported the stand Lesotho had taken at the recent OAU foreign minister's meeting in Dar es Salaam

"If this were not so the Basotho would have spoken their mind and not waited for somebody else to comment on their behalf. Lesotho stands four-square with the rest of Africa."

He said it was false to suggest that Lesotho had been invited to join in the current detente moves. Had Lesotho been invited, she would not

have accepted the resolution of the Lusaka the wishes of the African. In strained, he discriminated humiliated of the colour

"How can peace be seen Basotho as being subjected at South posts?" — E

LESOTHO FM 30/5/75 Sunnier times? 164

While still not encouraging, there are signs that Lesotho's business climate may be improving

In November, Commerce & Industry Minister Joel Moitse made a scathing attack on the Lesotho Chamber of Commerce. He referred to the White-dominated Chamber as the "Chamber of Horrors" and "Chamber of the Nabobs" and warned that all Whites must sell out their interests to Basotho in five years or be nationalised.

At the end of last month, however — in a surprisingly ill publicised speech — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan denied private business would be nationalised.

It's not the first time he has reversed policy initiatives by some of his Ministers. Indeed, there seems more than a grain of truth in business sector claims that major decisions affecting business in Lesotho have been taken without his sanction.

On the other hand, the sensitivity of people like Moitse to any suggestion of White business domination has led to a salutary caution among the powerful few White businessmen who dominate the wholesale and retail trade (and thus agriculture as well, especially before recent experiments in establishing a co-operative agricultural movement).

The watchword now is consultation. "We do not want to tell the Lesotho government what to do," says one Lesotho-born White, "but we would like it to consult with us to ensure its proposals are feasible in the first place."

In this respect, he sees signs that the Agricultural Department's new Minister of Agriculture Co-operatives & Marketing, K T J Rakhetla, is prepared to accept consultation. But, in common with others, he feels Moitse is intransigent and actively hostile.

Chief Jonathan, however, is seen by Lesotho businessmen as basically sympathetic to private enterprise, though misguided and misled by his advisers.

There are other major problems of doing business in Lesotho.

- The civil service has deteriorated



Chief Jonathan . . . basically sympathetic to White enterprise?

called on Lesotho and SA to mend their differences. And Jonathan, while he has warned SA not to interfere in Lesotho's internal affairs, has opted for "dialogue" if not detente.

Failing an improved SA connection, however, the business climate will remain uncertain. "If I had any money invest, as a foreigner," said another Lesotho-born trader, "I would invest it in a more certain place." "Nabobs", according to the Random House dictionary, are people "especially European, who made a large fortune in India or another country of the East".

Do not write
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alarmingly. Personnel trained by the Colonial Service generally belonged to the opposition parties. Most have been fired and corruption is on the increase.

- The Labour Department is refusing more and more work permits for SA Whites and limiting their duration.
- Localisation policies have forced the employment of more Basotho African

managers. Pilfering is on the increase because such managers are more subject to intimidation.

- Unemployment is resulting in reduced turnovers as well as increased pilfering.

Local businessmen are pinning their hopes on improved diplomatic relations with SA (tied preferably to a new aid package). This month a local paper

Lesotho bid to get into the big league

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Lesotho is trying hard to end the "poor little relation" image. Experts are working hard to get the tiny kingdom into the big business league. **ALLEN PIZZEY** of The Star's Africa News Service reports. . .

MASERU — In a group of spacious, well appointed offices overlooking the main street here a collection of world experts are working on an organisation to help impoverished Lesotho drag itself into the mainstream of the world economy. Formed in 1967 with as-

sistance from Dr Anton Rupert, the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) is trying to change the tiny kingdom's economy from "cottage industries" into at least an industrial flyweight.

The acting managing director of the LNDC, Mr Ilmar Roostal, a consultant for the World Bank, said. "The purpose of the LNDC is to promote and facilitate the development of manufacturing, mining, trade, and industry in Lesotho to raise the level of income and employment"

Mr Roostal estimates at least 20 000 new jobs a year are necessary to cope with the increasing population and reduce the number of Basotho forced to seek employment in South Africa. (Migrant labour is considered a serious social problem in Lesotho)

About 1 500 people are employed by the LNDC and its subsidiaries now, and the figure is expected to rise to 5 000 within the next few years

The industries which have been established so far in Lesotho have not had a great affect on local employment.

The problem, according to Mr Roostal, is that Lesotho industry cannot afford to pay high wages, but must have sophisticated equipment to produce goods equal to South African ones. As a result, not many jobs are created, and workers are attracted to South Africa

The LNDC estimates it has invested about R2 000 for each person in its employ.

They claim their investment in people rather than capital equipment and buildings decreases their competitiveness with organisations like the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC), and the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC).

The LNDC considers the emphasis on facilities by BIC and the XDC as "unfair competition."

BATTILING

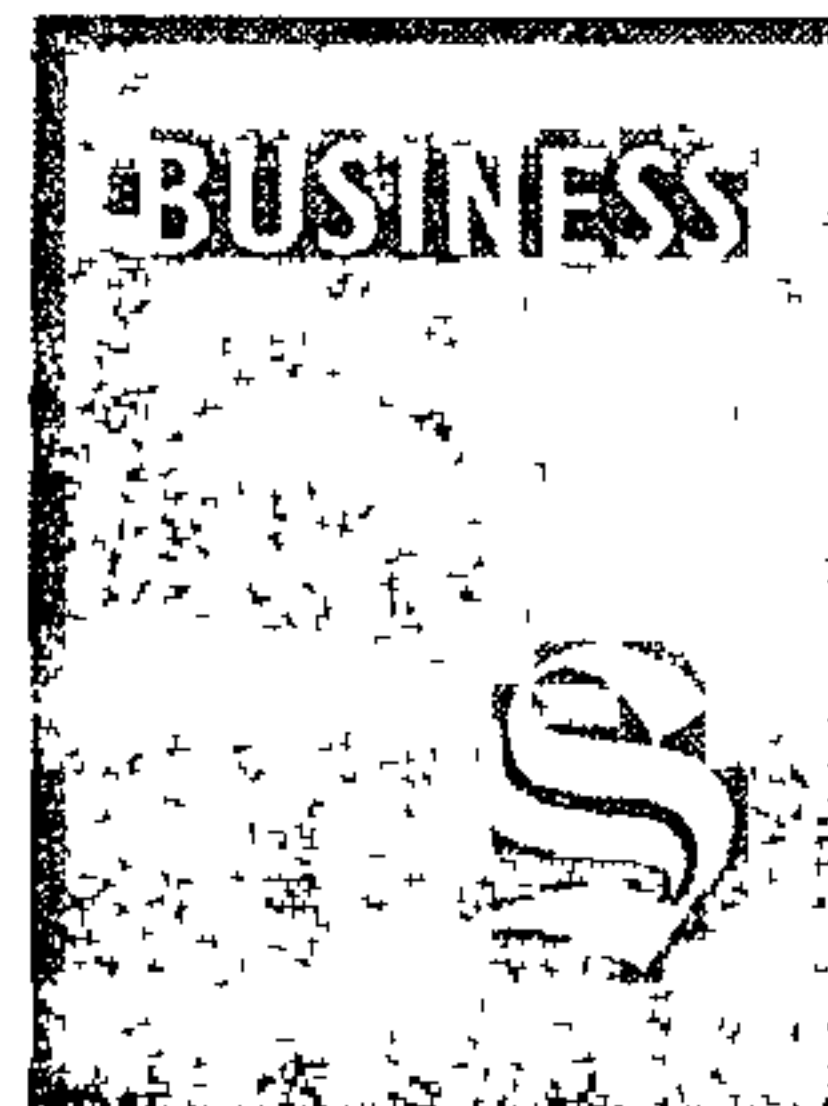
They are all doing basically the same type of industrial development, but the LNDC people say they are working more in accordance with World Bank and other precepts, which emphasise labour training rather than capital equipment to attract investors.

The LNDC is also battling against transport problems, caused by having to use South African Railways.

The LNDC would like the South African Government to make exceptions to some permits.

"For example, we have permission to transport handicrafts such as pottery to Johannesburg where we have a store," Mr Roostal said.

"But we cannot do that



with sheepskins, so we must keep a large stock there. This gives us problems in filling specific orders"

Sheepskin products from Lesotho have a large market in West Germany and handicraft items are doing well in the United States.

MOHAIR

Through the LNDC, Lesotho has become one of the world's leading mohair manufacturers. A huge mohair carpet from Royal Lesotho Tapestry, and LNDC company, recently sold for almost R16 000 in London.

LNDC experts are busy with feasibility studies on the marketing of other products overseas.

To promote more local employment the corporation plans to have an agricultural products processing operation going within four years.

An abattoir and related industries are also in the planning stage.

Canada and Sweden are helping the LNDC to start making building materials

The LNDC is also taking advantage of the tourist attractions offered by Lesotho's spectacular mountain setting

They are promoting the development of a number of hotels geared for tourists interested in outdoor life, including one on the picturesque Mountain Road, and have a hand in several Maseru hotels.

It is hoped to put in a 2 000-bed complex at Ox-bow if skiing becomes a viable proposition there.

— (c) Argus Co, 1975.

RDM 3/6/75

(164)

OPPOSITION to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan is slowly coming into the open again.

This month the Maramatlou Freedom Party, which wants more authority given to King Moe-shoeshoe, intends launching a series of public meetings — their first, say the party's leaders, in the nearly five years since Chief Leabua seized power and suspended the constitution.

The Congress Party, whose apparent victory in the 1970 elections caused Chief Leabua to act, is quietly putting forward its message in the confident belief that the majority of Basotho support it.

There is, however, acute nervousness among these opposition groups — and justifiably so, for if past experience is anything to go by there is no certainty that they will be allowed political freedom.

On the surface it's easy enough to believe that all is well in Lesotho. The small capital of Maseru, to

which South Africans flock in their thousands for a taste of nonracial existence, is quiet and peaceful.

Speak to Government officials from the Prime Minister down, and you meet only sweet reasonableness. We want to hold free elections . . . we intend holding the elections as soon as possible . . . the reports about the gross brutality of the Peace Corps (the auxiliary police arm of the ruling Basotho National Party) are false . . .

The only Government action taken against opponents, you are assured, occurred in January last year when Congress Party members attempted a coup by attacking police stations.

"Naturally those who were attacked were bound to protect themselves," Chief Jonathan told me. "There is no question of attacking and intimidating opponents of the Government."

Against this view the

facts are only too clear throughout last year there was consistent reporting in the Press about the scale of deaths and outrages which followed upon the coup.

While one policeman died during the coup attempt, estimates of the opponents who died in the days afterward go up to about 60, plus large-scale assaults, rape and the burning of huts.

The final authoritative view about the treatment of the opposition came in March this year from Lesotho's Chief Justice, Mr J. T. Mapetla.

Passing sentence on a group of Congress Party men found guilty of treason because of the coup bid, the judge said that witnesses had painted a distressing picture of relentless repression of the Congress Party and complete denial of any political expression.

There had been, he said, no legal means of obtaining redress against violations by the police who ap-

peared to be completely above the law. Brutal and humiliating assaults on Congress Party members by the Peace Corps had apparently been connived at, and even encouraged by the police, who had themselves indulged in such behaviour with impunity.

When I put these comments to Chief Leabua, he declined to comment.

While opposition parties will now start testing the Government's sincerity in stating that meetings can be freely held, talk persists that Chief Jonathan intends declaring a one-party state.

Whether he will remains to be seen. Certainly, however, at present he continues to talk in terms of holding elections some time in the future.

But if his opponents are correct in claiming that he is bound to lose any elections, it is a thought which will also be in the Prime Minister's mind. Which could explain the continuing delays in holding elections.

CHIEF LEABUA JONATHAN, Prime Minister of Lesotho, would welcome detente talks with the South African Prime Minister, but had been disappointed by the response when he tried to approach Mr Vorster some time ago.

Chief Jonathan said he had wanted to use the Lusaka Manifesto as a basis for talks, but this suggestion had been "completely unacceptable" to Mr Vorster. Since then there had been no attempt by South Africa to engage in further dialogue.

"I was a bit disappointed by the response, but I haven't given up," he said. "If they want to talk, I will talk, but I think since I took the initiative then, somebody else must start it now."

Lesotho's policy towards South Africa was one of friendship, but it was being made difficult by the

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● Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, would welcome detente talks with Mr Vorster, but suggests that his initiative has been ignored. In an interview with BENJAMIN POGRUND, an Assistant Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, he says his friendship has not changed, but it is being made difficult by apartheid.

tion, but not to take any decisions.

Asked if the visit represented a change in his anti-communist policy, Chief Jonathan said: "We are still opposed to communism as an ideology."

But this did not mean, he added, that Lesotho could not seek good relations with China. "We will be doing so without conceding our principles. We are men of principle and we will stand and die by our principles."

Chief Jonathan declined to be drawn on the possibility of elections taking

place in Lesotho in the near future (he retained power after losing the last election in 1970).

He also denied allegations of brutality and intimidation levelled against the Lesotho La Khotso (Peace Corps) by, among others, the Lesotho Chief Justice.

"There is no question of attacking and intimidating opponents of the Government," added Chief Jonathan. "What we are against is lawlessness and violence by the opposition, and indeed by anyone else."

Questioned on his apparent hostility towards the South African Press (three journalists have been banned), and the detention in Maseru of the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent, Mr Mike Pitso, Chief Jonathan said his Government had nothing against the Press as such.

"We welcome the Press", he said. "We welcome constructive and factual criticism. What we hate to see is irresponsible reporters who only come here to make mischief. This we don't entertain, we can't stomach, but the Press is allowed to come into this country, interview anybody it wants to, including myself, my Ministers, everybody."

● Bill Norris of the "Mail" Africa Bureau writes: "An application to interview Chief Jonathan was submitted by this bureau 14 months ago. We are still waiting for a reply."

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By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

Sun. Times

8/6/75

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PROJECT

LESOTHO'S Oxbow hydro-electric scheme, one of the biggest civil engineering projects in Southern Africa, is going ahead — because of intervention by the government of oil-rich Iran.

The go-ahead for the massive scheme, for many years a source of dispute between South Africa and Lesotho, is expected to lead to a swift improvement in the soured relations between Pretoria and Maseru.

Lesotho and South Africa are said to be close

to signing an agreement in terms of which South Africa will buy water from Lesotho. Failure to agree on this during the last five years was one of the chief reasons for the dramatic deterioration in the relations between the two countries.

From informed sources in Teheran, London and Cape Town, I learn that

● Iran has undertaken to sponsor at least half of the

project, which might now cost nearly R300-million — double the original estimate.

● Canada will provide the technological know-how to build the dam, and will contribute a small sum towards the capital fund.

● A conference might be held within three months in Washington, attended by representatives from Lesotho, Iran, Canada and the World Bank. Financial backing by the World Bank may be discussed

● South Africa has now agreed to pay the price demanded by Lesotho for the water. Previously South Africa was prepared to pay only half the asking price. This led to accusations by Lesotho that South Africa was using it as a pretext to delay the scheme, because without South African custom for the water the scheme would be meaningless.

Raised

I understand that the matter was raised in recent talks in Cape Town between Dr Hilgard Muller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Sekonyane, the Lesotho Minister of Finance.

It is clear that Iran has played an important behind-the-scenes role in persuading South Africa to adopt a more reasonable attitude.

The breakdown in relations between South Africa and Lesotho on its very doorstep has been a major obstacle to South Africa's detente moves.

Iran is one of South Africa's major trading partners, and it would obviously have been embarrassing to Iran to become involved in this scheme, while South Africa was still seen to be obstructing it.

In the past month there

have been several indications that both Lesotho and South Africa are preparing to drop their uncompromising attitudes towards each other. A month ago official South African spokesmen denied that dialogue between the two countries had broken down because of unreasonable South African demands over the price of water.

The statement made it clear that the matter was still open for negotiation.

Not opposed

A week ago Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, stressed in a newspaper interview that he was not opposed to dialogue and detente.

The Government appears to realise that in view of its detente moves in Africa it is important to improve its relations with its neighbour.

Lesotho again realises that because of hard economic necessities, together with the new spirit of detente, it must reconsider its attitude towards Pretoria.

During the past year several Lesotho delegations have visited Iran. The Oxbow deal is probably a direct result of the visit to Teheran last year by Chief Jonathan and Mr Sekonyane.

Diamonds are on the

STAR 13/6/75

Allen Pizzey,
The Star's Africa
News Service

A rusting bit of machinery stands forlornly amid the rocks and scrubby vegetation. The wind from the high snow slices through coat, jersey, shirt and vest. The only sign of life is the distant silhouette, on a mountain ridge, of a Mosotho horseman.

Nearby a chain-link fence surrounds a terrain like a bomb-cratered battlefield, remnants of the days when scores of rugged men, Black and White, scabbled side by side with picks and shovels searching for the glitter that could take them off the bleak plateau and into the bright lights.

Just over a ridge from this desolation, roaring rock drills tear into the mountain, huge mechanical shovels rip the earth, and massive trucks laden with shattered rock grind up steep slopes where a hundred men toil.

This is Letseng-la-Terai,

3 050 m up on Lesotho's "Roof of Africa," where the 29th parallels of latitude and longitude meet.

It is here that De Beers, the giant South African mining group, is pouring in R23 million in the hope of recovering R90 million worth of large, gem-quality diamonds.

Diamonds are not being dug at Letseng now, and will not be for the next two years. The major task at hand is the construction of a crushing and separating plant.

Ten storeys

It will be 10 storeys high, five of them underground. The winds which howl 300 days a year across the "roof" prohibit building higher than that.

Housing and recreation facilities for the 500 people (nine out of 10 Basotho) who will work the mine are also a priority.

The barren conditions create a unique set of problems for the mine. The usual "slime dump" for the tailings of the separating process is not possible because of the fierce cold, so an outflow system is being devised.

Houses are being built on a slope overlooking the mine site. They have to be on the north slope because the south is frozen throughout the

winter months.

Letseng is cut off from the world except for the airstrip which links it to Leribe and Ficksburg, a 30 minute flight by de Havilland Otter plane, and a tortuous track which passes for a road.

De Beers maintains and is improving the road, but when the snows come both road and airstrip can be sealed off for days.

The men who build and work mines like Letseng don't mind that. The work is hard, but the food is good, the companionship hearty. Talk around the mess is technical, specialised.

They work 10 days on and four days off, and usually fly out for their leave.

Rugby men

They are forming a multi-racial rugby team — although they're not sure who to play in the middle of the Maluti Mountains.

Perhaps the local village of Basotho slowly building up near the mine site, or maybe (now that detente is the rage) some Free State village team.

Cultivation is impossible at the altitude of Letseng, but the Basotho are moving up from lower settlements in the hope of finding work. Every morning there are several

wrapped in their blankets outside the security fence.

When the diamond-yielding kimberlite "pipe" at Letseng was being worked by private diggers recently, several thousand people lived on the surrounding slopes.

R216 000

The biggest diamond found, a 601 carat monster, was picked up by a Basotho woman, Mrs Ernestine Ramaboa who was working with her husband. It fetched R216 000.

De Beers expect the mine to produce more like that.

According to the mine manager, Keith Whitelock, Letseng will be the lowest grade diamond mine in the world in terms of carats per ton of rock, but the richest in terms of revenue per carat.

De Beers has formed a new company in Lesotho for the mine. The Lesotho Government will get 25 percent of the equity free of consideration and will be represented on the board of directors.

The Government will also get 62,5 percent of the profits, with a provision for this to rise to 72 percent on a sliding scale should profitability exceed expectations.

The expected "life" of the mine is eight years, beginning early in 1977.

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Roof

Diamond mine on 'roof of world'

From ALLEN PIZZEY
(The Argus Africa News Service)

LETSENG-LA-TERAI. — A rusting bit of machinery stands forlornly amid the rocks and scrubby vegetation. The wind from the high snow slices through coat, jersey, shirt and vest. The only sign of life is the distant silhouette, on a mountain ridge, of a Basotho horseman.

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The biggest diamond found, a 601-carat monster, was picked up by a Basotho woman, Mrs Ernestine Ramaboa, who was working with her husband. It fetched R216 000.

De Beers expect the mine to produce more like that.

According to the mine manager, Mr Keith Whitelock, Letseng will be the lowest grade diamond mine in the world in terms of carats a ton of rock, but the richest in terms of revenue a carat.

De Beers has formed a new company in Lesotho for the mine. The Lesotho Government will get 25 percent of the equity, free of consideration, and will be represented on the board of directors.

The Government will also get 62.5 percent of the profits, with a provision for this to rise to 72 percent on a sliding scale should profitability exceed expectations.

The expected 'life' of the mine is eight years beginning early in 1977.

The barren conditions create a unique set of problems for the mine. The usual 'slime dump' for the tailings of the separating process is not possible because of the fierce cold, so an outflow system is being devised.

HOUSES

Houses are being built on a slope overlooking the mine site. They have to be on the north slope because the south is frozen throughout the winter months. Letseng is cut off from the world except for the airstrip, which links it to Leribe and Ficksburg, a

With a ~~GDP~~ equivalent to the assets of a medium-sized corporation, it's tempting to dismiss Lesotho as little more than an impoverished and rather prickly neighbour which too often makes hostile — and usually impotent — political noises

Certainly Lesotho seems to be in a permanent state of latent political instability. And this unfortunately tends to overshadow whatever potential the second five-year economic development plan may unveil, as well as promising projects such as the R7m Hilton hotel-casino complex planned for next year, Iranian encouragement and financing of the Oxbow water scheme, and De Beers' move to exploit local diamond deposits

Basically the problem is that Chief Jonathan is a usurper — the opposition Basotho Congress Party (BCP) won the last election in 1970. But as the results became clear, Jonathan declared a state of emergency and assumed power. There are strong indications he may also declare Lesotho a one-party state. BCP political activity has been suppressed, many of its leaders are in exile, and the moderate young King Moshoeshoe II is in London "to further his studies"

Though the BCP still commands considerable popular support, Jonathan's Basotho National Party (BNP) is backed by the highly efficient Mounted Police and the "Peace Corps" — groups of young BNP roughnecks who take care of party interests in the rural areas. BCP survivors charge them with many horrors and have even petitioned the UN for help

Though Jonathan appears firmly in the saddle, factions within his own party have also begun to challenge his authority. This week he fired the influential left-inclined Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Joel Moutse, who was detested by the business community (see *FM* May 30). Foreign Minister J R L Kotsokoane appears another candidate for the chop, although strong opposition within the Cabinet is putting a brake on Jonathan's power, even among his own "supporters"

If Jonathan can't ease the various tensions in Lesotho — the economically

So often devoted to political intrigues, news from Lesotho rarely reveals economic developments. Here's a post-independence score-card

FM 27/6/75

Uphill plod for mountain Kingdom

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powerful White business community is another faction he cannot ignore — and falls from power it is possible that his successors might adopt an even stronger line against SA

But, whatever regime is in power, it has to deal with certain, massively intractable, realities. They are certainly daunting: only 12% of Lesotho's land is suited for agriculture, and most is tilled by subsistence farmers sowing maize and perhaps sorghum grain, and 80% of the 1.3m inhabitants live more or less outside the cash economy in remote mountain villages, reached only on horseback or by four-wheel drive vehicles. Goats and sheep have overgrazed the treeless terrain for centuries and massive canyons of erosion further diminish land productivity

Families without fathers

Overcrowded and devoid of work opportunities (unemployment is conservatively put at 40%) it's not surprising that young men move steadily from the land to South Africa's mines leaving behind families without fathers, wives without husbands. Over 150 000 work on mine or farm labour contracts in SA, only 20 000 money jobs are available at home

With a railhead extending only about 2 km across the SA border, the country has no effective transport network. Only 160 km of road is tarred. Completely surrounded by another country (a distinc-

tion it shares only with San Marino) every economic move is controlled by enveloping SA. Not even an aircraft can fly to Maseru without first touching down somewhere in SA

Not surprisingly, Lesotho is free in name only — a freedom extending as far as a seat in the United Nations, sovereign independence, a freedom to organise a society within the economic stranglehold of a powerful neighbour

Prime Minister John Vorster starkly demonstrated the plight of Lesotho when he pointed out that its 1974 Budget of R17m was smaller than that of any SA Homeland, with the exceptions of Gazankulu and minuscule Basotho Qwa Qwa. Indeed, KwaZulu and the Transkei have Budgets four times greater

However, for the first time since independence from Britain was granted nine years ago, the Budget was balanced from internal sources of revenue, an achievement no Homeland is likely to emulate for many years. Despite seemingly insurmountable problems Lesotho thus manages some economic progress, albeit at a snail's pace

For years civil servants, development economists, and international experts in various fields from the US, Canada, Sweden and Taiwan have been trying to get the Basotho nation on its feet economically. These efforts are beginning to bear fruit. With ongoing international assistance and expansion of private enter-



Lesotho Bank . . . access to SA capital

prise the development process could become self-sustaining.

What has been accomplished since independence? In 1970 Lesotho published its first five-year economic plan, aiming to increase GDP by 5% per annum, set up national development agencies, create 20 000 new jobs, and pump R26m (from foreign aid) into growth projects.

Successes outweighed failures. The 5% growth rate was reached in most years, R19m of foreign money was spent on various projects — ranging from rural development schemes at Tlhaba Bosiu and Leribe to a teacher training college at Maseru — and, perhaps most important, the operations of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (originally set up by Anton Rupert in 1969) were greatly expanded to include the establishment of a national bank.

Where the plan failed was in its attempt to create jobs (only 5 000) and greatly increase agricultural production — imports of food have increased in each year of the plan.

On the plus side, the Holiday Inn Maseru, opened in 1970, has put Lesotho on the SA tourist map. Cash receipts from last year's 100 000 tourists (6 000 in 1970) amount now to the largest internally generated source of revenue. Maseru itself has grown to a population of 20 000 largely because of government jobs and the presence of the Holiday Inn. Together they constitute the largest employers in the country.

Recent events provide more hope for Lesotho's development prospects for the second five-year plan. In February, Lesotho joined with 45 African, Caribbean and Pacific nations in signing the Lomé Convention in Dahomey. This effectively gives it associate membership of the European Economic Community and means Lesotho's exports to the Community escape the external tariff of around 20%.

Furthermore, only 30% of the manufactured value of products need be generated inside Lesotho to qualify for duty-free treatment. A leading Maseru economist sees this as their strongest card in attracting foreign investors. They

hope EEC access will entice SA firms to establish plants at Leribe and Maseru. However, Lesotho government officials are determined that the kingdom should not become another Hong Kong.

Customs Union revenue, shared with SA, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, has more than trebled in recent years to R16m. This now contributes over half current revenue and, for the first time, allows Lesotho to contribute to the capital account set aside solely for development projects.

In addition, the earnings of Basotho mine workers have grown substantially. Their estimated 1975 gross earnings will be about 33% up on 1974's R43m. And since January 60% of this revenue has gone into the locally-controlled Lesotho Bank, allowing it greatly to increase its assets of R7m.

This, combined with the recently established Lesotho Bank's access to SA capital markets, will facilitate the funding of development projects during the second plan.

There are two further plus factors. In March, De Beers agreed to undertake operations at the Letseng-la-Teraf diamond mine in north-east Lesotho. For an investment of R20m over ten years, Lesotho will get an effective 62% of profits and an additional 500 jobs. Production is scheduled to begin in 1977.

There are also firm possibilities that the long-discussed Oxbow water resources scheme (for sale of water to SA) will go ahead. The Shah of Iran has offered to finance at least half of the R300m scheme and SA has agreed to offer a higher price for water.

These developments, combined with Hilton's plans to build a R7m hotel casino complex in Maseru, suggest the development plan's first five investment targets of R115m over five years may be achieved.

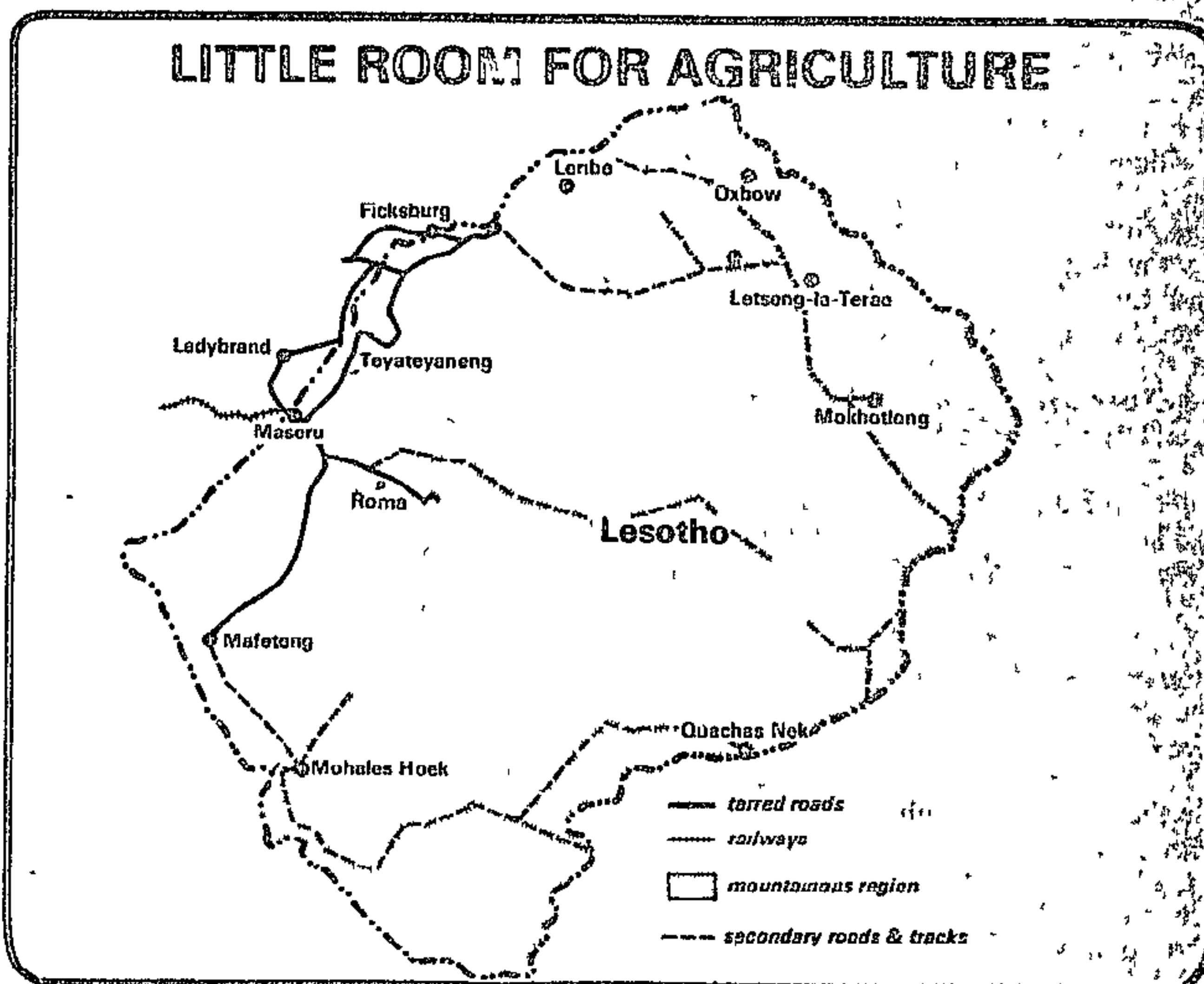
But there are major problems. Lesotho must compete for SA investment with the Bantu Investment Corporation which, through far-reaching concessions, attracts many investors to the Homelands who might otherwise have chosen Lesotho.

The country is also greatly hindered by ongoing political turmoil and by the ill-advised comments of former Minister of Commerce, Industry & Tourism, Joel Moitse.

Though Moitse has been fired, no doubt partly because of his hostility to powerful White businessmen, his nationalisation threats damaged confidence and many investors are now understandably wary.

Recession and inflation in wealthy nations is not conducive to financing foreign development. It's also unlikely Lesotho will get all the R85m asked for from international agencies and bi-lateral donors. Such projects as the R8m international airport are likely to be held in abeyance and few potential lenders will look favourably at the millions earmarked for a new Royal Palace.

But, considering Lesotho has few resources beyond its people, and receives no direct financial assistance from SA, its accomplishments over the past five years are no mean achievement while its economic development plans for the next five are certainly ambitious.



Long road ahead for Lesotho Industrial nation in the making

The Argus Africa News Service

31/7/75

MASERU. — In a group of spacious, well-appointed offices overlooking the main street here a collection of world experts are working on an organisation to help impoverished Lesotho drag itself into the mainstream of the world economy.

Formed in 1967 with assistance from Dr Anton Rupert, the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) is trying to change the tiny kingdom's economy from 'cottage industries' into at least an industrial fly-weight.

The acting managing director of the LNDC, Mr Ilmar Roostal, a consultant for the World Bank, said 'The purpose of the LNDC is to promote and facilitate the development of manufacturing, mining, trade, and industry in Lesotho to raise the level of income and employment'.

Population

Mr Roostal estimates at least 20 000 new jobs a year are necessary to cope with the increasing population and reduce the number of Basotho forced to seek employment in South Africa (Migrant labour is considered a serious social problem in Lesotho.)

About 1 500 people are employed by the LNDC and its subsidiaries now and the figure is expected to rise to 5 000 within the next few years.

The industries which have been established so far in Lesotho have not had a great effect on local employment.

The problem, according to Mr Roostal, is that Lesotho industry cannot afford to pay high wages but must have sophisticated equipment to produce goods equal to South African ones. As a result not many jobs are created, and workers are attracted to South Africa.

Invested

The LNDC estimates it has invested about R2 000 for each person in its employ.

They claim their investment in people rather than capital equipment and buildings decreases their competitiveness with organisations like the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) and the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC).

The LNDC considers the emphasis on facilities by BIC and the XDC as 'unfair competition'.

They are all doing basically the same type of industrial development but the LNDC people say they are working more in accordance with World Bank and other organisations which emphasise labour training rather than capital equipment to attract investors.

Transport

The LNDC is also battling against transport problems caused by having to use South African Railways.

The LNDC would like the South African Government to make exceptions to some permits.

'For example, we have permission to transport handicrafts such as pottery to Johannesburg where we have a store,' Mr Roostal said.

'But we cannot do that with sheepskins so we must keep a large stock there. This gives us problems in filling specific orders'.

Through the LNDC Lesotho has become one of the world's leading mohair manufacturers. A huge mohair carpet from Royal Lesotho Tapestries, an LNDC company, recently sold for almost R16 000 in London.

LNDC experts are busy with feasibility studies on the marketing of other products overseas.



CROWN JEWELLERY is a Lesotho National Development Corporation project run by Erhard Nolte, who trains Basotho youths like Maile Mareka in the delicate art of fine jewellery making.

To promote more local employment the corporation plans to have an agricultural products processing operation going within four years.

An abattoir and related industries are also in the planning stage.

Canada and Sweden are helping the LNDC start making building materials.

The LNDC is also taking advantage of the tourist attractions offered by

Lesotho's spectacular mountain setting.

They are promoting the development of a number of hotels geared for tourists interested in outdoor life, including one on the picturesque Mountain Road and have a hand in several Maseru hotels.

It is hoped to put in a 2 000 bed complex at Oxbow if skiing becomes a viable proposition there.

Churches slam Lesotho Govt

Mercury Africa Bureau
MASERU — Churchmen throughout Lesotho yesterday delivered a blistering attack on their Government on the eve of today's Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference.

Several thousand Christians — among them Lesotho's King Moshoe-shoe — heard top clergymen from all the country's Churches speak bluntly of "division, hatred, cheating, lack of justice, freedom of thought, speech and the Press" in Lesotho, a country which, however, had a "peace loving" image.

Neither the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, nor any of his Cabinet Ministers, or holders of key posts in Government, attended the inter-denominational sermon.

The Rev. J. Diaho of the Lesotho Evangelical Church told people massed at Maseru's national stadium that Lesotho had "power hungry, self-seeking politicians. The people have been deprived of their basic human rights and their lives and their properties have been destroyed."

The sermon, signed by leading churchmen from all Churches, including the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, appealed to those in power to allow the Basotho the democratic form of Government they had chosen when they became independent from Britain.

Chief Jonathan seized power in 1970 with the help of his police force and cancelled the elections.

The churchmen warned politicians that their actions had caused many killings, atrocities and acts of revenge on political opponents and said the exercise of power also required responsibility. Politicians had to rule the country for the good of all its people, they said.

Yesterday's service was the most outspoken criticism of the Government in years. Lesotho's harsh internal Security Act makes "embarrassing" the Government an offence punishable by law.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which opens its conference today, is dedicated to upholding the principles of democracy.

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Cape Times 15/8/75
SA doctors in Lesotho

MASERU — The team of Cape Town ear, nose and throat specialists who visited the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital here last weekend under the South African Medical shuttle service, performed 18 major operations and

conducted 136 consultations, the Lesotho Ministry has announced. A team of South African orthopaedic surgeons would visit the hospital during the weekend of August 22, the Ministry said. — Sapa

STAR 23/9/75
1644

Lesotho asks SA 'Why?'

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU—The South African Government's failure to consult Lesotho over the rand devaluation was contrary to the rand monetary area agreement, Lesotho's Finance Minister said today.

Finance Minister E R Sekonyana said in a statement twice broadcast over Radio Lesotho that his Government was told of the devaluation decision only half an hour before the South African Government announced it publicly.

This was contrary to the terms and spirit of the rand monetary area agreement between South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, he said.

POLICY CHANGE

The devaluation represented a major policy change for the monetary area.

Mr Sekhonyana said he had asked the South African Government to inform him what had made such consultation impossible.

In Gaborone, the Botswana Ministry of Commerce warned that the rand devaluation must not affect prices in Botswana shops.

From Mbabane it is reported that the devaluation has come at an "unfortunate" time for Swaziland, and could be "the straw that breaks the camel's back" in future development of the country.

Finance I

Argus 24/9/75
**CONTRARY
TO PACT
— LESOTHO**

The Argus Africa News
Service

MASERU. — The South African Government's failure to consult Lesotho over the rand devaluation was contrary to the rand monetary area agreement, Lesotho's Finance Minister, Mr E. R. Sekonyana, said here.

He said in a statement twice broadcast over Radio Lesotho that his Government was told of the devaluation decision only half an hour before the South African Government announced it publicly.

In Gaborone, the Botswana Ministry of Commerce warned that the devaluation of the rand must not affect prices in Botswana shops.

It would be an offence for firms to increase prices of commodities, it said.

UNFORTUNATE

From Mbabane it is reported that the devaluation of the rand has come at an 'unfortunate' time for Swaziland.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Mr R. B. Stephens, said Swaziland had some R230-million worth of development schemes in the planning stages. The devaluation meant extra funds would have to be found.

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Fear of SA clash

STAR

30/9/75

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The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The Foreign Minister of Lesotho, Mr J L R Kotsokoane, has told the United Nations General Assembly he fears an imminent confrontation between Lesotho and South Africa over the borders of future homelands.

And he said Lesotho would pursue territorial claims to sections of the Free State and other provinces.

In a speech which, by its vehemence and militancy, startled many delegates, he denounced detente and warned that the situation in Southern Africa contained "the spectre of a racial holocaust which could easily engulf the whole of mankind."

He said: "We wish to inform the international community that the creation of bantustans around our borders is likely to exacerbate relations between us and South Africa."

During the past years, we have been engaged in discussions with South Africa on the establishment of a joint commission to examine and make recommendations on existing boundaries between the two states, which were fixed by the colonial regime.

"With the possible launching of the first bantustan next year, we are likely soon to find ourselves confronted with the problem of having to ne-

gotiate with pseudo states under Pretoria's manipulation.

"Our territorial claims over the conquered territories of the Free State and parts of other provinces of South Africa are valid and cannot be abandoned.

"Hence our fear of an imminent confrontation, not only with racist South Africa, but with her bantustans."

Varsity splits as Rogers departs

Mail Africa Bureau

THE future of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland is at stake after the departure from Lesotho of the Vice Chancellor, Professor Cyril Rogers.

Theoretically still in his post, Professor Rogers is unable to operate from his office at the Roma campus of the university in Lesotho.

He is now believed to be in Swaziland and is likely to have talks with the education ministries of Swaziland and Botswana,

before any decision is made on the university's future.

The Lesotho Government brought an application in the Lesotho High Court last Friday, preventing Professor Rogers from removing any of the university's equipment, files, records, monies or other assets from its administrative centre.

The Lesotho Government last week made it clear that he would be unwelcome in Lesotho after his contract expired yesterday. It is understood that his work permit would not have been renewed.

Professor Rogers is still the centre of a controversy which has split the university. Swaziland and Botswana, through its representatives on the university council, renewed his contract this year for a further four years.

Lesotho is implacably opposed to the reappointment of Professor Rogers, a Canadian-born academic, made available to the university by the United Nations.

The Lesotho Government which has been accused by Swazi sources of interfering in the university's autonomy, is known to want an African Vice Chancellor of its own choice. The Permanent Secretary of the Lesotho Cabinet, Mr M. T. Mashogugu, is believed to be the new Pro Vice Chancellor at Roma.

(1) 164
(2) 12
(3) 298

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Hint of new national Govt in Lesotho

RDM 1/10/75

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Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Lesotho may soon have a new national government representing all political parties, in an attempt to solve the country's continuing political crisis.

A major announcement is expected this week, possibly indicating that the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has pulled off a major coup.

He may offer Cabinet posts to members of two or more opposition parties, breaking the stalemate which began when he seized power in 1970, cancelling the elections and declaring a state of emergency.

Significant talks have been held and it is known that Chief Jonathan is anxious to heal old wounds and achieve some degree of national unity.

This week, Chief Jonathan held talks with Mr G. P. Ramoreboh, leader of the opposition Basotho Congress Party group in the country's National Assembly and with Mr Edwin Leanya, leader of the royalist Marematlou Freedom Party.

However, the country's only internal critic, Mr Charles Mofeli of the United Democratic Party,

has been left out in the cold.

Most significantly, Chief Jonathan has also been holding talks with senior supporters of the exiled Congress Party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

Chief Jonathan has also had talks with his former Foreign Minister, Chief Peete Peete, who was dropped from his Cabinet earlier this year, as well as with Mr A. C. Manyeli.

Mr Manyeli resigned as Minister of Works from Chief Jonathan's government in July, 1972, for "reasons of conscience" and has a large popular following in the ruling party.

An indication of Chief Jonathan's newfound desire to bend to popular opinion for the sake of national unity, can be seen from his attitude over the death this week of a senior opposition politician in exile in Botswana.

The body of Mr Molefe Mou, 56, could not be brought back to Lesotho for burial because of emotive legislation enacted specifically to prevent such burials. Now, it is understood the body will be allowed into Lesotho for burial as part of the Prime Minister's new appeasement policy.

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STAR 8/10/75
**Lesotho
to spend
R157-m**

The Star's Africa News
Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government aims to spend about R157-million in its second five-year development plan. This is slightly more than four times the estimated expenditure in the past five years.

Details of the second plan have been disclosed to a British Government delegation that is here to discuss aid to Lesotho during the next three years.

Lesotho officials have expressed confidence that the R157-million will be raised from overseas and local sources.

The second five-year plan lays emphasis on agricultural and rural development, which will account for R58-million, or 33,7 percent of the total expenditure.

In an attempt to increase employment opportunities outside of agriculture, the government has identified key industries which are to be developed through the Lesotho National Development Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Varsity rescue attempt works

9/10/75

Mercury Africa Bureau

MEERBANE—The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which was on the point of splitting in two, has been rescued for the time being.

This emerged from an urgent meeting of the university council at the Maseru campus in Swaziland yesterday, after an 11-hour initiative taken by the controversial vice-chancellor, Professor Cyril Rogers.

He has offered to hand over his post — probably to a Lesotho successor — at the end of the current academic year next May, a conference source said.

Prof. Rogers's surprise move appears to have defused the emotional crisis which many academics expected to lead yesterday to the breakup of the 13-year-old university. It dates back to a school founded in 1944.

Representatives from Botswana and Swaziland, who last month confirmed Prof. Rogers's reappointment, went to yesterday's meeting expecting their Lesotho counterparts to confirm Lesotho's rejection of the New Zealand-born vice-chancellor.

With no compromise in sight, sources in all three countries had predicted a split, with Lesotho going it alone and the other two forming a new university.

However the split has been staved off. No statement was made after the meeting and the various delegates returned home without comment. Prof. Rogers was also unavailable to comment.

The decision was made because of the circumstances and because of his own record in developing all three campuses, conference sources said.

Inside Mail

Escape!

Then a girl

on the bus . . .



THE GIRL in the bus took a long slow look at the man beside her. "Is your name not Mokhehle?" she asked at last. "No," said the man.

Half an hour passed as the bus rattled on towards Johannesburg from Bethlehem. "I am sure your name is Mokhehle," said the girl more boldly.

Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, with a dead-or-alive reward of R5 000 on his head from the Lesotho Government, illegally in South Africa, and marked for liquidation at home, realised he was about to be betrayed in the crowded bus.

Sharp-eyed

He was very frightened — but he fixed the girl with a stare fierce enough to silence a political rally.

"No," he said. "That is not my name. Why are you so rude to your elders?"

The girl apologised.

"She was a very sharp-eyed girl," said Mr Mokhehle. "I had shaved off my beard and all my hair — and still she recognised me."

Ntsu Mokhehle's flight started on December 13, 1973, a few days after he had been secretly warned by a policeman that a plan had been made to liquidate him on December 14.

"The police officer came to my house to say that a number of officers could not agree to what was being planned. He advised me to leave immediately."

Mokhehle suspected a trap, but other sources confirmed the policeman's warning, and he decided to go into hiding in the mountains.

"First, we drove by van, then we rode horses and finally we walked up the mountains to a safe place," he said.

While he was there the abortive coup by members of his party began on January 6, 1974. "I knew nothing about it for two days in that remote place," he said.

Mokhehle waited until January 16 when it became clear that Chief Jonathan's para-military police were firmly in control and that very soon there would be no place left to hide in tiny Lesotho.

He crossed the South African border near Witzenhoek, was hidden in a location, and then set off with a friend by bus for Johannesburg.



"We hid in Johannesburg for six days. There is no truth in stories that I was helped by the South African Police or that I was treated for a bullet wound in the leg," said Mokhehle.

Then he and his friend were hidden in the backseat of a car covered by luggage. "We decided it was safer to travel by day because there was more chance of a car being stopped and searched at night."

Lost way

The idea was to get near the Botswana border and then cross over in the dark. "We were dropped in the forest near the Lobatse Gate border with instructions to walk in a certain direction."

With the border only a few kilometres away, the escape drama was not yet over. The area is patrolled to search for fugitives and Mokhehle and his

friend lost their way in the dark. "We were supposed to reach the fence by seven o'clock, but evidently we went in the wrong direction. We walked in the rain until after nine before we could climb over to safety," he remembered.

Mokhehle claims that he knew nothing of the uprising that went wrong. "It was not planned by the BCP," he said emphatically, "although it is true that a large number of members who had been persecuted were involved."

"It was not a planned insurrection, but the way things were going, and with BNP provocation and arrogance, we would ultimately have reacted."

Leabua Jonathan would not have been able to stop that uprising, he said.

ONE OF independent Lesotho's major frustrations is that it is geographically in the suffocating, loveless embrace of South Africa.

Ironically, the frustration now extends to Basotho in exile from Chief Leabua Jonathan's government-by-decree of the tiny mountainous kingdom.

Ntsu Mokhehle, the country's "Prime Minister-in-exile", intends to return to Lesotho. But he says realistically: "The big hurdle is South Africa. If we don't go to Lesotho at the invitation of Chief Jonathan, then South Africa would certainly not agree to let us through."

He believes there is enough support for the BCP, even after years of suppression and harassment to topple chief Jonathan. "We will not depose him, we will remove him because he is illegally in power," said Mr Mokhehle, who signs his protest documents to the United Nations and the OAU, as "de jure" Prime Minister.

Mokhehle breaks his silence

GABORONE — The bulky man leaned forward for emphasis, and the stark light from a naked gaslamp revealed the determination in his eyes.

"I intend going back to Lesotho," said Ntsu Mokhehle. Then, shifting back again into the brooding shadows, he added: "Don't ask me too much now."

Mokhehle was talking to a reporter for the first time since his escape from Lesotho nearly two years ago to exile in Zambia.

As the leader of the Basotho Congress Party (BCP) which won the 1970 General Election — declared void by Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan so he could remain

'If I walk back they will rise'

stability that South Africa and Lesotho were working together "in a subtle way", however, South Africa may very well regard him, against me, as the lesser of the two evils," He laughed.

At the same time as strong rumours from Lesotho indicate that dissatisfaction with Chief Jonathan's government is increasing, diplomatic moves are being made by African countries to reconcile Chief Jonathan's BNP and Mokhehle's BCP.

Mokhehle welcomes these moves and hopes they will gain momentum. But it is difficult to see a way out of the impasse. He says that the only way he would agree to reconciliation moves would be if they were to culminate in free elections.

"I have made too many compromises already. I am ashamed of some of them. I think he must make the compromises now."

Jonathan is unlikely to agree to elections. After all, he has the defeat of 1970 to look back on. In the meantime, Mokhehle quietly lobbies in Africa and Europe, though he is strictly not supposed to do so in terms of his exile status with the OAU and Zambia.

He attempts, with some success, to undermine Jonathan's image and to curtail the ways Lesotho can borrow money abroad.

But he admits it is uphill most of the way. "The reality is that we are not looking forward to



LEABUA JONATHAN discarded election

in power — Mr Mokhehle considers himself the true Prime Minister of Lesotho. Exile has not been easy for him. He has always been a rugged political fighter since student days at Fort Hare where he was expelled for political activity.

He is an orator who can move crowds to tears or boiling anger; an intellectual with the face of a pugilist; and a man haunted by the suffering of people left behind in Lesotho.

Words and ideas have always been his weapons, but he has been deprived of them for nearly six years.

He was in detention, and then muzzled

But there is an uncertainty in his smile when he talks of his status in Africa, dispelled when he laughs or gestures earnestly with his expressive, enormous hands.

"My differences with Chief Jonathan's BNP machine is crumbling and that he has to rely more and more on the chiefs for support."

He claims that nepotism is rife, and that all the top traditional families fill important posts while commoners with good education flee the country in a disastrous brain drain.

At the same time he claims that his own party structure has thrived underground. "I can still send a message to Lesotho and it will be around the country quickly."

From letters and personal contacts abroad with Lesotho citizens he believes that more and more people are dissatisfied with conditions.

"If I walked back into Lesotho it would be enough stimulus for the people to rise," he said.

Mokhehle regards the feudal structure in Lesotho, which is encouraged by Jonathan, as a form of neo-colonialism. The rule by chiefs is the main point of stress between the two men.

Mokhehle believes that Jonathan are not a personal matter. It is a question of political understanding, our approach to our national problems.

"From boyhood we have differed over the chieftainship

when he was released by Chief Jonathan between 1970 and 1973. Since then the Organisation of African Unity has demanded his silence.

The OAU cannot set a precedent by siding with an exiled dissident. After all, many of them, like Chief Jonathan himself, are unconstitutional in power.

But this week in another Mosotho exile's home in Tlokweng township, near Gaborone, he decided to break his long silence.

Blanketed Basotho bodyguards kept watch outside as he spoke . . .



NTSU MOKHEHLE . . . got the vote but not the job.

Exile says: 'I shall return'

MR Ntsu Mokhehle, the country's "Prime Minister-in-exile", intends to return to Lesotho. But, he says realistically: "The big hurdle is South Africa. If we don't go to Lesotho at the invitation of Chief Jonathan, then South Africa would certainly not agree to let us through."

He believes there is enough support for the BCP, even after years of suppression and harassment, to topple Chief Jonathan.

"We will not depose him; we will remove him because he is illegally in power," said Mr Mokhehle, who signs his protest documents to the United Nations and the OAU, as "de jure" Prime Minister.

Mr Mokhehle admits he doesn't know whether the continuing bad relations between South Africa and Lesotho are real or a clever front. "The rows have gone on a little too long and Jonathan's men have said too much in places where South Africa is vulnerable," he said.

The latest row about disputed border territory and a scathing attack on homelands, aired recently at the United Nations by Lesotho's Foreign Minister, seemed an example of real antagonism.

"The OAU has already agreed that colonial boundaries cannot be changed," Mr Mokhehle pointed out. "There would be chaos in Africa if all borders were disputed."

SUBTLE

He could not rule out the possibility that South Africa and Lesotho were working together "in a subtle way" however. "South Africa may very well regard him, against me, as the lesser of the two evils," said Mr Mokhehle.

At the same time as strong rumours from Lesotho indicate that dissatisfaction with Chief Jonathan's Government is increasing, diplomatic moves are being made by African countries to reconcile Chief Jonathan's BNP and Mr Mokhehle's BCP.

Mr Mokhehle welcomes these moves and hopes they will gain momentum.

But it is difficult to see a way out of the impasse. Mr Mokhehle says that the only way he would agree to reconciliation moves would be if they were to culminate in free elections.

"I have made too many compromises already and I am ashamed of some of them. I think he must make the compromises now."

Chief Jonathan is unlikely to agree to elections. After all, he has the defeat of 1970 to look back on.

In the meantime, Mr Mokhehle quietly lobbies in Africa and Europe, though he is strictly not supposed to do so in terms of his exile status with the OAU and Zambia.

BORROW

He attempts, with some success, to undermine chief Jonathan's image and to curtail the ways Lesotho can borrow money abroad.

But he admits it is uphill most of the way. "The reality is that we are not looking forward to any help from the OAU," he says frankly. There are too many Heads of State with murky political backgrounds.

With a burst of the fiery honesty that has landed him in trouble before, Mr Mokhehle said:

Mokhehle speaks

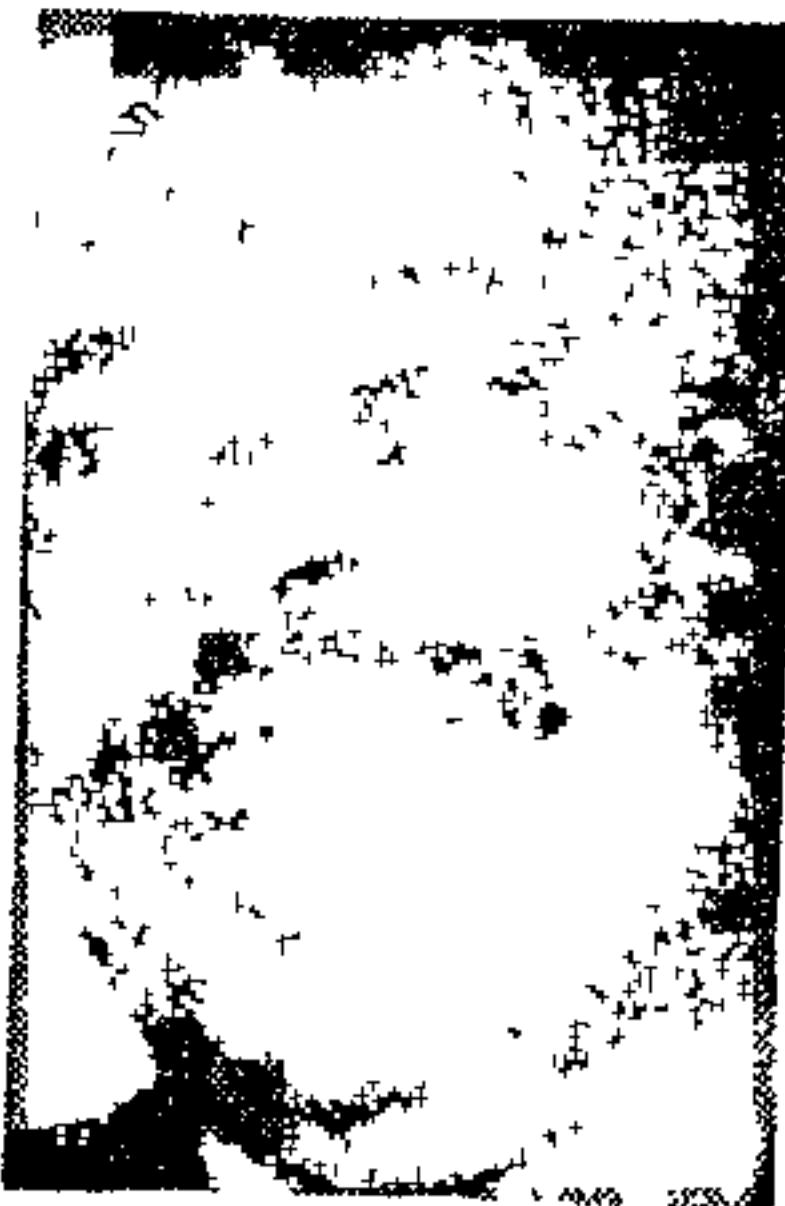
MR NTSU MOKHEHLE talks to Dennis Gordon of the Cape Times Africa Bureau, the first reporter to be given an interview since Mr Mokhehle escaped from Lesotho nearly two years ago to exile in Zambia.

As the leader of the Basotho Congress Party (BCP) which won the 1970 General Election — declared void by the present Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan so he could remain in power — Mr Mokhehle considers himself the true Prime Minister of Lesotho.

Exile has not been easy for him. He was in detention, and then muzzled when he was released by Chief Jonathan between 1970 and 1973. Since then the Organization of African Unity has demanded his silence.

The OAU cannot set a precedent by siding with an exiled dissident. After all, many of them, like Chief Jonathan himself, are unconstitutionally in power.

But this week in another Mosotho exile's home in Tlokweng township, near Gaborone, he decided to break his long silence.



Chief Jonathan

"The OAU is an organization of a clique of usurpers determined to protect each other. It has been emasculated by its own policy."

Last year he petitioned the OAU and the UN on alleged atrocities in Lesotho. The UN has not replied; the OAU did not acknowledge receipt.

While he cannot be openly assisted, Mr Mokhehle has many friends in Africa forged in the days when he was the voice of Pan Africanism in Lesotho. Zambia provides him with a home in Lusaka, and funds come from a number of other countries.

But there is an uncertainty in his smile when he talks of his status in Africa, dispelled when he laughs or gestures earnestly with his expressive, enormous hands.

Mr Mokhehle believes that Chief Jonathan's BNP machine is crumbling and that he has "to rely more and more on the chiefs for support."

He claims that nepotism is rife, and that all the top traditional families fill important posts while commoners with good education flee the country in a disastrous brain drain.

At the same time he claims that his own party structure has thrived underground. "I can still send a message to Lesotho and it will be around the country quickly."

From letters and personal contacts abroad with Lesotho citizens he believes that more and more people are dissatisfied with conditions.

"If I walked back into,

Lesotho it would be enough stimulus for the people to rise," he said.

Mr Mokhehle regards the feudal structure in Lesotho, which is encouraged by Chief Jonathan, as a form of neo-colonialism. The rule by chiefs is the main point of stress between Mr Mokhehle and Chief Jonathan.

"My differences with Chief Jonathan are not a personal matter. It is a question of political understanding, our approach to our national problems."

"From boyhood we have differed over the chieftainship question," he said.

And at the moment Chief Jonathan's viewpoint stands. He maintains control through the paramilitary Police Mobile Unit, which he used effectively after the 1970 election and during the 1974 coup attempt.

If dissatisfaction is as widespread as Mr Mokhehle and other exiles claim, then Chief Jonathan may have to act. Lesotho has a 50 percent literacy rate — the highest in Independent Africa — and her people are politically aware.

Diplomatic sources say Chief Jonathan's envoys have tried to make contact with Mr Mokhehle abroad but have not so far succeeded.

POWER PLAY

Clearly, in spite of the sabre-rattling on Mr Mokhehle's side and the power play from Chief Jonathan, both sides want to get together for a last try at reconciliation. Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania, among others, seem prepared to be go-betweens.

The other possibility is that another internal uprising will take place, but it could only succeed with the backing of the PMU.

Mr Mokhehle, sitting by the lamp in the tiny room, with a massive looming shadow cast on the wall behind him was not saying all he knew.

But after meeting many Lesotho refugees in Botswana he was leaving for Zambia with obviously more confidence than he has felt since he walked out of the Lesotho mountains and into the cold of political exile.

COUP MAN'S DEATH ROW

Mercury Africa Bureau

16/10/75
MASERU—Relations between Lesotho and Botswana—already strained by the continuing university dispute—have worsened following the death in Botswana of Lesotho Congress Party refugee Mr. Ephraim Molefi Muo.

Lesotho is apparently angered that Botswana did not notify them of Mr. Muo's death.

Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan told the Lesotho National Assembly yesterday that first Lesotho knew of Mr. Muo's death was when South Africa advised Maseru that the body was in transit.

"We are sorry that Botswana did not advise us or the relatives of his death," Chief Jonathan said.

Mr. Muo, buried in northern Lesotho at the weekend, was one of the most wanted of the many Congress Party supporters who fled Lesotho after the abortive

coup there last year.

His body was carried to the Lesotho South Africa border by other CCP refugees who, Chief Jonathan told the Assembly would have been arrested had they set foot in Lesotho.

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2/12

Roma students trade punches

Mercury 28/10/75

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Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU — Fist fights broke out between Botswana, Swazi and Basotho students on the campus of the new National University of Lesotho at Roma yesterday after the Lesotho Government's nationalisation of the university.

The student's Representative Council did its best to prevent tempers flaring into physical violence as students ranged themselves into two opposing camps in the wake of the move which has split the internationally recognised university in two.

The incidents were among the first repercussions to the Government's seizure of the campus of the former joint body, which was shared by all three countries.

Lesotho's Minister of Education, Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana, held emergency meetings behind closed doors with senior academic and administrative staff yesterday.

He cancelled a meeting with the entire student body scheduled for last night, after staff members warned him that tempers were too high.

However, conflicting loyalties and resentment at the Government's action has caused a rift, with the Basotho students — who support their Government — on one side and the Swazi and Botswana students on the other.

Of the 650 students at Roma, 352 are Basotho and most of the rest are from either Swaziland or Botswana. There were several minor incidents, including fist fights.

23/10/75
Lesotho

varsity

pledge

The Star Africa New Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has given an assurance that it will protect the interests of students from Botswana and Swaziland at the new national university of Lesotho.

There was no reason why Botswana and Swaziland should withdraw their students, said the acting Minister of Education for Lesotho, Mr E R Sekhonyana, in an address yesterday to the academic and administrative staff at the Roma campus near here.

Mr Sekhonyana said Basotho students at the Botswana and Swaziland campuses — including 41 Basotho now studying agriculture in Swaziland — also benefited from facilities at these campuses.

Mr Sekhonyana's address follows the Lesotho government's decision to withdraw from the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and set up a separate university on the former UBLS campus at Roma.

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Airlift from UDI

campus

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — All 70 of the Swazi students at the Lesotho campus of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were airlifted home over the weekend.

The 65 students from Botswana returned home by bus and train.

The Botswana and Swaziland Governments withdrew their students after the Lesotho Government decided to break from the UBLS and turn the Roma campus near here into a separate national university of Lesotho.

Academic staff at Roma have been given until today by the Lesotho Government to decide

whether they want to join the new university.

It is expected that some, if not all, of the repatriated students may have to stay home for a while as the UBLS campuses in Botswana and

Swaziland do not have sufficient accommodation or teaching facilities for them.

Meanwhile, the UBLS council has indicated that it may challenge Lesotho's decision to take over the

assets at the Roma campus.

After a meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, on Friday, the council said it could not accept the expropriation of UBLS assets, which it said contravened international law.

The council directed banks holding funds of the university to release them only to authorised representatives of the council.

Lesotho's sudden withdrawal from the university it shared with Botswana and Swaziland has caused shock and dismay on at least two of the three campuses

In Gaborone and Mbabane the move is seen as crippling, if not wrecking, an institution that has nourished some of the best hopes the three little states had of rising above poverty and backwardness

Academics there believe the development will benefit nobody — except perhaps some politicians in Lesotho

It was because neither country on its own could support a university that the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland was formed in 1964

By co-operating in a joint institution they were able to gather enough students, attract enough foreign aid and assemble teachers of sufficient quality to create an internationally recognised university

Lesotho's headlong — some say headstrong — exit from the UBLS has thrown into confusion the status of all three campuses, the validity of degrees, the tenure of staff and the whole future of higher education in the three countries

If the present status and the future of the three campuses are confused, so are the factors that led to the split

One of these was certainly the inevitable inter-campus rivalry

On Lesotho's side there was dissatisfaction over the devolutionary agreement made at Luyengo in Swaziland aimed at allowing the two smaller campuses to catch up to the faster rate of development achieved at Lesotho's Roma campus, which was also the UBLS headquarters

There was also growing unrest among the students at Roma.

At the centre of the gathering storm was the university's New Zealand-born, vice chancellor, Dr Cyril Rogers. He was the focus of considerable attention by the commission of inquiry into the student unrest.

But although the commission found him "indecisive" — he was thought in some quarters to have tried too hard to please too many people with conflicting interests — it supported neither the charges of poor administration nor of racism that had been levelled against him.

Some academics put the blame for the university's troubles not on Dr Rogers but on Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho, who has been accused of exploiting the university's problems to generate chauvinistic prestige for himself and his party

The academic future of three emergent states is in the melting pot. GERALD L'ANGE, of The Star's Africa News Service, gives the background to the break-up of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The trouble on UBLS campus

28/10/75



Chief Jonathan . . . walked out of meeting.

among the Basotho

The crunch came over the Lesotho Government's attempts to have Dr Rogers replaced by an African vice-chancellor. Prime Minister Jonathan walked out of a university council meeting when it refused to cut short Dr Rogers's contract

This was followed by Dr Rogers moving to the Swaziland campus and by an interim court injunction obtained by Lesotho prohibiting the vice chancellor or the university from removing property from the Roma campus

With Dr Rogers continuing to function as vice chancellor from Swaziland, and with Botswana and Swaziland backing him up and threatening to challenge the court order, the Lesotho Government unexpectedly rushed through in a single day last week the legislation establishing the Roma campus as a separate, national university.

What Botswana and Swaziland must now decide is whether to downgrade their campuses to colleges or to try to continue jointly as a university, possibly linking up with academic institutions in nearby Black states if

the split with Roma becomes irrevocable

With greater political stability than Lesotho, the two countries are thought likely to attract a greater share of the aid from Britain, the United States and Canada that nourished the UBLS.

Before anything else is settled, however, there may be legal battles over the UBLS assets

The UBLS council, at a meeting in Gaborone last Friday, said Lesotho's expropriation of the assets at Roma was contrary to international law and asked banks holding UBLS funds not to part with them except to representatives of the council itself.

Boys sleep in caves after police raids

Own Correspondent

MASERU. — About 240 schoolboys are sleeping in caves on Mont Morija in Lesotho, after security police twice raided their school to find a mystery letter-writer.

Police arrested three more matric pupils on Saturday after having given an assurance that no more raids were planned.

Last week they arrested a student, Mthoasebaka Lehloenywa, after a letter

was sent to the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

The letter was signed "Theng High School Pupils, Marija" and advised Chief Jonathan to resign "for the good of Lesotho and her people".

The schoolboys took to the hills on Friday, saying the school had become a dangerous place, after the first arrest. About 240 are sleeping in caves and others sleep in a neighbouring village.

The new arrests came

after a son of one of Lesotho's ministers of state, Mr Julius Khasoane, told his fellow pupils he was making a list of all supporters of the exiled opposition leader Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

The student who was writing by selected students for analysis.

Cape Times 28/10/75

W/E Argus 1/11/75

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Basotho visits stay at 14 days

Argus Africa News
Service

MASERU — The South African Government has refused a Lesotho request for Basotho women to be allowed more than the 14 days now granted for visits to their husbands in the Republic. Further representations would be made to South Africa, the Lesotho National Assembly was told by the Minister of Finance Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana.

Answering a question, the Minister said Basotho women married to South African men or to Basotho working in the Republic had either to return home to renew their 14-day visas or break the law by staying on for more than two weeks.

LESOTHO BOOMS AS TOURISTS POUR IN

By Vic Hanna

SUN TRIB (FIN)
2/11/75

AN ECONOMIC boom described as almost explosive is taking place in Lesotho

A R7 million Hilton Hotel is going up at Maseru and it is understood that a second Holiday Inn has been planned for the area

Foundations are already in for the Hilton which will be built on a hill overlooking the town.

Fraser's are adding to their resort lodge at Semonkong which is near the highest waterfall in Southern Africa — the 192-metre Maletsunyane falls.

And the Lesotho National Development Corporation through Lesotho Hotels is developing a 3-star hotel in Maseru (the Victoria) with the help of Austrian financial and staff aid. It should be completed in early 1977.

Although not yet finalised discussions are proceeding for the establishment of a television factory in the country. It is understood that the sets will be marketed under the Normende label although it is believed that Nor-

mende is not directly involved. The sets could be made under licence

Tourism has been largely responsible for the boom according to a Lesotho Development Corporation official. Before the Holiday Inn at Maseru was built in 1970 the country was visited by about 4 000 people a year. The figure is now estimated at 100 000 a year—and increasing

The country is drawing up its second five-year plan which is expected to show that around R100 million will be ploughed into developments over the period 1976-1981.

Most of the money is expected to come from the United Nations and other world bodies.

At the moment there are four agricultural projects under way involving R10 million, half of which has come from the UN and the other from the Canadian Development Aid Fund.

A low cost housing scheme is also being investigated which would use international aid money.

Swiss aid for Lesotho farmers

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Wool farmers in Lesotho are to get a new deal for their entire wool clip.

The deal has been signed by Mr K Rakhetla, Minister of Agriculture and Mr Ernst Schneider, on behalf of Wool Finanz Ag of Zurich.

The share capital is approximately R360 000 and total investment over the next five years will be more than R1.7m. The total wool clip is about 4-million kilos greasy a year.

Mr Schneider said: "I was able to sign up this wool agreement because the Lesotho Government is looking for a new deal for their farmers."

"Under the present auctions system, the producers have to wait nearly a year until they get full payment for their wool."

Having already signed a similar agreement for Lesotho mohair, the consortium is now able to build up a joint buying organisation in Lesotho.

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D.O. 6/11/75
**Plea for
journalist**

MASERU — Two international organisations have been asked to request the Lesotho Government to ensure that a Basotho journalist now in detention is not tortured by the police.

Both the International Press Institute in Zurich and the International Federation of Journalists in Brussels have agreed to take up the case of Mr Edgar Motuba, 33, sub-editor of the church newspaper, Leselinyana.

Mr Motuba was arrested at his home in Morija on Friday. A principal, Mr T. Pitso, and a teacher, Mr N. Lesoetsa, were detained with him — DDC.

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'AMIN YOU IDIOT'

BLACK

ENVOY

BOX

W/E ARGUS 8/11/75

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — Official Uganda Government documents were removed from a box being flown by way of Jan Smuts Airport to the newly opened Uganda High Commission in Lesotho. 'Amin you idiot' had been written across the box when it arrived here.

This was said by the High Commissioner, Colonel Isaac Lumago, at a Press conference here. He implied that the box might have been tampered with at Jan Smuts Airport.

Asked whether it could have been opened at Jan Smuts, Colonel Lumago said:

'The parcel first landed in Nairobi and I have no reason to believe it could have been opened in Nairobi because Uganda has very good relations with Kenya.'

'The next stop was Jan Smuts Airport and there is no hint of good relations yet and we have not witnessed any such relations in South Africa.' Colonel Lumago said he was greatly concerned about the opening of the box because it was done illegally.

He had reached no conclusions yet about

where it could have been opened and he would inform President Idi Amin as soon as investigations had been completed.

The investigations were being carried out by the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by authorities at Jan Smuts Airport, he said.

The High Commissioner, who presented his credentials this week to King Moeshoeshoe II, said the wooden box containing printed matter weighed 92 kilograms when it left Kampala.

He did not indicate what documents were missing.

The box was unloaded at Jan Smuts on October 24 from the scheduled flight that brought it from Nairobi and was put on a South African Airways flight to Maseru on October 27.

SAA Lesotho

JOHANNESBURG. — Investigating a complaint for the Ugandan Ambassador have been tampered last month.

A spokesman for the office said that the Ugandan Ambassador had filed an 'irregularity' taken over by them Lesotho on October 24.

Asked at the Press conference whether President Amin was serious in reported threat to invade South Africa Christmas, Colonel Lumago said 'Wait Christmas and see.'

He said the South African Press had carried a verse comment about Uganda and the Ugandan mission in Lesotho 'will counteract this periaistic from right here.'

He said Uganda would congratulate South Africa when it does something good and

Lesotho economic prospects bleak

Ivan Philip

Few developing countries face such bleak economic prospects or were so ill-prepared for independence as Lesotho, according to a World Bank report.

The country is described as small, over-populated and desperately short of natural resources.

Although the economic base of the country is agriculture, Lesotho is no longer able to feed its own people — let alone build up exports based on agricultural production.

At independence, revenues were so low that half the recurrent Budget and all the capital Budget had to be financed from foreign assistance

LAND TENURE

Behind much of Lesotho's problems lie a rapidly-growing population, overstocking of the mountain pastures with low-grade livestock and a land tenure system that does not lend itself to conventional development techniques.

All land in Lesotho is held in trust by the King and pasture land is used on a communal basis. Even arable land is subject to what would be regarded

as very loose personal ownership in other countries

This means that there are problems in the way of raising credit for agricultural development by the traditional method of using the land as collateral for loans.

The World Bank finds the mountain kingdom small, over-populated and desperately short of natural resources — unable even to feed its own people.

In fact, overseas economic missions to Lesotho have, without exception, drawn attention to this man-made obstacle and stated that the land tenure system is quite unsuited to modern economic development.

But the World Bank does not fully accept this point of view and quotes

the success of a United Nations pilot agricultural scheme as a pointer to the possibility that the land system is not an insurmountable obstacle

The Bank points out that accumulation of land in the hands of comparatively few successful farmers might have led to higher agricultural productivity, it would also have created "an enormous landless proletariat"

But the Bank warns that rapid population growth has underlined the need for a dramatic increase in agricultural production. Far from this being likely, the size of family holdings have decreased to the point that they do not provide enough for subsistence.

The report says there are signs that the delicate political problems associated with land tenure are being tackled — albeit tentatively.

Legislation is being drafted to allow the fencing of mountain pastures, which would make possible rotational grazing and check the growing menace of soil erosion

Also, some progressive chiefs have allowed farmers to form co-operatives and pool their scattered arable holdings.

Mother of three among four held in Lesotho

By MASOABI MOTSETA
"Mail" Africa Bureau

GABORONE — A mother of three is among four opposition party supporters who have been arrested by the Lesotho Government.

The arrests are alleged to be part of a new wave of reprisals against political opponents.

Mrs Makabi Kabi was arrested on Friday on her return from a meeting of the World Conference of Women in Berlin.

Also arrested on Friday were Mr Stephen Motlame, Mr Godfrey Kolisang and Mr E. Thabane. All are members of the executive committee of the opposition Basotho Congress Party, whose leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is in exile in Zambia.

Mrs Kabi is secretary of the BCP Women's League. Mr Kolisang is a Maseru lawyer who, in 1973, turned down the offer of a seat in Chief Leabua Jonathan's nominated National Assembly.

Mr Mokhehle confirmed

the arrests in Gaborone yesterday before leaving for Lusaka. He had been collecting evidence from a new stream of Basotho exiles who fled to Botswana in the past few weeks. All four are being held under Lesotho's 60-day detention law.

Mr Mokhehle claimed that the arrests and the new stream of exiles were a direct result of Chief Jonathan's latest Cabinet shuffle. All those arrested had "rejected the fraud of a national government," he said.

He was referring to the recent appointment of Mr Gerard Ramoreboh — who broke away from Mr Mokhehle in 1973 — as Lesotho's Minister of Justice, in Chief Jonathan's Cabinet.

Mr Mokhehle said a new "wave of terror" was taking place in Lesotho and that it was directly linked to Mr Ramoreboh's appointment. Exiles claimed they had been beaten by the Lesotho police to get them to renounce Mr Mokhehle in favour of Mr Ramoreboh as BCP leader.

Mr Mokhehle said the three men arrested on Friday had all been invited to join Chief Jonathan's government. All had refused. This was confirmed by sources in Maseru.

An extremely reliable source in Gaborone has disclosed that Mr T. Majalle, who disappeared 75 days ago, has been released from 70 days detention in Maseru.

New Wave Of Arrests In Lesotho

26/11/75
Mercury Africa Bureau

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have you found staff and tutors. Comment

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Self-help housing plans laid

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—The Lesotho Government is to launch a massive building scheme to provide hundreds of homes for its lower-paid citizens—a scheme backed financially by the UN.

13.

A Lesotho Government spokesman said that building costs in the scheme — which envisaged the erection of at least 200 houses in Maseru alone in the next year — would be cut by having the would-be owners themselves work in their spare time on

the projects, under skilled tradesmen.

The UN Capital Development Fund was making "a big contribution."

Although only 5 to 6 percent of Lesotho's population was urban, he said, the growth rate in the little kingdom's urban areas centres was three to four times that of the rural areas.

Housing conditions in the kingdom were "very poor," even for urban families with incomes of R800 to R1200 a year.

In urban areas houses were of poor quality and built with bad materials. Housing schemes had little or no modern infrastructure such as sewerage, water and electricity supplies.

fewer tests? Essays and

PS 23.9.1975

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Lesotho — searching for the world's biggest diamonds

AFRICA BUREAU

IT'S debatable which is the rougher way in — by truck over the impossible gradients and hairpins of the Moteng Pass or by plane through wing-flapping mountain turbulence. Whichever way you go it's a memorable journey.

Let seng-Tera, the diamond mine in which the Lesotho government and De Beers have placed a lot of faith, hope and capital, is not an accessible place even after a million rand has been spent on the approach road and more than a quarter million on a specialized aircraft.

Let seng lies in a desolate depression more than 3 000 metres (or 10 400 feet) above sea level in a jumble of peaks that make Natal's famous Valley of a Thousand Hills look as mountainous as

the surface of a cat litter box.

An extinct volcano once spewed hot lava out of this depression. The cooled core or pipe of the volcano consists of kimberlite, the "blue ground" which contains diamonds.

Keith Whitelock, veteran of more than 15 years of prospecting in the mountains, is Let seng's mine manager. "Diamonds of 20 to 100 carats is what we're searching for here," he says, looking over the rumpled surface of the kimberlite where next year an open-cast "big hole", a miniature of the one in Kimberley, will be dug by earth-moving equipment.

Those are very big diamonds, indeed. But the miners don't expect to find many. "We have a unique situation here," says Keith

Whitelock. "This is the lowest grade diamond mine in the world in terms of carats per ton of rock processed — but with potentially the highest value per carat."

Let seng's kimberlite was discovered in 1957. Basotho diggers moved in — at one time there were 5 000 of them panning the soil. In 1969 Ernestine Ramaboa found a 601 carat stone, the world's seventh biggest.

But the primitive methods used by the diggers could never fully exploit the diamonds deep under the surface.

Even though people in the diamond mining industry are usually regarded as being as hard as the stones they dig up, there is clearly something of an altruistic element in

the De Beers Let seng operation.

They have gone into the project after it had been rejected as uneconomic by another company. Sure, they believe their expertise will make the profitability of that other company doubtful. But Whitelock is convinced the diamonds are there, too.

But behind the big company pursuit of profits is the realization that if the scramble pays off impoverished Lesotho's economy could take an important step forward.

Contractors are currently constructing the recovery plant for the mine. It is a ten-storey building, five floors above the ground and five sunk into the rock.

"We had to plant it deep," said Keith Whitelock, "because up here the high winds might have blown it over."

And that's probably not an overstatement. The weather up in the Malutis is murderous. In mid-December the heaters are on all day in the staff quarters. In winter snowdrifts pile up to a metre deep — and the wind whips and whines to speeds of 60 knots.

Into this weather flies a 19-passenger short-take-off-and-landing aircraft bought by De Beers specially for the job of ferrying personnel. The plane is a veteran of the Vietnam war. Strapped in the tail shows that flying conditions were only marginally more dangerous in Asia.

Pilot Bob Forbes and John Cooper bring the plane on to one of Africa's highest runways with a coolness that matches the weather outside.

On the mountain pass, as on the short, muddy runway, there is no margin for error. The skeletons of trucks, cars and buses litter the rocky chasms. Yet up this succession of rough switchbacks massive trucks have hauled nearly 15 000 tons of equipment — everything from canned peaches to 20 metre grinders and generators.

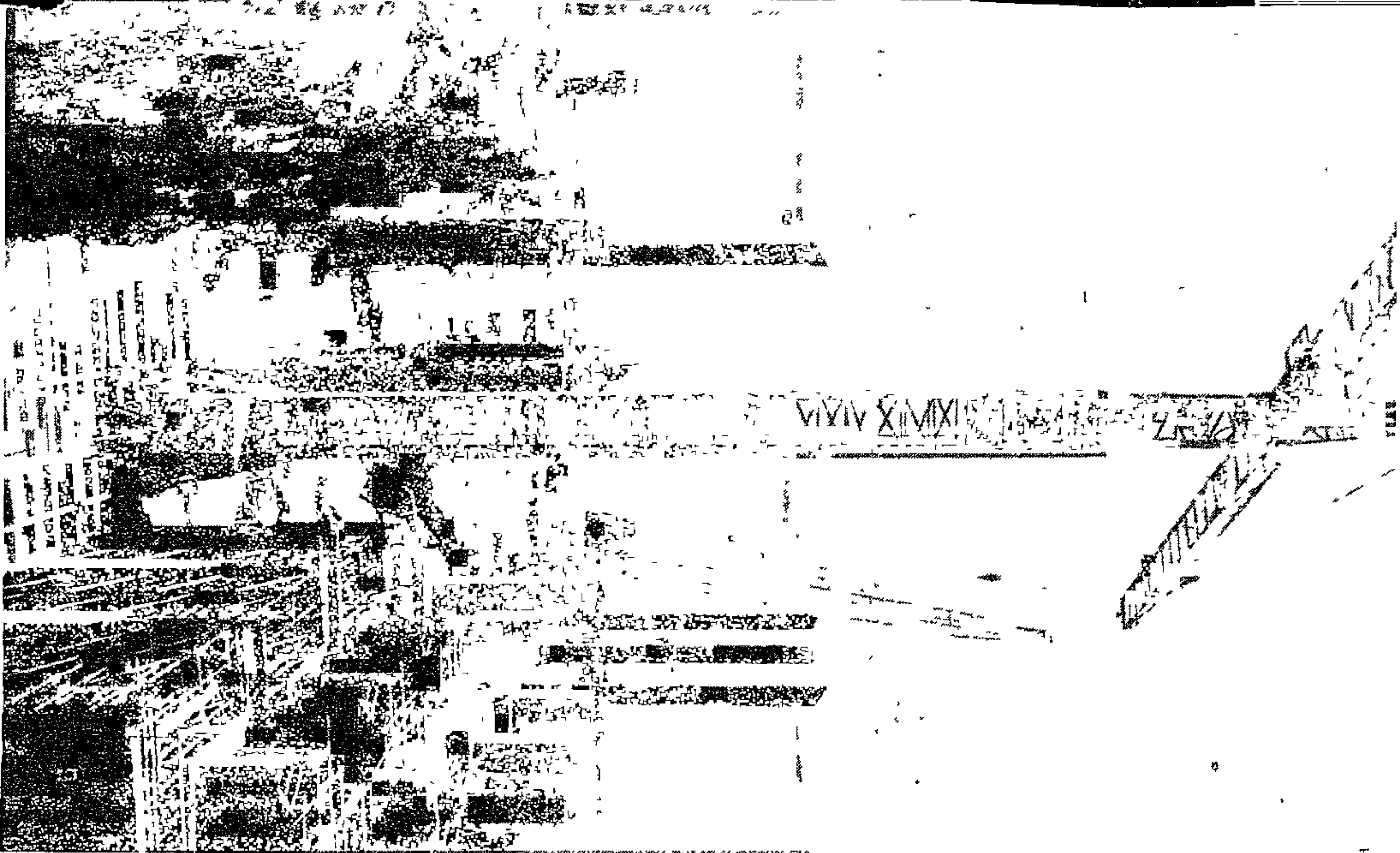
Tough conditions attract tough men. The camp at Let seng is cosmopolitan. Construction workers from Cabora Bassa, drivers from the Tete belt, veterans from Portugal's African wars. Cash is the incentive.

Production is expected to start in December, 1976.

with 4 000 tons of ore being treated a day. The final stage is a diamond recovery machine with the awesome title XR12BSC. As the crushed rock passes along a conveyor it is scanned by X-rays which cause diamonds to fluoresce.

Light-sensitive materials then trigger a blast of compressed air which blows the diamonds into a collection tray. Chris Forde, a chemical engineer in charge of the plant, and Mike Jordan, are Let seng's bosses. If there are any diamonds in the kimberlite their box of tricks will find them.

Up the hill machinery will crush the rock — but not too small. At Let seng they are expecting to find the world's biggest gem diamonds and they don't want them mashed up into chips.



The recovery plant at Letseng will be 10 storeys high — five above and five below the ground. The plant is expected to come into operation in early January.



Lesotho's "big hole" will be dug in this desolate valley. The "blue ground" or Kimberlite will be mined by the open cast system in a search for the biggest gem diamonds in the world.



Trucks grind over the Moteng Pass with equipment for the Letseng diamond mine in Lesotho. Striding over the mountain in the background is the 77 km-long power line which will drive the mine when it comes into operation early 1977.

Cape Times 30/12/75
**Mohair to boost
Lesotho income** ⁽¹⁶⁴⁾

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The little African mountain kingdom of Lesotho is planning to hit the world mohair market with a bang — with the intention of using the European Common Market to develop the industry into a major, much-needed foreign exchange earner.

Agreement on a R1-million mohair processing plant between the Lesotho National Development Corporation, a Bradford, England mohair processing firm and a Swiss firm in Zurich which imports hand-woven textile products will mean the start of the plan.

In terms of the agreement, reached following initial discussions earlier this year in Zurich, the LNDC and Lesotho's livestock marketing corporation will invest about a quarter of capital in the project but will control half the share capital.

Under the agreement, a mohair processing and export project will be mounted on a site near Maseru. Manufacturing operations are planned to start at the beginning of next year, and the intention is to get mohair collection and exports going soon afterwards.

Operations are to include the spinning and weaving of mohair and wool into carpets, kelims, blankets and furnishing fabrics.

In the project, according to the LNDC spokesman, greasy mohair will also be collected, classed, sorted, packed and exported.

Initially he said the plant would provide jobs for 30 citizens — mainly women — increasing to 400 within three years.

He said the project was of very big economic significance to Lesotho because the products would be exported directly to the world markets which were participating in the European Economic Community scheme.

Thus Lesotho would be able to take advantage of privileged trade relationships.

On the home front, farmers would be paid full price in cash on delivery of mohair for processing — removing a present complaint by farmers that they are not interested in the industry because they have to wait too long for their cheques.

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MR. J. R. I. KOTISO-KOANE, Lesotho's new Education Minister, is a forceful speaker whom South African diplomats have reason to recall as his country's fiery Foreign Minister who didn't use euphemisms about apartheid. He is equally forthright about the differences between the Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland governments which led to the break-up of the university which they shared for 11 years. The new National University of Lesotho opened yesterday.

"There is absolutely no question of going back to the former university of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland," he told me.

"We have crossed the Rubicon — but for the sake of higher education in Africa we will maintain contact with our former partners. We are ready and willing to cooperate with them when they have established their own institutions," Mr. Kotiso-Koane said.

But there are some tricky details of the old tri-national university still to be settled. The three governments are to meet soon to discuss compensation — the distribution of the assets of the three campuses, of which Roma is the most developed.

"Lesotho is quite prepared to talk about assets — or liabilities," Mr. Kotiso-Koane remarked, smiling. He is completely confident that the new university will be a success as the top institution in a revamped educational system on which he has already embarked energetically.

Proposals for the university's new charter and statutes have already been discussed by the academic staff and members of the temporary senate. Professor Zeinan Cowen, Vice-Chancellor of Queensland University, has arrived to complete the task.

Mr. Kotiso-Koane says that foreign "donor" countries, notably Canada and Britain, which heavily subsidised the UBLS, will not withdraw support from the National University of Lesotho. Only two members of the academic staff have opted to leave the NUL for the proposed Botswana-Swaziland university.

However, his confidence is not shared by education

Roma: problem of division waiting for its QED

● The pursuit of education in Africa is a compulsion. So it was a particularly traumatic sadism when the Lesotho Government decided it could no longer participate in the three-nation university it shared with Swaziland and Botswana. The break came on October 20 when the new National University of Lesotho was created. DENNIS GORDON, head of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, reports from Maseru.

sources in Botswana and Swaziland who say that funds for the NUL will be a problem in the future.

Both countries claim unofficially that Lesotho's unilateral action in dissolving the university was a "selfish" measure which was not in the best interest of students and that a backlash from overseas donors can be expected.

In a clearly conciliatory move, the Lesotho Government is expected to make special efforts to provide facilities for final-year Botswana and Swazi students who were repatriated by their governments to complete their courses in the last semester of the 1975-

76 academic year which ends in May.

Other misgivings are that the Lesotho Government will assume a stance that will interfere with the university's autonomy and academic freedom.

Replies: Mr. Kotiso-Koane. "We will keep the NUL on the same path as its predecessor in terms of academic standards — indeed we intend to raise them. We will continue to draw staff and students internationally to keep up the high standards."

But, more ominously, he said in a recent speech: "In pursuing our educational objectives, we shall need the assistance of all governmental and non-governmental agencies interested in education in its broadest sense. However, for the sake of uniformity, efficiency and regulated development, they will be requested to work within the broad policies and priorities set by government."

Relations with the Education Ministers of Swaziland and Botswana are described by Mr. Kotiso-Koane as "cordial, personally and officially." The three met in Addis Ababa on November 18 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa, which was disturbed by the university split.

While the governments wrangle over the implications of the break-up, staff at the Roma campus are preparing for an expected impetus in every field from the purely practical to the arduous academic.

The pro Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Mochusi Mashologu, a Fort Hare graduate and former Lesotho Ambassador in Washington, is clearly looking forward to the new order at Roma. He believes that there was no navigable channel around the rock on which the university foundered — the Luyengo Package.

This was a policy of devolution (a trendy word now among Scottish and Welsh nationalists) of the campus in Lesotho to new campuses in the other countries, to which the Lesotho Government only reluctantly agreed.

There was jealousy about which faculties would go where, dissatisfaction with the unwieldy administration, and frustration about the decision to stop all building at Roma while the other campuses caught up. This created a logjam of Basotho students coming out of the improved secondary school system.

"I think the problems would have destroyed even the best kind of administration," Mr. Mashologu said, "but the cumbersome structure of the UBLS had no chance."

The row over the appointment of Professor Cyril Rogers, UBLS Vice-Chancellor, which was the focal point of the break-up, was incidental in retrospect, Mr. Mashologu believes.

"It was not the personalities so much as the administrative structure," he told me as we walked around the Roma campus, nestling in the mountains near the birthplace of the Lesotho nation.

"Among our most urgent priorities is to establish new faculties. We want to seize the opportunity to create a university truly responsive to the needs of Lesotho," Mr. Mashologu said.

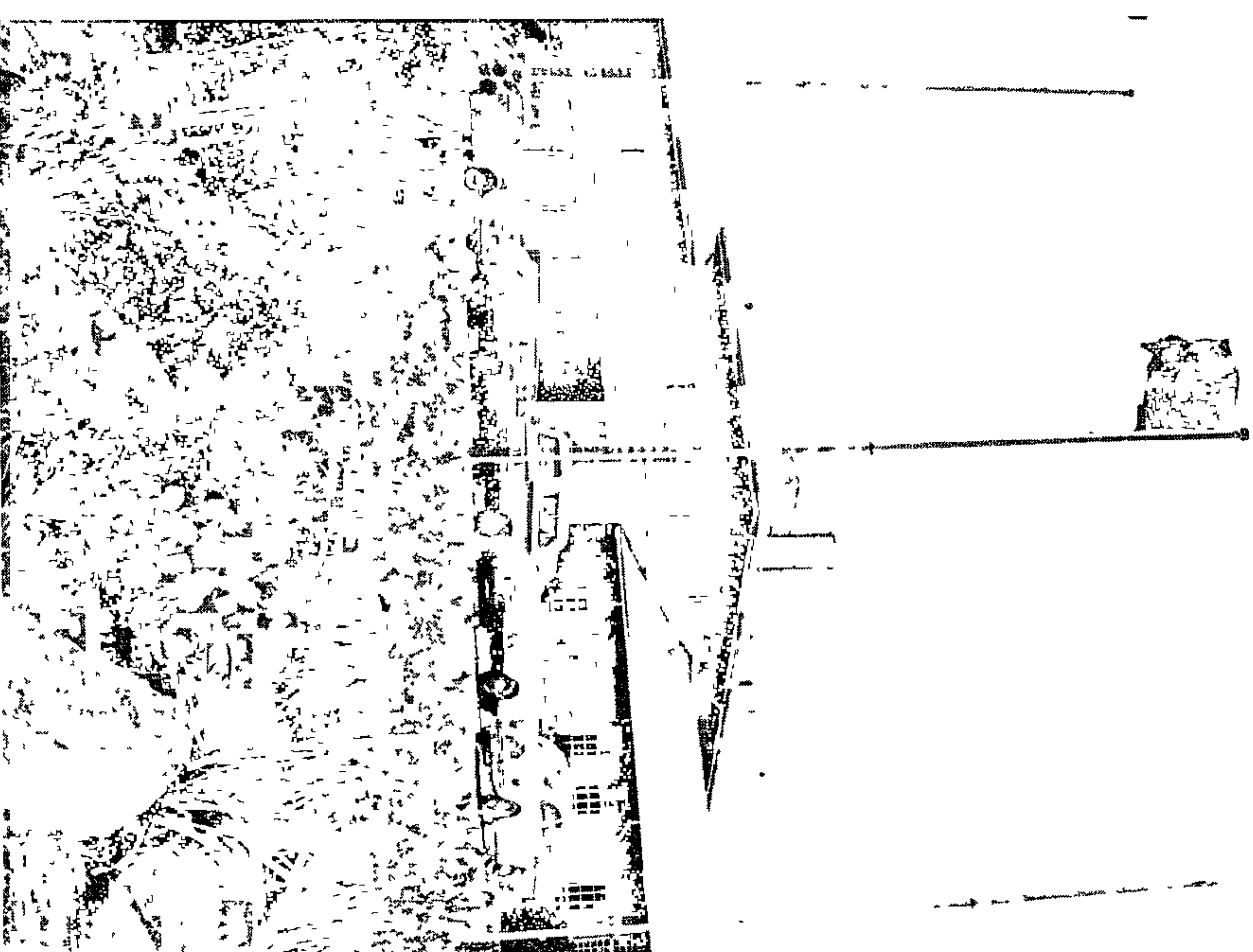
Lesotho had the educational infrastructure to support a university. The NUL would work in cooperation with the agricultural college, the teachers' training college, the technical and the proposed public administration institutes.

A Maseru branch of the NUL would be created as well as courses by correspondence.

Mr. Mashologu said the student population for the next semester would drop from 640 at the time of the break-up to 550, unless repatriated final-year students from the other countries returned to complete their degrees.

Classroom and residence accommodation would still be a squeeze but it would be "a more comfortable squeeze now," said Mr. Mashologu.

Sponsorship from overseas, staff, students and



Sign of the times — the Lesotho flag flies alone at the Roma campus now that the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland has been nationalised. The flags of Botswana and Swaziland used to fly from the empty flagpoles.

current projects had been premature to release it now," he said. "There is a tremendous love of learning in this country. People have made their own sacrifices to educate themselves, and their children. Mr. Mashologu is just interested in getting on with the business of teaching and learning. The three governments can finally agree the budget for everybody," said Mr. Mashologu.

Surrounded by South Africa, the small kingdom of Lesotho is really a landlocked island. Although troubled by tremendous poverty and an undemocratic government, that little island does however show South Africans something which they cannot have at home. The absence of racial barriers.

Nothing illustrates the racial freedom of Lesotho more than the casino at Maseru. Afrikaans and English-speaking white South Africans share a luxury hotel and a casino without friction with Coloured, Indian and black South Africans.

During three days at the casino, I never saw one incident of racial tension. And the hotel was packed.

After all the fears expressed by Right-wing political figures about what would happen if hotel owners in South Africa were able to open their doors to all races one could not help wondering what would happen. But nothing did.

Lesotho shows that all the complicated conditions under which some hotels will soon be partially open to all races in South Africa are not necessary. Black and white South Africans drank in the pubs, ate in the restaurants, poured money down gambling machines and lost more in the casino without any problem and a number of not so wealthy Lesotho citizens regularly came to the hotel.

I saw one old woman make a small fortune out of a one-armed bandit, to the amazement of the South Africans who had lost on the others — and who lost on the same machine when she had left.

The point stared at one: just across the border of the conservative Orange Free State people of all races mixed without problems. And there was no colour bar to losing money on the roulette tables.

One could not help wondering how long

Lesotho: a non-racial island

it would take for the non-racial message of Lesotho to leave the island and enter the mainland.

Slowly perhaps it is happening. From what I understand, similar race-free countries exist in Botswana and Swaziland. In South-West Africa facilities are slowly opening up. Next year the Transkei will be non-racial.

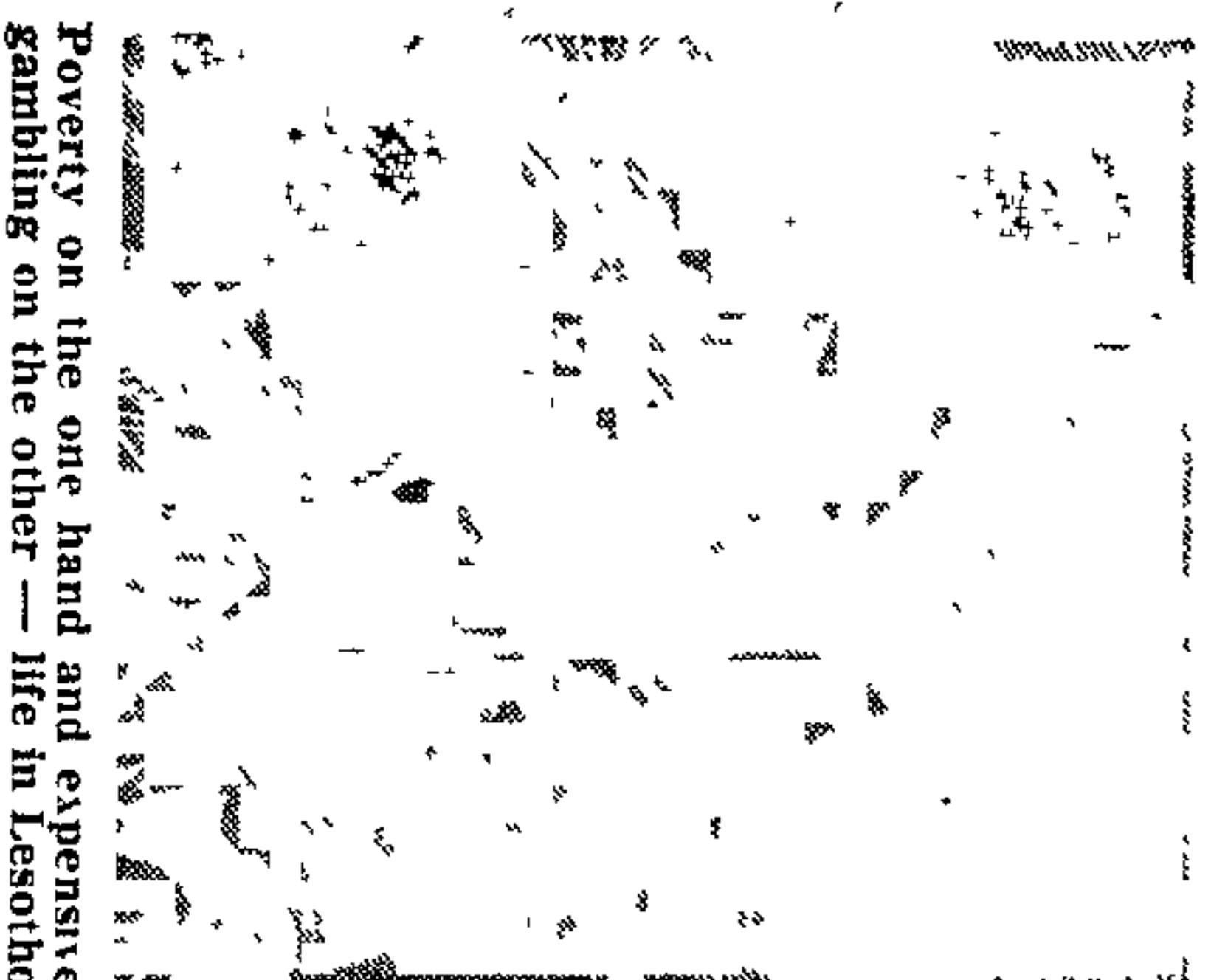
Perhaps, one dreams, these islands of non-racialism will expand into the rest of South Africa. Perhaps one day it will not be necessary for black people to cross the borders to have free choice of hotel and travelling facilities.

Of course it would be wrong to suggest that the opening up of hotels and other facilities would be the solution to South Africa's problems, but at least it would show that one area of friction could be eliminated without too much trouble.

In many respects, the tourism industry highlights the problem of poverty in Lesotho. On the one hand there is the large hotel in which thousands of rand are spent every night as relatively prosperous people enjoy their holidays. I saw one game in which the minimum bet was R50 with a maximum of R1 000.

On the other hand, in the same town of Maseru there are hundreds of people trying to eek out an existence from agriculture and small industry.

This contrast of wealth and poverty existing side by side could well lead to more problems for the Lesotho Government. It could create aspirations to attain the sort of wealth which enables one to gamble at the casino. And it would no doubt be possi-



Poverty on the one hand and expensive gambling on the other — life in Lesotho

to the full to provide jobs and to bring in urgently-needed money.

The other major source of revenue is from the wages of migrant workers, in South Africa, but it is understandable that Lesotho wants to retain as many of its people within the country as possible. Migrant labour causes social and economic problems through the absence of adult men.

Lesotho has for some time been planning a massive hydro-electric scheme — the Oxbow River Project — but there have been difficulties in the negotiations with South Africa over the purchase of water and electricity. Still, hydro-electric scheme, may also generate that much-needed capital.

The developmental issues, facing Lesotho, however cordial relations are between the South African and Lesotho Governments, are of vital importance to the Republic. Poverty or disruption in Lesotho can only have an adverse effect in the rest of the sub-continent. It is, therefore, a little surprising that the initial spurt of South African assistance to Lesotho has tended to tail off.

Part of the problem is undoubtedly

ble for some Lesotho citizens to become millionaires.

But the real problem for Lesotho, as it is for the Transkei and other developing countries, is the overall upliftment of its citizens — broad-based development for the benefit of all.

It does seem that much of this sort of development is taking place. Small, rural-based industries do exist. Signboards indicated rural development schemes to make use of the limited agricultural land in the mountainous territory. United Nations development project cars can be seen.

These are the developments Lesotho needs. At the same time it needs money to generate capital. Although a large diamond project is being undertaken by a major South African company, few other mineral resources are available. This means that tourism, for all the disruption it might cause socially, has to be exploited

political. Not only has the Lesotho Government taken a hard anti South African Government line internationally, but the internal situation in Lesotho is hardly likely to excite anyone.

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan took power after losing a general election. Since then no elections have been held. While he may be able to retain control for some time with the aid of his police the existence of an unrepresentative government must inevitably create difficulties in the future.

A return to democratic government, coupled with an enlightened development programme, could well result in much more investment in Lesotho. It could make the island an even more challenging place in the Southern African situation.

Lesotho's problems have important lessons for the Transkei and other developing areas. Representative government and good planning can make them economically stronger. Without those two components, the break out from poverty can be much more difficult.

— Barry Streck

Better deal for foreign miners

Less than two years ago South Africans were convinced they were doing their Black neighbours a favour by offering them work as low-paid migrants. There have been second thoughts since Malawi did the "impossible" and cut off its supply of almost 130 000 mineworkers.

Now one of the most outspoken critics of the migrant labour system, Mr Joel Moutse, reveals plans by

neighbouring states to negotiate better terms through joint action. The former Lesotho Minister of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Tourism also outlines the kind of improvements expected and comments on the possibility of trade union action across national frontiers. The Star's labour reporter, SIEGFRIED HANNIG, reports.

Mr Joel Moutse—champion of Basotho migrants, and Labour Minister of Lesotho during a tumultuous period on South African mines — has no doubts about the one-sidedness of the migrant labour system.

"Without doubt South Africa has been the sole beneficiary of the system," he said in an interview in Johannesburg last week.

"Lesotho has never had any tax benefits from the companies which employed our migrant workers, and one cannot get income tax from people earning starvation wages."

Mr Moutse did not have time to spell out the debilitating effects which a century of migrant labour, aggravated by population growth, has had on his country.

But it is estimated that about half of Lesotho's male labour force relies on work in South Africa, while nine out of every 10 new job seekers join the ranks of the migrants.

How should this trend of growing dependence on South Africa be reversed?

Mr Joel Moutse of Lesotho . . . planning a common strategy with Mozambique and Malawi on migrant labour.

productivity, and more labour unrest," he said. "In improving the wages, mine management has taken the first most important step towards humanising the migrant labour system."

What remained to be done was to create opportunities for migrants to take up mining as a career, to acquire skills and to assume greater responsibilities which they had hitherto been denied.

At the same time, stab-

lisation — housing of migrants on a family basis — should be introduced progressively down the ladder, starting with the higher skilled but ultimately embracing all migrants.

"Improvements will be self-defeating without a change in the compound system," Mr Moutse said. "Human beings perform best when they live as human beings should. The workers' morale will only reach its optimum level

when they have the spiritual and creature comforts of family life. I am perfectly aware of the expenditure and time required for such changes, but the mines must be aware that any action taken in this direction is already belated."

Mr Moutse discounted the possibility of South African Government opposition to family housing on the mines.

"I believe the political climate and social consciousness is such that these changes are now possible — given sufficient pressure from the mines and the governments of labour supplying countries," he said.

Strategy

Mr Moutse disclosed that his goals formed part of proposals for a common strategy on migrant labour to be adopted by the three major suppliers of migrant labour to South Africa — Lesotho, Mozambique and Malawi.

"The question of a labour secretariat for Southern Africa — incorporating at least these three countries — has already been raised publicly at the Organisation of African Unity, and has been accepted in principle," he said.

Lesotho made approaches in that direction to Mozambique and Malawi some time after Malawi's suspension of

mine labour recruitment. These contacts had been maintained, at least up to the middle of last year when he left the Lesotho Cabinet, Mr Moutse said.

About a year ago Mr Moutse announced the idea of a unique form of strike action under which Basotho could return home and negotiate through a special agency with their employers in South Africa. "As far as I know, this idea has not been abandoned yet," Mr Moutse said.

The concept, accepted in principle by the Lesotho Government, provided for a "Labour Exchange Bureau" to represent the interests of Lesotho's migrants, he explained. It was to negotiate working conditions and settle disputes at employer-worker level, or brief the Lesotho Government to negotiate with South Africa, if necessary.

A need

"This bureau was not designed to forestall or thwart Lesotho trade union activity in South Africa," Mr Moutse said. "It was to meet a need in the absence of recognised trade unions for migrant workers from Lesotho."

Lesotho's workers were given free reins to organise themselves at home or abroad, subject to the regulations of the host country, he said. Clearly there were problems in-

involved in organising a temporary workforce in a foreign country.

"But I don't think the idea of a Lesotho-based trade union for, say, Basotho mineworkers in South Africa should be rejected as unfeasible," Mr Moutse said.

Such a union was registered in October, some months after Mr Moutse was dismissed from the Lesotho Cabinet as an apparent result of a confrontation over conditions relating to the establishment of an enterprise financed from abroad.

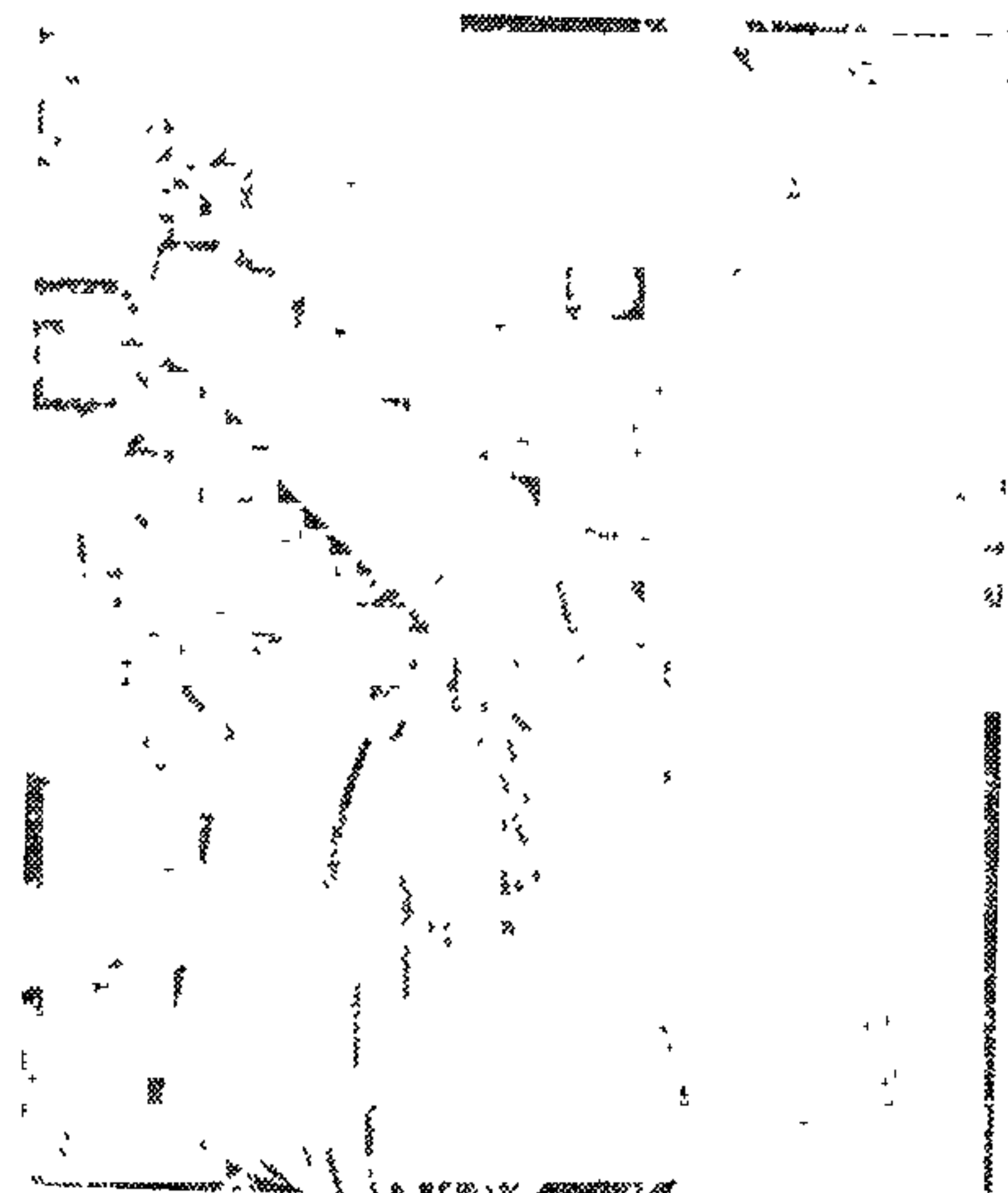
Perhaps Mr Moutse's exit from the Cabinet explains why the Lesotho Government registered the union only after the deletion of references to workers outside Lesotho from its constitution.

Unpredictable

Nevertheless, the Lesotho Mine Labour Workers Union counts 800 migrants among its 1200 members.

The mining houses, accustomed to driving hard bargains with much stronger and more experienced White trade unions, are not likely to lose any sleep over this development.

But the new union is operating in a field which is notoriously unpredictable. Perhaps it could become a force to be reckoned with in spite of the odds.



"Working in mines entails occupational hazards — quite apart from compound unrest — and inadequate pay exacerbates the men's frustrations, leading to a loss in productivity and more labour unrest."

Expectations

"We do not expect compensation for past injustices," Mr. Maitse said. "But we expect radical changes in the system."

The wages of Lesotho's 80 000 migrant mineworkers are Mr. Maitse's prime concern and the disruption of family life takes a close second place.

"The wage increases of the past year or so have greatly boosted the morale of the workers. Now they can at least see hope for advancement," he said.

"In some cases the pay increases have improved contact between workers and their families. For example, many came home over Christmas and some can even afford cars. Men also arrive home with greater pride than they did when they worked for more paltry wages."

Mr. Maitse believes the dramatic pay increases have done much to ease mine labour unrest.

"Working in mines entails occupational hazards — quite apart from compound unrest — and inadequate pay exacerbates the men's frustrations, leading to a loss in

Call to reshape migrant-based economy

Labour Reporter

Creative thinking is needed to reshape the migrant-based economy of Southern Africa which has left large regions and countries impoverished.

Dr Francis Wilson, economist and author, said the migrant system was unlikely to provide jobs for wives or schools for children of migrants.

Corporate profits and tax — R811-million in tax from the gold mines went to Pretoria in 1974 — tended to be reinvested in the "core area" (White South Africa).

LESOTHO

Meanwhile a country such as Lesotho, half of whose labour force worked in South Africa, could not provide jobs for a tenth of its annual increase in job seekers.

"What right does the sending (labour supplying) area have to a share of the total wealth?" Dr Wilson asked a symposium on migrant labour last night attended by representatives of most major churches.

He suggested:

- That there is scope for negotiation on the sharing of taxes from industries which rely on migrants for most of their unskilled labour

REINVEST

- Negotiation with companies to reinvest profits not only in urban areas but also in those areas which supply most of their labour.

- Countries should start negotiating for investment funds and for a guaranteed market for their products in return for their labour supply.

- Employers should think about providing social workers for the families of migrants.

If employers replaced migrants with stable family units, did that mean only families from within South Africa? Did it mean Lesotho or Mozambique, which participated in South African development for 100 years, would be left out?

EMIGRATING

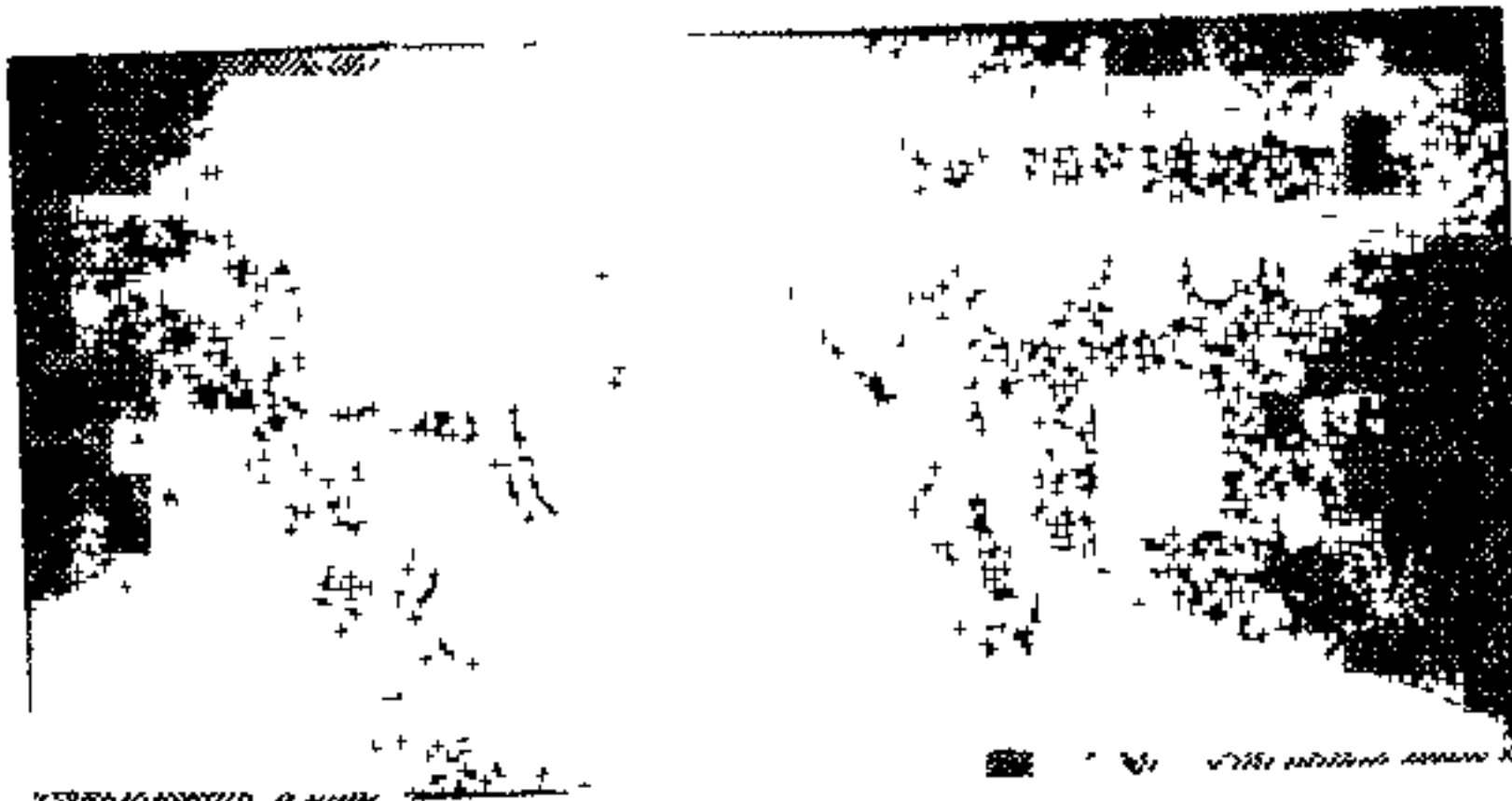
Did such countries have the right to prevent their citizens from emigrating to South Africa?

"I see these as really difficult choices which face us all," Dr Wilson said.

South Africa's problem was not so much one of racial division. It was that society was dividing the Black man in half.

"We have a labour unit here, and we have a person with a family there. In doing this we are destroying us all — Whites and Blacks together.

"There are no slick answers. But the complexity cannot be used to evade or procrastinate a start now to eliminate the dehumanisation which de-means us all," Dr Wilson said.



Very Rev Desmond Tutu

Migratory labour 'an evil system'

The Christian conscience of people had to be awakened to the "evil" system of migratory labour so that South Africa's prosperity was not purchased at too great a cost in human misery and suffering, the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

Addressing a consultation in Johannesburg on migratory labour, he urged the Church to co-operate with all organisations, businesses and people engaged in ameliorating the deleterious consequences of one of South Africa's most pressing problems.

"We really can't go on this way, systematically destroying African family life and thinking we will not in the end reap a whirlwind in the form of a violence that is colour-blind."

Dean Tutu, who delivered the first in a series of bitter and outspoken attacks on migratory labour in South Africa, said migratory

labour brought with it an increase in crime, prostitution, homosexuality, illegitimacy and poverty.

Migratory labour, he said, also "soured the milk of human kindness in the breasts of many — both the victims of the system and those who profit from it."

Speaking on the role of the Church in the system of migratory labour, Dean Tutu said the Church could not remain silent.

CONDEMNED

He said the victims of migratory labour were not labour units chosen at some labour mart because they were healthy and not cheeky, but docile and obsequious "Bantu" who did not rile a recruiting officer.

They were human persons who were sanctified by the same Holy Spirit who sanctified the rest of the people in SA.

"They are human beings who laugh and cry, who love and marry, who beget children, whose children need clothes, money for school fees, who need affection and food, and who rush out to welcome daddy when he returns from work."

① 164

② 200

③ 211

1 164
2 200

Plan for migrant workers

Labour Reporter

Business should take responsibility for generating development in the areas supplying migrant labour

That should be done by reinvesting profits in these areas, by guaranteeing markets for products and by providing expertise for development

This was one of the key proposals born last night from two days of consultation on migrant labour by major South African churches at an airport hotel near Johannesburg

It was also proposed that:

- Business or mines should immediately deal with and recognise Black trade unions — and press for their registration

- An inter-governmental agreement or charter on human rights be adopted for people from one country working in another and to ensure that development programmes are implemented in areas from which workers are recruited
- All discriminatory measures in legislation should be scrapped and new training, job and social opportunities be created

- Family housing should be provided for migrants, with long-term stabilising of communities and phasing out of the migrant system

- Business should explore and implement various housing schemes, including self-help projects

There were many other proposals, including one emphasising the need for improved contact between migrants and their families — through literacy courses and improved transport, postal and telephone services

Christian call: 'Fight migrant labour system'

STAR 20/1/76

Lambert Pringle
Religion Reporter

It was imperative for Christians to work with others for the abolition of the migratory labour system, a meeting on migratory labour decided last night

A declaration by the meeting convened by the Agency for Industrial Mission, said the Church should declare the system of migratory labour "evil"

The declaration, by a group examining the specific role of the church, called on people to strive for a society where people

could live a secure family life in the area where they worked

The declaration called for these rights to be firmly established by law

It was the responsibility of the Church and all Christians to develop a new spirit of awareness that in Christ they could build a new humanity

The declaration proposed that the meeting appoint an action group to prepare a practical programme to deal with the immediate and concrete issues in the system of migratory labour

The meeting was also told that churches should create small intimate groups capable of generating and restoring human relationships

The Reverend Dale White said it was not mass evangelism or large, impersonal services that were needed

Small groups

Instead, churches should encourage small voluntary groups in which people created a Christian community

An Anglican minister, Mr White is also director of the church-backed Agency for Industrial Mission

Mr White told the multi-racial meeting of top clergy, academics, experts and politicians that churches were failing "miserably to minister to mine migrant workers."

He said that to reach the migrant in any significant sense, the gospel had to encounter and penetrate this productive zone meaningfully

As partners

"Following the way of Christ, we need to identify with this group, entering their world and, as partners, finding a way towards the fullness of mutual sharing and contribution"

He said one of the most significant things churches should tackle was the unrestored relationships based on racist prejudices and biased racial interactions of the past

Both Black and White people in the ministry should realise the crucial stance of reconciliation. Churches should pursue their unswerving dedication by challenging their members with this basic Christian responsibility

He called on the mining industry to provide build and supply ancillary services, for training and providing social workers, community centres and an informal level of job services for the immediate, unsophisticated needs of the community

Mr White warned that if the churches continued treading the well worn path of church ministry they would by-pass the migrant people they most wanted to reach and serve.



PROFESSOR ALANT

Sociologist warns on duty of church

Religion Reporter

The church as an organisation should not take the lead in trying to prescribe solutions, a sociologist told a consultation on migratory labour in Johannesburg yesterday

Professor C Alant of

the University of South Africa said it was now accepted that migratory labour would be a prominent feature of modern South Africa for a long time

He said the whole issue had become clouded by different consensus groups working with preconceived ideas to force solutions one way or another

NO ANSWER

"We have to accept that neither the segregationists nor the integrationists have the answer"

Grand solutions he said would not succeed.

Maintaining that the church as an organisation

should not take the lead in prescribing solutions, Dr Alant asked "What else can the church do other than cultivate reflexive participation — make people aware of 'others' and their own selves"

By defining "policy" and organising "action" the church became a consensus system in ideological isolation from the "opposition"

TRUE CHURCH

Professor Alant said the true church never became part of any section of society.

"The struggle of the church of Christ is not to become part of any consensus system — but to retain its fundamental marginality — not to bring about consensus but to provide opportunities for the realisation of a unity of opposites"

He said the church should serve as a guarantee for the unity of opposites but he questioned whether the church could provide this service in Africa.

RDM 20/1/76

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Talks seek better life for migrants

By CLIVE EMDEN
Labour Correspondent

THE 90 South African and Lesotho delegates to the consultation on migratory labour yesterday made proposals which could bring far-reaching changes in the quality of life of migrants and their families and South Africa's labour relations with her neighbouring states.

The conference demanded new thinking and planning on migrant workers from the State, the mining houses, employers, the trade unions and the church.

The meeting said the problems of migrant workers were problems for Southern Africa and stressed the need for a common policy among the states and homeland governments.

The politicians, academics, trade unionists, businessmen and churchmen who took part have formed

an action committee which will liaise and act as a pressure group on the authorities.

The conference listed among its priorities:

- The need for trade unions and the church to monitor migrant workers' conditions.
- The need for a charter detailing the rights of migrant workers.
- That businesses immediately recognise Black trade unions.
- That the colour bar in legislation such as the Mines and Works Act be scrapped.
- That businesses and the Government should explore and implement new housing ventures

The church delegates said the migratory system was evil, and said it was imperative for Christians to work with others for its abolition

RDM 28/1/76

(1/164)
2 TC

Botswana and Lesotho gems shine

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Significant quantities of gem diamonds are expected to be mined from the mines in Lesotho and Botswana, says Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers, in the trade magazine Diamond News and SA Jeweller.

Mr Oppenheimer says the capital being invested in these two new projects is a reflection of the measure of confidence in the future of the diamond industry.

In the present uncertain situation it is difficult to forecast the immediate prospects for the industry. However both De Beers and the Central Selling Organisation have built up their financial positions and will be able to adjust to any adverse developments in the market.

Much will depend on whether the expected upturn in world economies will materialise this year. He can only speculate, but there is reason to hope that the United States recession is beginning to bottom out.

The two new diamond mines are in the Maluti mountains of northern Lesotho and at Lethlakane in central Botswana. They will come into production in the second half of this year.

CHANGES

Reviewing the diamond trade last year, Mr Oppenheimer says there were dramatic changes in the economies of most countries.

In South Africa, the gold price fell and the rand was devalued.

Against this background it is easy to see why the diamond trade has been affected, but in the circumstances it stood up remarkably well and small diamonds were in demand throughout the year.

This reflected sustained demand from the retail jewellery sector and was encouraging. In previous years, under similar economic conditions, the

diamond market was often the hardest hit.

This is no longer so because of the wider distribution of wealth and the sale of diamond jewellery is more widely and solidly based than in the past.

South African diamond markets, where the larger stones are polished, have not been as fortunate as centres such as India and Israel which specialise in smaller stones. It is intended to direct the sales promotion towards the sale of larger stones this year and in the future which should help correct the imbalance.

Mr Oppenheimer has reviewed world diamond trading for the trade magazine for some years and this survey is a prelude to the main reports published, usually in May, by De Beers.

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Lesotho

South Africa

Detente

5/2/76 Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Foreign Ministers of Lesotho and South Africa met in Cape Town yesterday to "discuss matters of mutual concern."

The meeting indicated that the previously tense relations between the countries are improving since the South African Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, attacked the former Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs in Parliament last year.

Mr. C. D. Molapo, the Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, together with the Lesotho Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. O. T. Sefako, met Dr. Hilgard Müller, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie, yesterday afternoon.

Afterwards Mr. Molapo said his Government was in favour of detente in terms of the Lusaka manifesto.

However, he believed that Africa should talk to South Africa and that an exchange of views was desirable.

It was a sharp contrast from Mr. Vorster's attack last year when he said the Lesotho Government's anti-South African activities showed that it was completely out of touch with the feelings of their people.

Cape Times 19/2/76

Signs of unrest disturb Lesotho

MASERU.—There were clear indications of threatened unrest in Lesotho yesterday when the Commissioner of Police issued a warning to trouble-makers and six major churches announced in a joint statement that they knew the country was to be attacked by Basotho from outside.

Major-General Bantoi, the police commissioner, said that he had information that there were people who intended causing trouble in Lesotho in the near future. He warned that "serious action" would be taken against them to maintain peace and tranquillity in the country.

He added that he had already instructed senior officers in all Lesotho police districts to ensure that good order was strictly maintained.

Meanwhile, six major churches in the country — the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Lesotho Evangelical, Assemblies of God, and Afri-

can Methodist Episcopal Churches — issued a statement announcing that it had come to their attention that a group of Basotho based outside the mountain kingdom was preparing to attack the country.

They expressed their deep concern "yet again that some people are fomenting violent insurrection" and they reiterated their prior warnings that peace could not be achieved through violence.

The statement, signed by the heads in Lesotho of the various churches, went on the appeal to all Basotho to pray for the safety of the country and for the blessing of peace — Sapa

Lesotho focus on development

1/3/76

Mercury Africa Bureau
JOHANNESBURG — An impressive line-up of African and international experts, businessmen and political figures will be in Lesotho next week to take part in a special conference on the benefits and problems of development.

Among them are First Vice-President Mr. A. Jume, of Tanzania, Mr. Peter Matopa, Zambia's Minister of Planning, Mr. Albert Tevoed, Deputy

Director of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, and Mrs. Judith Hart, former British Minister of Overseas Development.

The opening lecture will be given by Dr. Ivan Illich, of the Inter - Cul-

tural Documentation Centre, Mexico.

King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho will open the conference and the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, will close it.

At least three Lesotho Government Ministers will take part. They are: Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana, Minister of Finance; Mr. A. Mohale, Minister of Transport and Mr. K. T. Rakhetla, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The conference is from March 9 to 13 and is to be held at the Palace complex in Maseru. It is sponsored by the Matsieng Development Trust and the Moshoeshoe II High School as part of Lesotho's 10th anniversary independence celebrations.

The aim of the conference is to expose delegates to the full magnitude of development problems and the consequences of development efforts on the individual citizen of the under-developed countries.

"Lesotho is trying to set its own pattern of development which will be concerned not only with economic objectives, but also with the development of the individual," says a conference statement.

About 200 delegates are expected.

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CAPE TIMES 18/3/76
Jonathan warns 'minority races'

AFRICA BUREAU
MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, told the National Assembly yesterday that if minority races

wished to continue living in Africa they would be well advised to accept majority rule and avoid unnecessary bloodshed. "Those who are trying to prevent the attainment

of majority rule are swimming against the tide of history," he said. "Time is on the side of those who are fighting for justice and self-determination. For these objectives to be achieved it is necessary for all the members of the Organization of African Unity to work within the framework of their charter and to avoid being divided by the enemies of Africa, and those who wish to maintain their status quo."

Political conflict appeared to be fast approaching in Rhodesia between the Government and the Black nationalist majority he said.

● He said that Lesotho, as a member of both the United Nations and Commonwealth, would be expected to fulfil its obligations and help Mozambique offset the economic effects resulting from the closure of the border with Rhodesia.

Lesotho-General

MOVES TO BOOST LESOTHO FARMING

LAND-LOCKED Lesotho, almost entirely dependant on the Republic for its economic survival, is still a pastoral society which obtains about two-thirds of its income from agriculture.

At present Lesotho does not produce sufficient food to feed her growing population of 1 180 000 and large quantities of maize, amounting to 20 000 to 40 000 tons each year have to be imported from South Africa.

Lesotho's development problems are similar to those in the Republic's

which to make a precarious living

Stock farming in Lesotho contributes the major source of income providing about 40 per cent of the country's GDP. The cattle population is estimated at 400 000 and there are about 2.5 million goats and sheep.

Lesotho's dependence on South Africa could only be lessened if it were able to increase agricultural output and cut down on food imports which currently comprise about 25 per cent of imports.

COMPLICATED

Although Lesotho exports large amounts of wool, live animals and mohair which earn valuable revenue, these exports are less than half of imports. To complicate the situation even further much of the exported maize has to be repurchased by the producers themselves from millers in South Africa.

Similarly, although livestock, hides and skins, wool and mohair are Lesotho's main export products, the country does not have a modern abattoir for meat export and poor communications hamper stock marketing.

In an effort to improve agricultural productivity the Government is trying to introduce a system of cash crops that will replace the present sub-



sistence farming and reduce food imports. Maize imports from the Republic for example, have risen 176 000 bags in 1967-68 to 360 000 in 1969-70 (the latest available figures).

FOREIGN AID

Experts from the Chinese Agricultural Mission from Taiwan have established 13 agricultural stations and have had successes in growing rice and cabbages from which incomes of R50 to R200 per ha are possible with these two crops.

In the current financial year the Lesotho Government has earmarked R3.6 million for agricultural development out of a total of R11.9 million for capital estimates. More than R300 000 will be spent on soil conservation and R90 000 on irrigation schemes.

Aid is also coming from Britain, Sweden, the United States, the World Bank and the International Development Agency. Lesotho's future is now beginning to look more promising but it is doubtful whether the country will ever be truly self-supporting and food imports from South Africa will have to be continued.

BASUTO tribesmen and their ponies make their way down Sanj Pass to stores in the Republic for food supplies. Every year large quantities of maize have to be imported into Lesotho to feed this mountain kingdom.

FARMING TODAY

By
Peter Sutton

Homelands where such factors as over-population, a feudal system of land tenure, soil erosion, lack of irrigation and inadequate credit facilities make it impossible for agricultural productivity to be raised.

BLEAK FUTURE

Compared with Swaziland, Lesotho is a very poor relation and its economic future has been described "as bleak as its geography". Only 15 per cent of this mountainous kingdom is arable which gives its 1.2 million inhabitants something like 9.5 ha. on

Then Dean Tutu wept...



DEAN DESMOND TUTU,
Bishop elect of Lesotho.

Religion Reporter, Lambert Pringle

There have been only two occasions in Dean Desmond Tutu's life when he broke down and wept.

The first was a few years ago when he saw policemen and dogs attack and arrest students at the University of Fort Hare.

The second "heart-breaking" experience was when he was elected Bishop of Lesotho a few weeks ago.

Instead of rejoicing, he felt only pain, anguish and despair.

He made the decision minutes before leaving for meetings in Trinidad and London, and as he winged

his way across Africa he wept.

Dean Tutu returned to Johannesburg this week in his small office in St Mary's Cathedral yesterday the first Black Dean of Johannesburg told of his agonising decision.

DETERMINED

It was almost as though he was destined to become Bishop of Lesotho, he had at first said he was reluctant to stand for election. Later, he even stated emphatically that he did not wish to be elected.

But the people and the elective assembly of Lesotho were determined that

Desmond Tutu would be their next bishop.

By electing him, they were asking him to leave the thousands of people in the cities of Johannesburg and Soweto who had opened their hearts to this man of reconciliation.

He was a director of the theological fund division of the World Council of Churches in London when he agreed to become Dean of Johannesburg.

He and his wife Leah, came back to the country of "apartheid and pain" because they wanted to play a part in the movement for change.

Dean Tutu saw himself as a bridge builder — a

servant of God who wanted nothing more than to bring Black and White together.

MELTING POT

He saw the diocese of Johannesburg as a melting pot for South Africa's political, social and racial problems.

He refused to live in the deanery in Houghton. He chose instead to live in Soweto.

Many people felt disappointed when he said he would go to Lesotho. Heavy pressure was put on him to turn the offer down.

Instead, he said. "Yes." And if Desmond Tutu remains the forceful, dynam-

ic and joyful Christian leader that he is, there can be little doubt that he will give much to the people and Church of Lesotho.

For Dean Tutu, who will be consecrated in St Mary's Cathedral on July 14, hopes also to be a man for reconciliation in strife-torn and tension-filled Lesotho.

While the people of Lesotho are rejoicing, the feeling in Johannesburg and Soweto is best articulated with the story of the little woman who said to Desmond Tutu yesterday that she hoped the Government would take away his passport, thus preventing him from going.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a circled number 17 and other illegible markings.

King calls for mutual help plan

RDM - 24/4/76

Political Reporter

KING Moshoeshe II of Lesotho called for mutual benefit schemes between South Africa and Lesotho to aid development in his country, when he addressed South African businessmen this week.

The king said South African mines had developed at a rapid pace because of the labour resources of countries like Lesotho.

"While recognising that Lesotho has also benefited in some respects, that benefit has been largely cancelled out by the social and economic costs to herself," he said.

Agriculture declined and family life was affected.

While registering appreciation for aid and training programmes provided by the Anglo American Corporation and other companies operating in Lesotho, he clearly felt that not enough was being done by South Africa.

"It is an inescapable fact that most of Lesotho's significant aid comes from Europe and the West, though we are aware of recent statements made in South Africa about her preparedness to be accepted as an integral part of Africa as a whole, and Southern Africa in parti-

cular."

Stressing the responsibilities of richer countries to those which were continuing to become relatively poorer, the king said such suggestions could be taken up for secondary industries around major South African-owned mines in his country.

Retail companies operating in Lesotho still imported wares which could easily be made in Lesotho.

"All South African companies in Lesotho could make a very active and meaningful contribution to Lesotho if they sought to find ways of encouraging growth of manufacturing units to supply some of the goods they sell in our country," he said.

"The future of Southern Africa and her peoples depends on our mutual desire to help one another in our various capacities and from our various fortunes.

"This would establish an area free from all the dangers of poverty, ignorance and disease, where the recognition that the scandal of people living in misery, while others live in affluence, is an inescapable matter requiring quick and effective action."

Pics: Brian Sellars



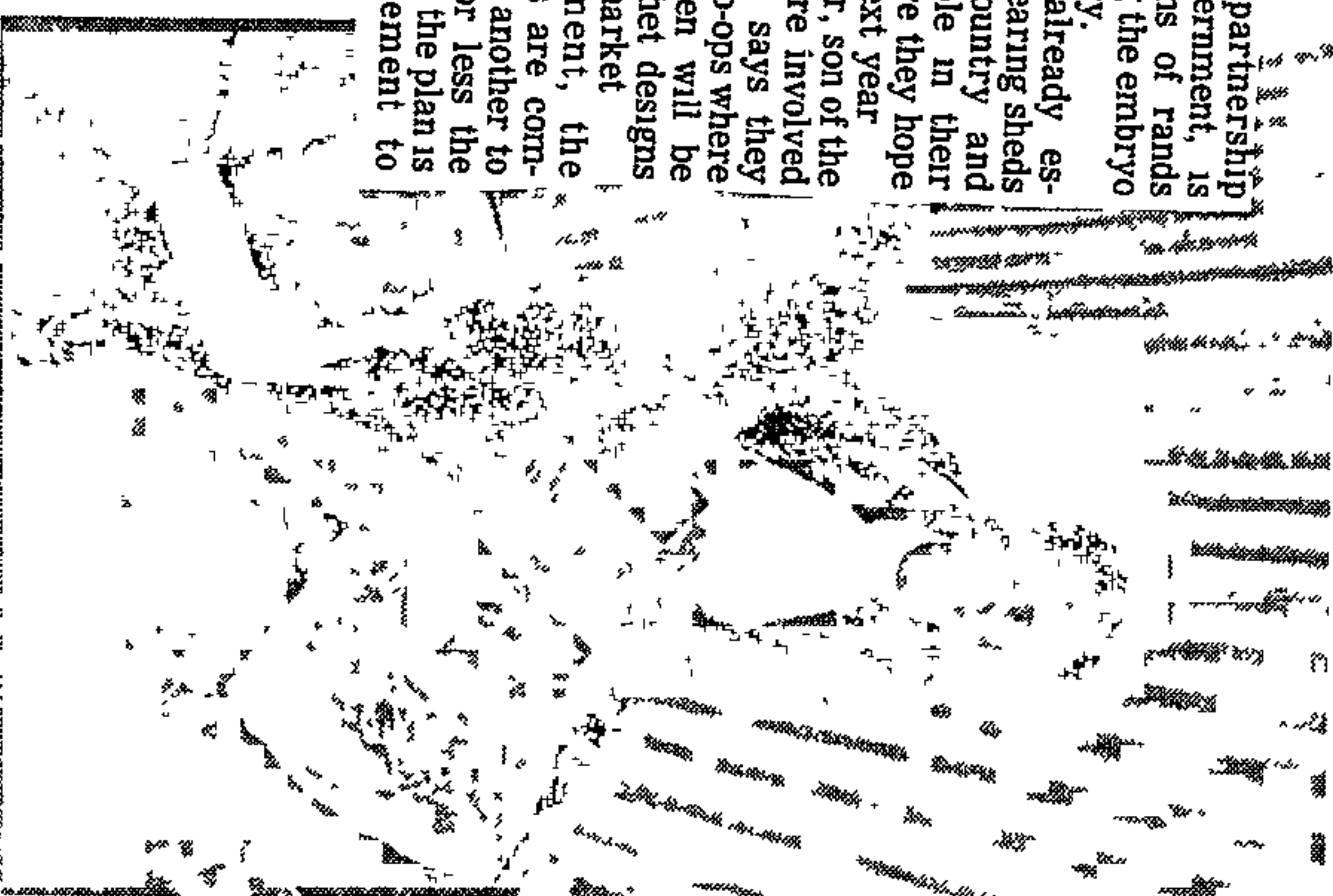
In Lesotho, they're spinning their way to a fortune with mohair

concern, in partnership with the Government, is sinking millions of rands into developing the embryonic mohair industry.

They have already established 77 shearing sheds around the country and have 350 people in their employ, a figure they hope to double by next year.

Roy Schneider, son of the Swiss millionaire involved in the project, says they are setting up co-ops where the local women will be trained to crochet designs for the world market.

At the moment, the various villages are competing with one another to produce more or less the same items. But the plan is for each settlement to



back into Lesotho. Roads will be constructed, petrol stations built and trading companies initiated.

Roy sees the country opening up gradually with more schools, more opportunities and better paid jobs. Perhaps the improved salaries will encourage the men to come back from the mines and the opening up of remote areas will mean cheaper

prices on foodstuffs as well as easier trade.

Roy hopes to take a group from Lesotho to the States and Europe on a publicity tour. The group will include weavers, potters, dancers and information officers who will give demonstrations and talks to those interested in investing in Maseru.

BEV GILLIGAN

make a different contribution to the eventual export trade.

The main factory is at Sherra, a rough ride from the capital of Maseru. It was started by an Englishman, Gerald Carter, and his wife, Joan. They built it up from scratch and today it has its own electricity, running hot and cold water and an idyllic setting near a

rushing river. The Carters taught the people living nearby to weave and, before they handed over to newly-appointed manager George Arellano, were satisfied that the standard had improved considerably since the first rough articles came off the looms.

George, an American, has a degree in industrial design and graphics. He

One of the difficulties facing him is the inaccessibility of the majority of his suppliers. They graze their herds on terrain virtually impossible to reach by motor vehicle, and one of the priority tasks is to put roads through the barren land.

The money made from the sale of mohair and other products, such as pottery, will be ploughed

THE PEOPLE of Lesotho have lived a simple life as long as anyone can remember. Poverty has been a frequent neighbour and they have become used to the struggle to survive, their menfolk away working on the mines while the women toil in the badly eroded fields and the youngsters guard the precious livestock. It is this very livestock that is now bringing the inhabitants of this land the promise of modest prosperity. T.M. Sw SS

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Muller visit to Lesotho marks thaw

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The South African Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, began a two-day visit to Lesotho today which marks a sudden thaw in the lengthy chill between the countries.

He will visit the new television assembly plant in Maseru, other industrial sites and the Roma valley, and might meet the representatives of other African states, in-

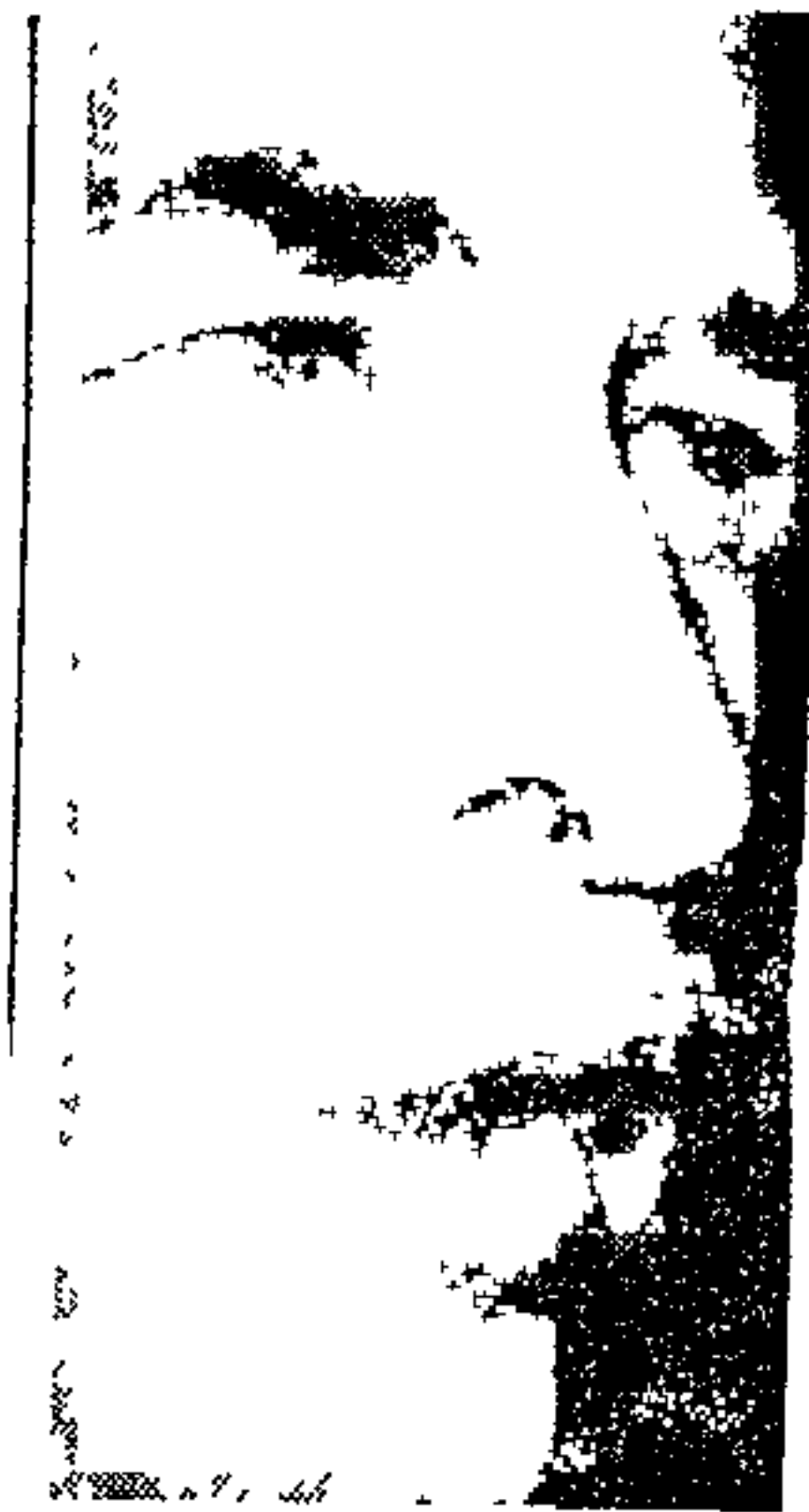
cluding the Uganda Ambassador, Colonel Isaac Lumago, at receptions.

Officially, said Radio Lesotho in a broadcast today, Dr Muller is here for talks on "matters of mutual concern" with his counterpart, Mr C D Molapo.

Since Lesotho's independence in 1966 diplomatic contact between Pretoria and Maseru has been chiefly by telephone although several visits have been made by South African Foreign Affairs officials, including one by Dr Muller several years ago.

At that time South Africa was on the point of obtaining a site in Maseru for a diplomatic office, when relations between the countries chilled.

The chill was deepened by several incidents, including the death of Lesotho migrant workers when police opened fire in the West Driefontein mine riots.



Dr Hilgard Muller

LESOTHO PROTEST: MULLER STEPS IN

The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, stepped into the breach today to prevent a Johannesburg assault incident involving officials from Lesotho from harming the budding improved relations between South Africa and Lesotho.

In a statement Dr Muller claimed that irrespective of the circumstances of the case, incidents of the kind which led to Lesotho's sharp protest note yesterday were regrettable and impeded 'our efforts to maintain friendly relations with our neighbouring states.'

Yesterday's protest from Lesotho resulted from the alleged assault of a member of the Lesotho Mounted Police at a roadhouse outside Johannesburg while conveying the baggage of the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and his party from Jan Smuts Airport back to Lesotho.

AWAITING REPORT

Dr Muller said the matter had been brought to his attention and was already being investigated. A report would be made to him.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria today he was not able to comment on the matter until he had received the police report.

He confirmed that the department had received a note from the Lesotho Government demanding 'immediate redress' and stating that failure to receive satisfaction over the incident and other alleged assaults on Lesotho citizens in South Africa would lead to an 'unprecedented reaction'.

USED SPANNER

The Lesotho Government alleges that one of its policemen and his companion were assaulted by a man at the roadhouse on Sunday.

The man is said to have used a spanner in the assault on the policeman after calling him 'cheeky.'

STAR 10/6/76 Lesotho against bases

The Star's Africa News
Service

MASERU — Lesotho will not be used as a base for military attacks on South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C B Molapo, said in Maseru.

He was replying to newspaper reports suggesting that Lesotho would provide a base for liberation movements in Southern Africa.

There was also an indication from a Lesotho delegate, Mr Mooki Molapo, at the recent anti-apartheid conference in Cuba that Lesotho might take a more active role in supporting Black nationalist movements.

Mr Molapo explained that the Lesotho delegate had only intended to elicit international support for programmes involving a proposed UN information centre in Maseru, new university facilities, and aid for development of jobs that would decrease Lesotho's reliance on migrant labour in South Africa.

Fined for attack 2/7/76 STAR **on Lesotho men**

A roadhouse assistant who hit two officials of the Lesotho Foreign Affairs Department with a spanner when they asked for service at a serving hatch for Whites has been fined R120 (or 60 days) in the Booysens Magistrate's Court.

A further six months was suspended for three years

Gysbert J Bos (32) was found guilty of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm on Mr Bernard Moshoeshe and Mr Letlamoreg Nkhasi at the Dairy Den in Kimberley Road, Ridgeway, Johannesburg, on June 6.

An argument broke out between Bos and the Lesotho men over where they were to be served.

"The serving man shouted: 'Hey you bastard, I said you should go out-

side to the waiter with the yellow jacket,'" Mr Nkhasi said.

Bos swore at them again and then, Mr Nkhasi said, he felt something strike him on the side of the head. He and Mr Moshoeshe received stitches for cuts.

Bos said he lost his temper because the officials swore at him and parked their car in the White section.

Mr A C Hooper prosecuted and Mr J Tsilavoutse appeared.

Traders reply to Lesotho threat

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's threat to nationalise businesses of unpatriotic Indian and Portuguese traders appears to have wide public support in Lesotho

Yet few of an estimated 250 Indian and Portuguese traders here are believed to be guilty of the Prime Minister's charges that they are exploiting Basotho and investing profits overseas

"It is unfortunate that the Government is hitting the birds along with the trees," said Mr G C Sur-tie, an Indian born in Butha Buthe, northern Lesotho

"The majority of us here have been citizens for a long time — some since 1898," he said

Of the total of about 800 Indians in Lesotho about 150 are traders. Only about 20 are not Lesotho citizens

Most of the 100-odd

Portuguese in Lesotho are traders and builders

Supporting Chief Jonathan's threat, a Government MP accused Indian and Portuguese traders of turning Lesotho "into a trading and financial colony of India and Portugal"

The MP called for quick action against them

A Portuguese who has traded in Lesotho for more than 10 years, Mr Tony Soares, said he had sold all his business in South Africa to start up in Maseru

He ploughed all his profits back into Lesotho, helped needy Basotho and had named one of his sons after the Prime Minister

Lesotho pulls away from SA

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho enters its second decade of independence by lessening its reliance on South Africa, and increasing its hardy, mountain people's living standards.

That far fewer dignitaries arrived than had been expected.

The new five-year development plan is geared to increase Lesotho's economic self-sufficiency, Chief Leabua Jonathan said yesterday.

The celebration was notably free of political overtones. The only really relevant statements about the Southern African situation were made by President Mobutu, Se Seko of Zaire, and Prime Minister Jonathan.

President Mobutu openly backed the US Secretary of State's settlement efforts, and called for majority rule in "Namibia" (South West Africa) and, eventually, South Africa.

Prime Minister Jonathan said Lesotho's stand

was "basically in accord with that of Zaire and added his own praise for the "Zimbabwe freedom fighters."

If the rain and somewhat erratic timing bothered the Basutos, it did not show. There was

no lack of spirit, and blanketed citizens showed up for every event.

By yesterday most of the dignitaries had gone, and those who had contributed to the vast logistics of the occasion began to clean up

Transkei border row

DD 10/11/76

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, has denied allegations at the United Nations that his Government has closed its borders with Lesotho since independence.

He was commenting on the allegations by the Lesotho Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr M Molapo, who appealed to the international community for help on the grounds that the border had been closed because of his country's endorsement of the General Assembly resolution declaring Transkei independence invalid.

But his Government would not ask Umtata for an explanation of the move which, he said, had affected nearly 300 000 people near the southern border, denied them valuable grazing rights, separated families, affected travel arrangements of nearly 300 migrant workers using the border posts daily and affected Lesotho's share of profits from the customs union pool. Seeking an explanation would be a tacit approval of apartheid, he said.

But Mr Koyana insisted yesterday that at no time had a Lesotho citizen been prohibited from entering Transkei because he was a Lesotho citizen.

He said when Transkei became independent, all people wishing to enter had to have valid travel documents which were endorsed by Transkei of-

ficials or their designated representatives.

"It follows that for people to be able to comply with these requirements they must acknowledge the sovereignty of Transkei and apply for the required travel documents from the appropriate department of their country."

"At no time has the Government of the Republic of Transkei prohibited the entry of Lesotho subjects," he said. "All that is required of them is the observation of the legal requirements."

Mr Koyana blamed Lesotho for any difficulties the Lesotho people suffered.

"She was not legally obliged to obey the unreasonable decision of the United Nations not to give recognition to the Republic of Transkei."

"Transkei and Lesotho have a long history of friendliness as neighbours, and it is the desire of the people of Transkei to have these relations maintained," Mr Koyana said.

But he added, "The Transkei Government will not, however, tolerate the insult of Lesotho that it regards travel documents of South Africa as the only legal travel documents to

be used by citizens of Transkei."

Mr Molapo also told the United Nations the border closure was an indirect attempt by Chief Kaiser Matanzima to "coerce us into according him recognition."

Mr Molapo said it was also possible that the "strange" happenings on the frontier had been partly prompted by Lesotho's claims to parts of the Matatiele area.

He said when the three border points were closed, the Maseru Government immediately telephoned Pretoria and asked what was happening.

They were told to find out from the Transkei Government, said the Ambassador.

"Of course we did not. Lesotho will not recognise Transkei and will confine its dealings to South Africa."

Chief George Matanzima, Transkeian Minister of Justice, said "They want to communicate through Pretoria instead of the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs. But we will insist that they recognise us" — DD DDC.

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CT - 10/11/76.

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Transkeian Foreign Minister Mr Digby Koyana yesterday denied Transkei had closed its borders with Lesotho but admitted "scores" of Lesotho citizens may have been turned away from Transkei border posts.

He was commenting on allegations by the Lesotho Ambassador to the United Nations Mr Mooki Molapo that Transkei had closed its borders to Lesotho citizens after October 26, when Transkei became independent.

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, was not available for comment yesterday — he was at a meeting where the border issue was under discussion.

Sovereignty

Mr Koyana insisted yesterday: "At no time has a Lesotho citizen been prohibited from entering Transkei because he is a Lesotho citizen."

But, he added, when Transkei became independent all people wishing to enter Transkei had to be in possession of valid travel documents endorsed by Transkei officials or their

Minister admits Transkei turned Basothos away

designated representatives.

"It follows that for people to be able to comply with these requirements they must acknowledge the sovereignty of Transkei and apply for the required travel documents from the appropriate department of their country."

Lesotho blamed

In terms of a policy statement issued by the Transkei Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigenu, all nationals wishing to enter Transkei had to be in possession of visas issued by Transkei — except nationals of South Africa.

A summarized version of the statement was issued to members of the Transkei National Assembly yesterday.

Mr Koyana went on to blame Lesotho for the border dispute, on the grounds that Lesotho was

not forced to follow the United Nations decision not to recognize Transkei independence.

He then referred to the "insulting implications" of a Lesotho protest to South Africa over the border problem and its reported insistence on South African rather than Transkeian travel documents.

"Transkei and Lesotho have a long history of friendliness as neighbours and it is the desire of the people of Transkei to have these relations maintained," Mr Koyana said.

"The Transkei Government will not, however, tolerate the insult of Lesotho that it regards travel documents of the Republic of South Africa as the only legal travel document to be used by citizens of the Republic of Transkei."

Ambassador Molapo told the United Nations that

"closure" by Transkei of its border posts with Lesotho was an indirect attempt by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei to "coerce us into recording him recognition".

The result was the separation of Basotho families who straddled the border and the cutting off of Basotho farmers from important livestock rearing areas in Transkei, he said.

But, in spite of these hardships, Lesotho would not recognize Transkei and would confine its dealings to South Africa, he added.

Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Minister of Justice and right-hand man of Paramount Chief Matanzima, said yesterday: "They want to communicate through Pretoria instead of the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs. But we will officials or their designated representatives."

In Maseru yesterday a spokesman for the Lesotho Government said Lesotho had no knowledge of the border closure, but was aware that Basothos who normally crossed the border to do their shopping at Matatiele and towns in Transkei were encountering difficulties.

SA blamed for border dispute

MASERU Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement broadcast by Radio Lesotho yesterday that the Lesotho Government considered the South African Government to have sole responsibility over the border posts between Lesotho and Transkei in accordance with previous agreements entered into between Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa.

This was a reaction to a statement in New York by Lesotho's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Mooki Molapo, that the three border posts between Lesotho and Transkei had been closed since Transkei's independence on October 26.

The statement said South Africa has the duty to ensure that proper arrangements are made at

these border posts for Basotho to reach places of destination in the Republic of South Africa.

Otherwise the Lesotho Government cannot be blamed for interpreting South Africa's failure to make such arrangements as an unfriendly act of hostility against the Lesotho Government and the Basotho, the statement said.

It said the Lesotho Government wished to appeal to the international community for assistance and support to alleviate the economic problems facing Lesotho as a result of the border closures.

South Africa should have made alternative arrangements with the Lesotho Government before taking the unilateral decision of closing the borders. Sapa

167/03

Border dispute: new turn

UMTATA — If there is any dispute over Basotho contract workers not being allowed across the Transkei border into South Africa, it is in fact with South Africa and not with Transkei.

This became clear in a visit to the border area near Matatiele at the weekend. It was also clear that many of the statements made by politicians at the United Nations, in Maseru and in Umtata as well have given a picture of what is going on that is far from the truth.

The row blew up a week ago when the Lesotho Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr M. Molapo, appealed for international aid. Transkei, he said, had closed its borders with Lesotho because Lesotho would not recognise it.

As a result, he said, families had been split, livestock exports were locked inside, food imports had been cut off and the hundreds of migrant labourers who used the three gates into Transkei to get to their jobs in South Africa were unable to leave.

But the situation at Qacha's Nek, the most active border post into

Transkei proper, was quite different. By noon on Saturday 60 people had crossed from Lesotho into Transkei for shopping in nearby Matatiele, a white town on the border of Transkei.

And Const C. Ngonini, who was in charge at the Transkei border post, said a few contract workers were still coming through — most of them for the Natal coal mines.

"It was not we who turned workers back," he said. "It was the South African immigration officials at Umzimkulu."

Officials in Umtata have stressed that "aliens" have to write to Umtata for visas if they want to come to Transkei. But at the border post Lesotho passport holders are being sold temporary visas for 50c which they can use for three months.

It seems the South African Police, who manned the border post before Transkei independence,

used to put what is known as a "Section 12" stamp in labourers' passports, a work permit without which they are not entitled to be in the Republic.

When the SAP left Qacha's Nek, though, they took all their stamps with them. Transkei, in any case, has no authority to issue this permit for South Africa — DDC

(167) 103

SA blamed for border trouble

UNITED NATIONS —
More than a third of
Lesotho's population
would be deprived of basic
needs like food and
medical supplies if its
border with Transkei was
kept closed, the Libyan
Ambassador, Mr M
Kikhia, said in letters to
the Secretary General and
to the president of the
Security Council here
yesterday.

In his capacity as this
month's chairman of the
49-member African group
here, the Ambassador
blamed South Africa for
the alleged closure by the
Umtata Government and
called it a flagrant breach
of international law.

The alleged closure was
"calculated to arm-twist
Lesotho into according
recognition to the Ban-
tustan Transkei, which is
an appendage of the
apartheid government of
South Africa," he said.

The African group has
appointed a four-man ac-
tion committee under Mr
Kikhia to recommend
whether this matter be
brought before the Securi-
ty Council — S.A.F.

Lesotho border protest made to UN

NEW YORK — More than one third of Lesotho's population would be deprived of basic needs such as food and medical supplies if its border with the Transkei were kept closed, the Libyan Ambassador, Mr. Mansur Kikhia, said in letters to the Secretary-General and to the president of the Security Council here yesterday.

In his capacity as this month's chairman of the African Group here, the Ambassador once again blamed South Africa for the alleged

border closure by the Umtata Government and called it "a flagrant breach of international law."

The alleged closure on October 6 was, he said, calculated to "arm-twist" Lesotho into "according recognition to the Bantustan Transkei."

The African Group, which issued a statement last Friday blaming South Africa for the incident, has appointed a four-man action committee under Mr. Kikhia to recommend whether this matter be brought before the Security Council — (Sapa.)

103

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SA denies closing border

NEW YORK — South Africa yesterday denied the African group's allegations that it had closed Lesotho's borders with the Transkei.

In a letter to Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, which he has asked to be circulated as documents of both the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, said there had been no interference with Lesotho's normal road and rail links to the sea which all ran through South Africa.

He was replying to allegations that South Africa was responsible for the Transkei Government's closing its three border posts with Lesotho after the Transkei proclaimed independence from the Republic last month. — Sapa

Kei closed border— Lesotho firm

NEW YORK — Lesotho has insisted at the United Nations that its 230 km border with Transkei has been closed in direct violation of an agreement signed two years ago between its Foreign Minister, Chief Peete Peete, and his South African counterpart, Dr Hilgard Muller.

It said the closure, which had occurred when Transkei became independent on October 26, would cost the Maseru Government about R46-million — R900 000 of this immediately.

The information was contained in a report to be made by Lesotho Ambassador, Mr Mooki Molapo, to the 49-member African group.

Mr Molapo is one of the four-member action committee mandated by the group to report on the effects of the alleged closure and to advise on whether the matter should be brought before the Security Council.

Dr Muller, in a letter to the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has denied the African

group's accusation that South Africa was to blame for the alleged closure.

Dr Muller said Transkei had already denied that it had closed the border and said the Umtata government was merely exercising its right to insist on "valid travel documents" for people crossing from Lesotho.

Lesotho has refused to consult with Transkei in this matter because it does not recognise it.

Dr Muller also said: "This continues to flow normally at all established points of entry on the border between South Africa and Lesotho."

"It is also pointed out that, as a landlocked country, Lesotho's normal access to the sea lies through the Republic of South Africa along existing road and rail routes, and not through the Republic of Transkei."

Mr Molapo's information from Maseru had it that 238 000 Lesotho residents, 19.6 percent of the country's population, would be affected by the alleged closure.

The three border posts with Transkei were used annually by 70 000 to 80 000 Lesotho people for daily shopping or business

purposes and by 26 000 migrant labourers going to South Africa.

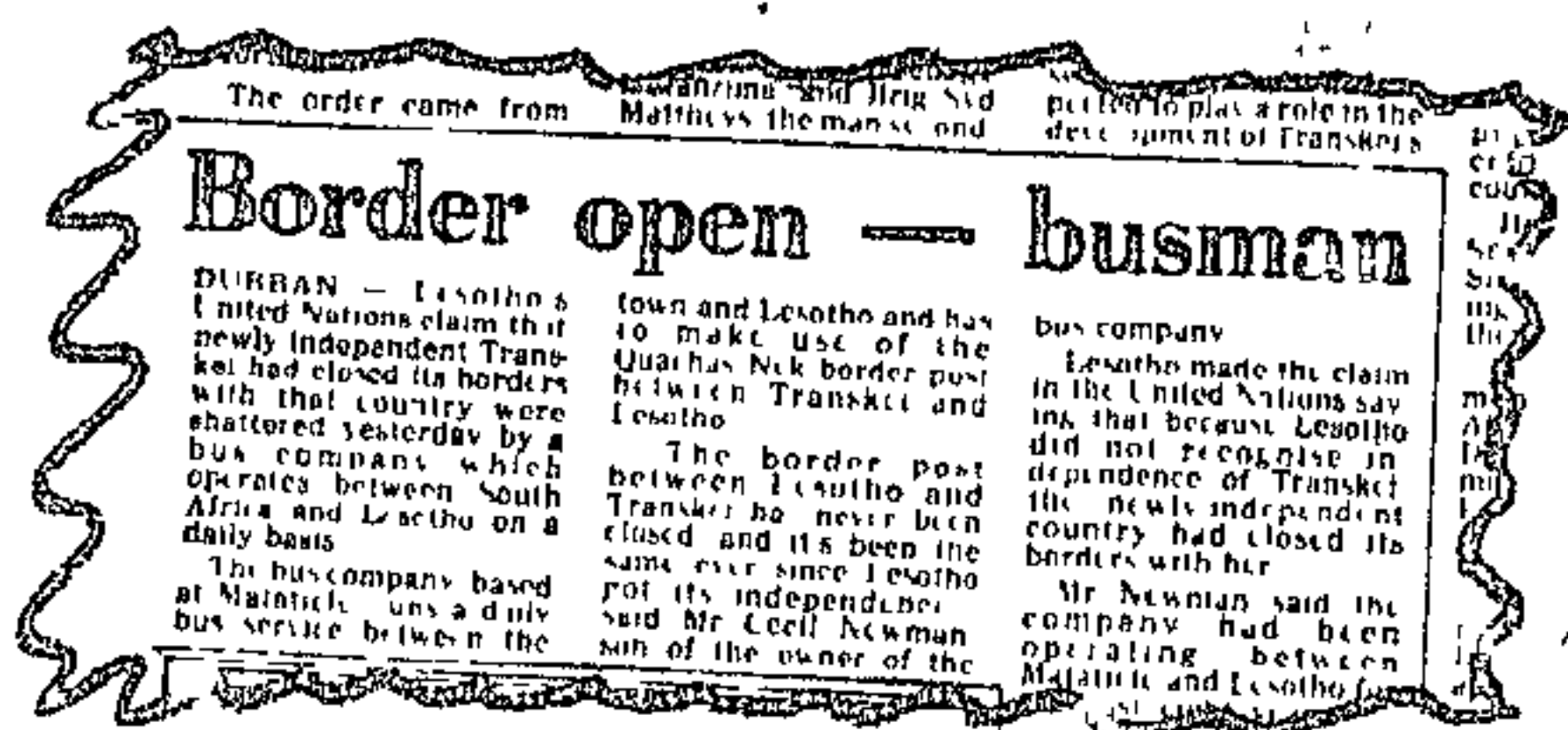
About 850 000 kg of wool, 450 000 kg of Mohair and 6 000 livestock units passed through these posts annually.

Costs not quantified included those of labourers dependent on daily crossing Transkei's border and of supplying air-transport facilities for those people living in remote mountain districts who had to pass through Transkei to get from one part of Lesotho to another — Sapa.

Lesotho Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Mooki Molapo, is a member of an action committee mandated to report on the effects of the Transkei/Lesotho border and to advise on whether the matter should be brought before the Security Council.

167/1163

For
17/11/71



The Daily Dispatch cutting that was sent to the United Nations.

Border row ^{18/11/76} ^{DD}hots up

UMTATA — The war of words between Transkei and Lesotho over the alleged border closure has hotted up at the United Nations.

Transkei has sent a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim denying the border had been closed and accusing Lesotho of blackmail and mud slinging.

But Lesotho was adamant yesterday at the United Nations the 230 km border had been closed — a move they claimed could affect 19 per cent of Lesotho's population and would cost the Maseru Government R46 million.

Transkei's letter from the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, said the Lesotho Ambassador might have been prompted by a desperate bid to get money for his country.

"While Transkei is completely indifferent to whether and how Lesotho gets the money, Transkei objects in the strongest terms to the false imputations adopted by the Ambassador to have his country prosper at the expense of the good name of the State of Transkei," the letter said.

Mr Lujabe attached a newspaper cutting to the letter "should the United

Nations be interested in establishing the truth." The cutting contained a press statement by a bus owner, Mr A. Newman, who runs a regular service across the alleged closed border. Mr Newman denied passengers from Lesotho were barred from crossing into Transkei.

Transkei was aware of determined efforts to say unfavourable and derogatory things about Transkei.

In this prejudicial atmosphere, it was possible the United Nations might not be prepared to give any audience to anything intended to unearth and expose the untruth.

— DDR-SAPA-RNS.

Top politicians for Lesotho 'change' talks

18/11/76 Star

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — "Strategies and a time-table for achieving change in South Africa" is a major item on the agenda for the African-American Institute conference here later this month.

The agenda indicates that ways of forcing change in South Africa through "internal movements and external forces" will occupy much of the attention of the top American, African and other political figures attending the meeting.

They will include United States senators and congressmen, politicians and senior government officials from black African states, officials of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity as well as representatives of the banned ANC and PAC of South Africa.

It will be one of the most widely representative and influential gatherings held to discuss prospects for and ways of change in South Africa.

Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the Senate African Affairs subcommittee, will be co-chairman with Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr. C. D. Molapo.

Participants are expected to include Senator Edward Kennedy, Mr. Andrew Young, a supporter of President-elect Mr. Carter, who is likely to have a major role in shaping his Southern African policies, and Congressman Charles Diggs, who has long been a leading figure in the anti-South African lobby in Washington.

TRANSKEI

The independence of Transkei and the future of other Bantustans are also on the agenda.

The conference will also discuss the responsibility of American and multinational corporations operating in South Africa, economic and political relationships between South Africa and neighbouring states, the migrant labour system, and the right of transit through the Republic to neighbouring states.

Progress towards independence in and international assistance for Rhodesia will be discussed.

On South West Africa, the conference will debate the moves towards independence, Swapo's role and "desirable" American and African policies.

19/11/76. NM
Lesotho border was closed to traffic from Tlopi and
Tlopi, but a Sapa reporter found it open—though there are fears
over the movement of mine labourers from Lesotho to South Africa.

The Lesotho Minister
of Foreign Affairs, Mr.
C. P. Molapo, said
yesterday that he had
not ordered the closing
of the border and he
claimed that the border
was closed.

The Government of
Transkei, however, has
categorically denied
Lesotho's allegations
that Transkei had closed
the border.

Sapa reports from
Quachasnek that there is
a free flow of people and
goods between Lesotho
and Transkei.

But a problem has
arisen in that Transkei
police cannot legalise the
entry into South Africa
of Lesotho nationals
recruited for contract
labour on mines in the
Republic.

Crossing rate

Lesotho citizens are, in
fact, crossing the border
at the rate of 200 to 300
a day.

Before Transkei's inde-
pendence on October 28,
border police could
endorse recruits' pas-
ports legalising their
entry and employment
for a two-year period in
South African industry.

The labour recruiting
organisations would then
transport recruits to the
railhead at Matatiele, a
South African town 55km
from Quachasnek and
place them on a train for
the mines in Natal and
the Transvaal.

This town is a major
recruiting point with
some 1000 Basotho leav-
ing every month for the
mines.

New situation

However, in the new
situation brought about
by Transkei's indepen-
dence, Transkei border
police no longer have the
authority to endorse
recruits' passports for
employment in South
Africa.

To further complicate
the situation, there is no
border control at the
South Africa-Transkei
border at Matatiele.

There is also no endor-
sement stamp available
in Matatiele or at the
official border post be-
tween South Africa and
Transkei at Umzimhlulu.

The nearest endor-
sement stamp is at Pie-
termaritzburg, 270km
from Quachasnek.

Mr Molapo has asked
UN member States for
financial aid to counter
the alleged loss of reve-
nue and foodstuffs
imported through this
border post, Tlopi Bridge
and Ramatsoetso Gate.

167/103

(167/103)

Confusion over border dispute

JOHANNESBURG — Conflicting reports over whether the Transkei-Lesotho border is closed were received from Um-tata and Maseru yesterday, but a reporter who visited the border found it open — although there are problems over the movement of mine labourers from Lesotho to South Africa.

The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C.D. Molapo, said yesterday he had personally visited Quachasnek and verified that the border was closed.

The Government of

Transkei, however, has categorically denied Lesotho's allegations that Transkei had closed the border.

A problem had arisen in that Transkei police cannot legalise the entry into South Africa of Lesotho nationals recruited for contract labour on mines in the Republic. Prior to Transkei's independence this had been possible.

One recruiting company is ferrying recruits by bus to Pietermaritzburg at its own expense to obtain the necessary endorsement, with the co-operation of the South African border authorities at Umzimkulu.

However, other recruiters are flying their recruits to Maseru at R18 a head and transporting them from there directly into South Africa to avoid the hassle of a long bus trip to Natal. — SAPA

Lesotho to defy SA on visas

The Star's Africa
News Service

Delegates to an international conference in Lesotho have been urged to travel there through Johannesburg and Bloemfontein even if they do not have transit visas.

This is "in line with Lesotho's policy of asserting the right of free transit against the South African Government," says the African-American Institute, which is organising the conference jointly with the Lesotho Government.

The New York-based African-American Institute has advised delegates to the conference on "current developments in Southern Africa," that the Lesotho Government is prepared to arrange charter flights direct from Maputo to Maseru for "Africans unwilling to transit South Africa."

PROTOCOL

The institute has told delegates that "the Government of Lesotho hopes that as many delegates as possible — African and American — will plan to travel to Maseru via Johannesburg and Bloemfontein, even if they do not possess a South African transit visa."

"This is in line with Lesotho's policy of asserting the right of free transit against the South African Government."

Protocol officers from the Lesotho Government will meet delegates arriving in Johannesburg and accompany them to Bloemfontein and Maseru, says a notice from the institute to prospective participants.

● No comment could be obtained from Government officials in Pretoria.

Reporter 'advised' to go

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Volksblad here reported yesterday that one of its reporters was "advised" to leave Lesotho after he had been refused permission to attend the Africa-America Institute congress in Maseru.

Amid stringent security precautions in the hotel in Maseru where most of the delegates are staying, the reporter was asked by security men to accompany them to headquarters as he tried to talk to the leader of the Coloured Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, the Volksblad reports.

The Volksblad was then informed that its application to have a reporter at the congress had been refused. No reason was given.

The reporter was escorted to the border post at Maseru bridge.

● South Africa was a powder keg ready to explode

any time and in doing so would destroy any hope of racial harmony, the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said yesterday when he opened the conference in Maseru.

Chief Jonathan said the myth of peace and stability was one of many being perpetrated by the South African Government.

Detente

Another myth was that there was detente in Southern Africa and between South Africa and Black Africa.

Another was that South Africa intended to depart from racial discrimination. South Africa was continually strengthening measures and strengthening the existing oppressive legislation. South Africans were lulling themselves into a sense of false security while anger

and frustration boiled among the Black population.

● Congressman Charles Diggs accused the Department of Information of propagating a "great deal of misinformation" particularly on the death toll in the township unrest.

"We have reason to believe that a great deal more people should be on the casualty list," he told newsmen before leaving Jan Smuts Airport for Lesotho.

Sceptical

Mr Diggs was also sceptical about official figures on the number of detentions and missing people, describing them as a "matter which ought to be of concern to the outside world".

Pressed on the reasons for his scepticism, Mr Diggs declined to give details about his sources of information — except that he was satisfied with their authenticity and that it amounted to "ample evidence" in his mind.

The "actual" death toll was "hundreds more" than the figure of between 250 and 280 quoted to him by official sources, he insisted.

● The president of the AAI, Mr William Cotter, said the conference would include frank but not hostile discussion on Southern Africa.

Heartfelt

The meeting would be closed in order that confidential disclosures of heartfelt feelings could be expressed. Consequently the press would not be permitted to attend any of the meetings. Briefings would, however, be given at the end of each day.

The African countries represented include Zaire, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania, Liberia, Sudan, Egypt, Ghana, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Mali and Sierra Leone as well as the Organization for African Unity. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

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Lesotho deports Transkei MPs

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Three leading Transkeians who entered Lesotho earlier this week on Transkei passports were deported last night.

They are the Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Allen Socikwa, and two MPs, Mr Simon Burhal and Mr David Tezapi.

Security police took them from the Holiday Inn at 6.30 pm and put them across the border into South Africa at the Maseru border post.

This was where the three entered Lesotho on what they described as a personal visit.

The incident is certain to aggravate the already deteriorating relationship between Lesotho and Transkei.

Apparently the three had no difficulty in entering Lesotho.

It is not known who they saw on the visit.

The Lesotho Government has not commented on the deportations.

The arrival of the Transkeians in Lesotho was regarded as a test of Lesotho's attitude towards

Transkei's controversial independence, which has been rejected by black Africa and most of the world.

For weeks Lesotho has been saying that Transkei has closed their common border at a cost to Lesotho of millions of rands in customs revenue.

Transkei has denied closing the border.

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — Anti-apartheid forces in the United States and Black Africa have been given a big morale boost by the African-American Institute conference in Maseru this week.

It may go further, with verbal attacks on South Africa's domestic policies and on its influence in Southern Africa becoming translated into effective action.

The main threat to South Africa comes from the undertaking by Black American delegates to mount a vigorous campaign at home to stop all Government and private support for 'the apartheid society' in the Republic.

Objective delegates and observers here do not underestimate the potential power of the Black American lobby in the United States.

They point to the influence on American official policy that has been exercised by other ethnic minority groups — by Jewish Americans over Israel and by Greek Americans over Turkey.

Some of the Black Americans were moved by what was their first visit to Africa.

'We are uplifted in spiritual renewal by our physical communion with the land of our forefathers,' said their joint declaration at the end of the conference.

HOTHOUSE

Combined with the presence of Black African delegates and South African political exiles, this made the conference an emotional hothouse in which hopes and feelings ran high.

In this somewhat euphoric atmosphere the delegates from big business America found themselves thrust into the background.

They had their say in the closed sessions, but there reportedly was dissatisfaction among them that they were not given a voice in the public sessions.

At the public opening of the conference speakers included Senator Dick Clark, proposing a tough US policy against South Africa, and Brigadier Joseph Garba, Nigeria's Commissioner for External Relations speaking for Black Africa.

At the closing there was Black Congressman Charles Diggs identifying South Africa as 'the enemy' in Southern Africa, and Black Congresswoman Yvonne Brathwaite Burke reading out the Black Americans' statement.

DIVIDED

But the voice of American business (whose investments in South Africa were a prime target) was unheard.

The AAI conferences brought together more American and African

politicians than have ever assembled outside the United Nations to discuss the Southern African issues. The overriding question was What effect will it have on American policy when Mr Carter moves into the White House with Democratic Party majorities in both Houses of Congress?

The question remained unanswered at the end because nobody can answer it yet. Even the American politicians were divided on it.

One knowledgeable American said, however, that no major initiatives can be expected from Mr Carter for a while.

He will be preoccupied in the early days of his administration with reassuring conservative America that his election will not result in a liberal revolution, the delegate said.

ANTI-NAT BOOST AT MASERU

argus - 4/12/76

Long^{st 5/12/76} on rhetoric, Short on realism

IT HAS been described, sardonically, as a mini-UN, long on rhetoric, short on realism, this gathering in Maseru of 116 of South Africa's most implacable enemies under the mantle of the Africa-American Institute. And that almost within shouting distance of the hated land.

Indeed, for those of a sardonic turn of mind, the seventh African American Conference offered much to be cynical about. Delegates who morning and afternoon inveigled against South Africa and in the evening played the casino showed little awareness that they were launching their attacks from within one of Africa's smaller police states.

Journalists, Black and White, harried and bullied by Prime Minister Léabua Jonathan's police, were perhaps a little more aware of the incongruity of the situation.

Also, it seemed at first that the meeting would follow the pattern of earlier conferences. Attracting a small American in-group, past conferences have tended to be singularly unproductive when it comes to translating promises into United States policy.

This time it was different. Outside forces have given the conference an importance which South Africa cannot ignore.

First is the coming inauguration of Jimmy Carter. Second is the six months of violence in South Africa

itself, which has dramatically hardened US attitudes and given the coterie a greater relevance.

Two questions South Africa must ask itself as it recovers from the barrage of words and visa demonstrations from the junket in Maseru are: Does the AAI conference reflect the South African stance of the new US President? And will what was said in Maseru in turn affect his policies?

The answer to both must be a modified "Yes".

For this time the AAI attracted not only the usual pro-Africanists, ANC exiles and Black African leaders. Also hard-headed business men who are taking a fresh look at Africa and where their long-term profits and interests lie.

It also, as well as the tiresome Congressman Charles Diggs, included Congressmen who have never visited Africa before but who realise it has now moved out of the political shadows and therefore merits their attention.

And it attracted three people who have played a major role in formulating Jimmy Carter's position on Africa — Congressman Andrew Young, Mrs Goler Butcher and Dr Ruth Morgenthau.

What was said at the conference and it included harsh exchanges between one representative of the US

regime, William Schaefele, the African delegates, and Senator Dick Clark, will certainly filter through to both the new American Administration and to Congress.

Black Congressmen replied with a manifesto which promised a nine-point plan of action.

How much will filter through to become effective is, however, questionable. Certainly the position of Charles Diggs and Yvonne Burke on two key Congressional budgetary committees could mean South African Government officials won't find it easy to obtain US visas.

Certainly, Senator Dick Clark will continue to make life difficult for Mr Vorster.

But before Pretoria braces itself for the worst it should remember Andrew Young's warning: "The assumption that an Administration elected through Black support will be entirely subject to the demands of Black voters, is only partially true."

What, then — despite, or in some cases, because of the AAI conference — can Pretoria expect?

William Schaefele, Dr Kissinger's Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, believes it will be very much the mixture as before — although prosecuted with more vigour. And the private stance of Andrew Young bears him out.

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Young gets tough with Lesotho

5/12/76
S. Exp.

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

BLACK US Congressman Andrew Young had a tough message for Lesotho and its Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, this week.

And he delivered it on Chief Jonathan's home ground too.

The influential Georgia politician, who played a major role in securing the Black American vote for President-elect Jimmy Carter, declared he would oppose US foreign aid to Lesotho because of Chief Jonathan's "undemocratic practices."

Mr Young, one of several US Congressmen and Senators at the Lesotho Africa-American conference, was referring to Chief Jonathan's seizure of power when it became clear he would lose the general election in 1970.

His comments came during discussion on the anomaly that the conference, which demanded majority rule in neighbouring South Africa, was being held in a country where popular government has also been restricted.

The normally quiet-spoken Mr Young, tipped for a top post in the Carter Administration, said bluntly: "I don't like people who ignore elections and disrespect democracy."

"I wouldn't hesitate to oppose aid for Lesotho because of conditions here."

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DD 7/12/76 Lesotho deportation denied

UMTATA — Three Transkeians reported to have been deported from Lesotho last week have denied that they were forced to leave the country.

Mr Allan Socikwa, assistant secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Burhali, MP for Herschel, and Mr David Tezapi, MP for Glen Grey, yesterday told of their four-day visit to Maseru, on Transkei travel documents, where they met several top delegates to the African-

American conference

The men said they had visited Maseru on holiday in their private capacities, and had taken advantage of the opportunity to meet conference delegates and officials of the Lesotho Government

They denied that the purpose of their visit had been to test Lesotho's attitude towards Transkei

They met Sen Dick Clark, Congressman Charles Diggs, Congressman Andrew Young, Dr Elliot Gaballah, vice-president

of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's ANC group in Rhodesia, Mr Sonny Leon, and Lesotho's chief of protocol.

On the fourth day of their stay, they were approached by members of the security police who questioned them

"We had nothing to hide. We told them the truth," Mr Burhali said

They insisted that they had not been deported and had been well treated by the security police — SAPA

Lesotho tells

UN of border crisis

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — Increasing unrest and fears of border clashes have forced Lesotho to the Security Council, Ambassador Moogi Molapo, told the United Nations yesterday after a meeting was scheduled to hear a complaint that Transkei border closures had caused a "grave situation".

The charge is directed at South Africa, but it is likely that the Republic's delegation will boycott the meeting on the grounds that it is no longer responsible for Umtata actions.

There are strong indications that Transkei will demand the right to be heard. This will certainly be denied since the General Assembly has rejected recognition of Transkei's independence.

South African Ambassador Mr Pik Botha is in New York with Foreign Affairs Secretary Mr Brand Fourie and is watching the situation closely.

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan appealed a month ago for "immediate and

positive action" against Pretoria's "bloody and murderous" policies.

Ambassador Molapo followed this by bringing the issue of the border closures before a private meeting of the Africa group.

He said parts of Lesotho were cut off, including the main livestock-raising areas. Families were separated, several million rands in income was being lost and the movements of mineworkers seriously affected.

"Since then the suffering has greatly increased," he said yesterday. "People simply do not understand what this Transkei is, and what is happening. It is very seriously affecting the stability of the region."

When the border points were closed, the Maseru government immediately telephoned Pretoria and asked what was happening. It was told to "find out from the Transkei Government," said the ambassador. "Of course we did not."

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be caught up.

All the same the lie is deliberate and reiterated'. As for the statement that the opponents of the flag wished to keep South Africa dependent on Great Britain, their Dominion status had been won on the battlefields of the Great War by Afrikaans- and English-speaking South Africans, by soldiers who in their lifetime were

slandered, vilified and traduced by the very men who now claim to be the only South Africans with 'lofty ideals.'....For their love of South Africa they fought and died. How can Dr Malan, a Party politician, set his patriotism up in comparison with theirs? They died to vindicate the unity of the two white races of South Africa. He lives to brandish a sword of division between them. They died for the Union Jack as a symbol of that freedom which South Africa has under the British

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Lesotho

Traditional

'under

Star siege'

The Star Bureau

Ibid
(RVW)

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NEW YORK — Lesotho claimed at the United Nations yesterday that the closure of the Lesotho-Transkei border was tantamount to an act of aggression by South Africa.

Addressing the Security Council, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said his country was being held hostage by South Africa in an attempt to coerce it into recognising Transkei as an independent state.

Lesotho, he added, was under a state of siege because of its resistance to South Africa's race policy and its refusal to acknowledge Transkei's sovereignty.

Mr Molapo told the Security Council that the economic consequences of the closure had been tremendous, and that the Lesotho Government had been cut off from an area of Lesotho which could only be reached by way of roads leading through Transkei.

This area, he said, produced the bulk of Lesotho's agricultural exports.

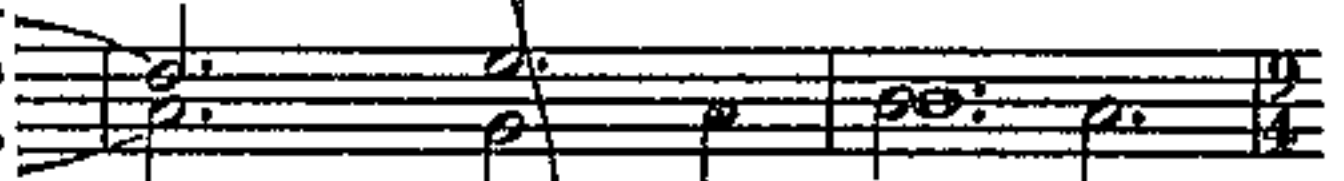
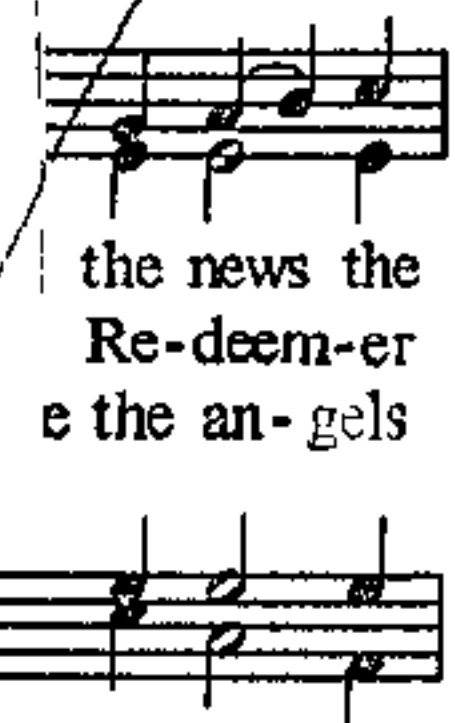
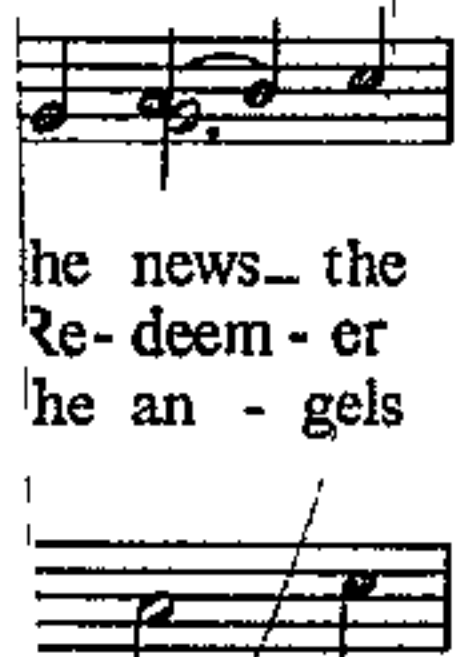
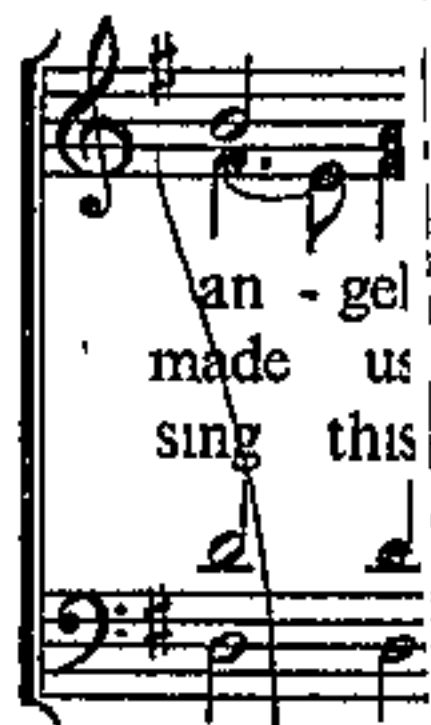
South African officials declined to say yesterday whether the Republic would take part in the debate, which continues today, but it is believed the South African Ambassador, Mr Botha, has strongly recommended that South Africa ignore it.

eat joy, news of great mirth,
sin he set us free,
God and peace to men,

- ci - ful King's birth
our li - ber - ty?
- ver - more A - men.

Harm

News
All
Now



Come and see for yourselves —Lesotho

By MIKE PITSO

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has offered to take Maseru-based British and American diplomats for on-the-spot inspections to prove its claims of closures of its borders with Transkei

The Transkeian Government — which is not recognised by Lesotho — has denied that its border posts have been closed and this has been supported by Press reports

The Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that "South African sympathisers" were trying to give the impression that the flow of people and goods between the two countries was normal.

To clear up "these misconceptions", Lesotho has offered to take the resident representatives of Britain and the United States on inspections of the border situation

Both countries hold permanent seats in the United Nations Security Council, where the matter is now being discussed

The Ministry said it was an undisputed fact that miners from Quthing are still denied entry through Tele Bridge to south-eastern Lesotho, and this had caused hardship

Lesotho has claimed that the border closure is an attempt to force them to recognise apartheid and Bantustans

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria yesterday repeated the Government's denial of the border closure

Quoting from a letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, to the United Nations Secretary General he said "Transkei has already denied that it has closed its border between Lesotho and Transkei, but merely insists, as is its right, on valid travel documents for people crossing the border into Transkei"

He said Lesotho's normal access to the sea lay through South Africa, not Transkei, and that there had been no interference of any kind with Lesotho's access to these routes

667

60 hurt in bus crash

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — About 60 people were injured, some of them seriously, when a fully laden bus overturned in the Mafeteng district in southern Lesotho. The accident occurred near the site of last week's disaster in which about 90 people died when a bus full of Christmas shoppers and returning migrant workers was washed into the flooded Tsaoign River.

Only 29 bodies have been recovered so far from the accident, Lesotho's worst bus disaster. Sixty bodies are still missing.

Now and for ever — A - men
All for to gain our li - ber - ty?
News of our mer - ci - ful — King's birth.

Harmony, ad lib

an - gels bring — News of great joy, — news of — great mirth,
made — us glad, When from our sin — he set — us free,
sing — this night: 'Glo - ry to God — and peace — to men,

Unison

an - gels bring, On Christ - mas night all Christ - ians sing, To hear the news the
made us glad, Then why should men on earth be so sad, Since our Re - deem - er
sing this night. All out of dark - ness we — have light, Which made the an - gels

Harmony, ad lib

1 On Christ - mas night all Christ - ians sing, To hear the news — the
2 Then why should men on earth be so sad, Since our Re - deem - er
4 All out of dark - ness we — have light, Which made the an - gels

Voices in unison

VERSES 1, 2, & 4

(R V W)
1bid

24 SUSSEX CAROL (CHRISTMAS) FIRST TUNE

Traditional

167

SA hits back at Lesotho

23/12/76 STAK
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The South African Ambassador to the United Nations and the United States, Mr Pik Botha, has angrily rejected the Security Council's condemnation of South Africa for allegedly interfering with Lesotho's access to the outside world.

The ambassador's statement, which included the accusation that Chief Jonathan's Government was born of a coup d'etat and that he was trying to cover up his own internal problems, was issued in New York on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The language was unusually strong. It said the resolution was a measure of the "depths to which the Security Council has sunk" and accused the countries of the Free World of acquiescence in "a squalid tactic".

"The countries which agreed with the solution are fully aware that the complaints submitted by Lesotho rest upon no valid foundation," Mr Botha said.

"Lesotho's access to the sea or to other countries in Southern Africa has always been through its borders with South Africa, not through the borders which it shares with Transkei.

"It therefore suffers no denial of those rights of transit which it claims under international law."

● Campaign against
SA more daring — Page
15.

32 4
16

UN calls on SA to open Lesotho border

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council called unanimously yesterday for the reopening of Transkeian border posts with Lesotho, which Lesotho charged were closed in a bid by South Africa to force it to recognize Transkei's independence.

The resolution, submitted by seven Third World members, also appealed to all states to provide immediate financial, technical and material aid to Lesotho so it could carry out development programmes and enhance its capacity to combat apartheid and the creation of Bantustans.

The resolution endorsed a General Assembly decision to reject Transkei's independence from South Africa. The United States and Britain, while both supporting the council consensus, questioned that endorsement.

They both reaffirmed their governments had no intention of recognizing Transkei's independence.

Mr Albert Shearer said that in order to protect the welfare of US citizens it might at some point be necessary for Washington to "have some contact with the entity in question".

The council also condemned any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into recognizing Transkeian independence.

This paragraph was understood to have been included in the resolution's text at the request of Britain.

— Sapa-Reuter

224
167

Rom 22 12 17
**We are under siege,
Lesotho tells UN**

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — Lesotho yesterday charged South Africa with aggression in closing its Transkei border and called for international aid to help it avert dire and profound consequences.

Foreign Minister Mr C D Molapo told the UN Security Council that R60-million was needed for a road building programme to open up the mountainous south-eastern area iso-

lated by the dispute.

He said that an immediate R10-million was needed to improve existing roads and tracks, buy heavy transport vehicles and build emergency airstrips.

The Maseru government would do all in its power to prevent incidents, he said.

Lesotho was in a state of siege, he said. This was seen as only one step in a series to pressure it into recognition of Transkei

329

167

UN backs Lesotho in Transkei border row

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK - The United Nations Security Council yesterday backed Lesotho in its border battle with Transkei and called for a comprehensive international emergency aid programme to help it cope.

With near record speed and with all 15 member nations in support, it condemned "any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the Bantustan 'Transkei' and called on Pretoria to immediately take "all necessary steps" to reopen the border posts.

Speaker after speaker hailed Lesotho's courage and attacked South Africa's

role in the issue. Pretoria was exploiting the border situation as "a most effective instrument" to break African solidarity against Transkei, declared Italy.

The council also endorsed—and so added greater authority to—the recent General Assembly action calling on all countries to have no dealings with Transkei or any other Bantustan.

Sipa Reuter reports that the Security Council unanimously called for the reopening of Transkeian border posts with Lesotho, which Lesotho charged were closed in a bid by South Africa to force it to recognise Transkeian independence.

The resolution endorsed a General Assembly decision to reject Transkei independence from South Africa.

The United States and Britain, while both supporting the council consensus, questioned that endorsement of the General Assembly decision to reject Transkei independence.

They both reaffirmed their governments had no intention of recognising Transkei independence.

France said independence of Transkei from South Africa was a sham and attacked South Africa for the alleged closure of the border.

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Lesotho claim a fund-raising drive — Koyana

UMTATA — Lesotho's claim that Transkei had closed its border was clearly a fund-raising campaign Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

He added, "Good luck to them — they are doing quite well."

Mr Koyana was commenting on a UN Security Council resolution calling for the re-opening of Transkeian border posts with Lesotho. Lesotho claimed they were closed in an attempt by South Africa to force her to recognise Transkeian independence.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Molapo, earlier told the Security Council that R60 m was needed for a road-building programme to open up the mountainous south-eastern areas isolated by the dispute.

He said an immediate R10 million was needed to improve existing roads, buy heavy transport vehicles and build emergency airstrips.

The UN resolution appealed to all states to provide immediate financial, technical and material aid to Lesotho to carry out its programmes and to combat apartheid and the creation of black homelands.

"We would be absolutely willing for the UN to come and examine the border for themselves. I am surprised they have not done so already. It makes one wonder

whether they are interested in the true position," Mr Koyana said.

The Transkeian Government has consistently denied it has closed its border with Lesotho.

People wishing to enter the country must have valid travel documents and foreigners apart from South Africans must obtain visas which can be obtained for 50c at any border post. Transit visas are valid for up to three months.

There was no conflict at the border posts between the two countries, Mr Koyana said. People were able to travel freely.

Ten days ago Transkei's roving Ambassador, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, and the Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr C. Mancotwa, visited Lesotho and spoke to Lesotho Cabinet Ministers, Mr Koyana said.

Transkeian Government officials seemed amused that the UN should pass a resolution of this nature. They felt it was giving the impression of Transkei as a bully trying to intimidate Lesotho.

Among the claims Lesotho has made is one that 26 000 Lesotho workers who migrate annually to South Africa have had to be diverted at great expense to other border posts, but most who enter South Africa do not pass through Transkei — DDR.

24/12/76 DD
**Botha states
 resolution
 on Lesotho**

Ref: Acceptanc

Code : 7 ARTS

Dear Sir/Madam

Admission Stati

Course of Study

Thank you for y
 Town in 1977 to

The University
 Faculty of Arts
 standards liste

ADMISSION STAND

I SOUTH AFRICAN II

i) Full Matr

ii) a pass on
 least five

Afrikaans,
 Bantu Lang
 Nederlands
 Music**, E

iii) A pass on

Grade, in either Mathematics, or a language other than the
 official languages, or a pass with at least 50% on the Higher
 Grade in one of the official languages.

II A- and M- LEVEL CANDIDATES:

i) Full Matriculation exemption which must include

ii) at least a pass in three academic subjects at M-level, or
 a pass in two academic subjects at A-level.

However, if you do not satisfy one of the above Admission Standards in
 your examinations, on receipt of your results you should still immediately
 submit them to the Registrar, so that you may be given the opportunity
 of applying to an alternative course of study.

NEW YORK — South
 Africa has reacted sharply
 to the Security Council
 condemnation of her
 alleged role in the
 Transkei Lesotho border
 rumpus

The council backed
 Lesotho and called for a
 comprehensive inter-
 national emergency aid
 programme to help it
 cope. All 15 member
 nations condemned "any
 action by South Africa in-
 tended to coerce Lesotho
 into according recognition
 to the Bantustan
 Transkei."

They called on Pretoria
 to immediately take all
 the necessary steps to re-
 open the border.

But South Africa's UN
 Ambassador, Mr R F
 Botha, hit back calling the
 resolution "devoid of all
 sense and of all sub-
 stance."

He said it was a measure
 of the depths to which the
 Security Council had sunk
 that the countries of the
 Free World could ac-
 quiesce in such a "squalid
 tactical manoeuvre."

The UN action "will be
 totally ignored by the
 South African
 Government," he said.

"The resolution is the
 most cynical demonstra-
 tion we have yet received
 on the double standards
 applied by the United
 Nations in its vendetta
 against South Africa," he
 said.

"While members of the

United Nations ignore the
 claims of the people of
 Transkei, freely expressed
 through the democratic
 elective process, to self
 determination and in-
 dependence they have
 accepted the spurious
 allegations of a govern-
 ment whose claim to
 legality they well know
 rests on a coup d'etat
 carried out when the ex-
 isting government was
 defeated at the polls."

The countries which
 agreed with the resolution
 were aware the Lesotho
 complaint rested on no
 valid foundation, had no
 validity, Mr Botha said.

It was within the legal
 authority of any state to
 decide on the documents
 it required before ad-
 mitting foreigners into its
 territory and it remains
 incumbent on such
 applicants to meet these
 requirements."

Mr Botha pressed the
 point Lesotho's access to
 the sea and to other
 countries had always been
 through the border it con-
 tinues to share with South
 Africa, and therefore suf-
 fered no denial of these
 rights under international
 law.

"It is enough to point
 out that had the South
 African airport facilities
 not been made available,
 the recent biennial con-
 ference of the African
 American Institute
 probably would not have
 been held in Lesotho" —
 DDC.

It No :

iversity of Cape

a place in the
 two admission

d Grade in at

al Science,
 Italian, Latin,
 Geography.

6 on the Standard

Note: /....

Jonathan's border bluff to get foreign aid

LESOTHO's play to obtain desperately needed additional foreign aid by claiming a South African border blockade between Lesotho and Transkei appears to have succeeded before the United Nations world forum this week

Official South African denials of a border closure and well-documented on-the-spot investigations by the Sunday Tribune and other newspapers, forwarded in the form of Press cuttings to the UN by the Transkei Government, had no effect on the Security Council decision calling on South Africa to "reopen the border posts".

Shortly after the allegations were made in the UN by Lesotho a team of Sunday Tribune reporters visited the allegedly closed border post at Qacha's Nek.

They received confirmation from Chief Leabua Jonathan's own border post guards that the border was not and never had been closed. They found people and traffic flowing normally between the two countries.

Motive

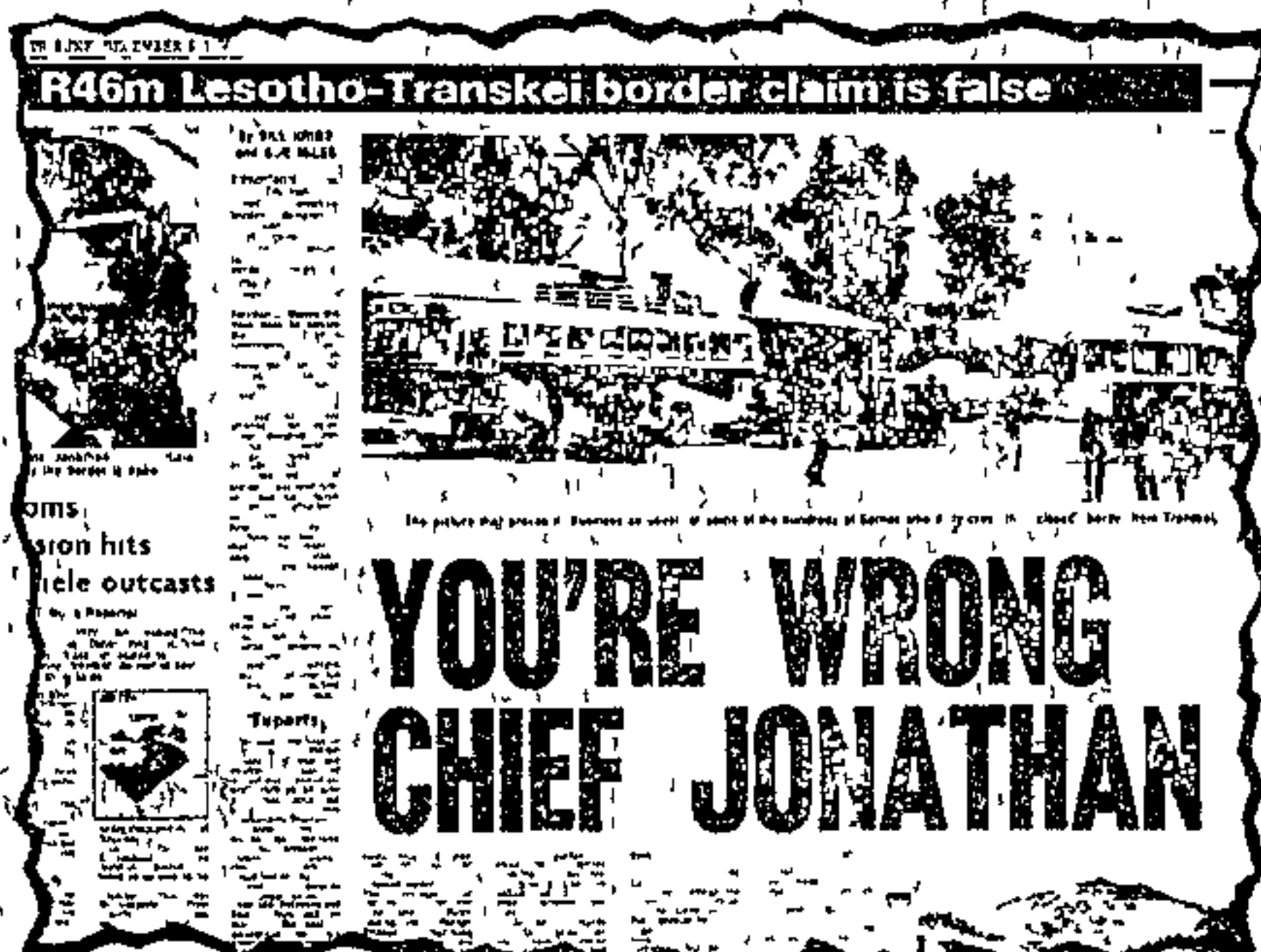
The issue was raised again in the UN Security Council by Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr. Charles Molapo, who claimed that the alleged blockade had been motivated by the South African Government's attempts to coerce Lesotho into recognising Transkei's independence.

Transkei, in refuting the allegations, claims Lesotho is using the issue to boost its chances of receiving increased foreign aid.

In the Security Council this week, Mr Molapo said the economic consequences of the closure had been tremendous and Lesotho had been cut off from the area which could be reached only by roads through the Transkei.

This area produced the bulk of the Lesotho's agri-

U.N. SWALLOWES LESOTHO'S BAIT



What the Sunday Tribune said . . . three weeks ago.

cultural exports and could now only be reached by using a small and inadequate air service.

The Lesotho Government had planned road development to the area, at present inaccessible, but the closure meant that the project — with an estimated cost of R60 million — would have to be undertaken immediately instead of in five years time.

A South African Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman would not comment on the dispute, but referred to a letter sent to the Secretary-General on

November 16 by the Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller.

In the letter, Dr Muller pointed out that Transkei had already denied the allegations, but insisted on proper travel documents for all people crossing the border.

He also denied that South Africa is involved in the "closure" in any way.

"The South African Government has taken no action of any kind to interfere in any way with the safe passage of either transit goods or persons crossing the border."

The spokesman would not comment further on the issue.

Language &

as of communication location

Two 2 min. talks on a hobby. The first in jargon and then repeating the talk using simple language.

Preparation

Notes

Communication cycle flow chart

COMMUNICATION UNIT : ORAL CORE COURSE FOR 1977.

istration talk.

ing and nting a talk

167

Basotho miners

stopped

* 27/12/76
The Star's Africa News
Service

MASERU — Hundreds of Basotho mine workers returning to the Free State and Klerksdorp gold mines were turned back at Lesotho border posts yesterday.

The workers, who were attempting to return to work after the Christmas break, were turned back allegedly because they were travelling in private vehicles not registered as public transport.

Workers in public vehicles were allowed to pass through.

The exodus from Lesotho began about 2 pm on Sunday and by 7 pm a line more than two kilometres long stretched from the border post towards Maseru.

Many of the miners were due underground at 9 o'clock last night and expressed fears for their jobs.

Cars shuttled between the Maseru and Ficksburg border posts trying to get through before 10 pm — closing time — but were continually turned back.

167 103

UN to probe border dispute

UNITED NATIONS - The United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, is sending a team to Lesotho to study the Transkei border situation

The Assistant Secretary-General, Mr Abdulrahim Farah, will lead the mission late next month, a spokesman for Dr Waldheim said

This follows Lesotho's appeal to the Security Council and the December 22 resolution accusing South Africa of trying to coerce the Maseru Government into recognising Transkei through border closures

Lesotho said a R50m road building programme was needed to open up mountain areas isolated by the action. An emergency programme to improve existing access routes and build airstrips would cost about R10m

The Council responded by calling for an international aid programme

The South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Pik Botha, called the council proceedings fraudulent and said South Africa would ignore them

A similar UN mission this year studied Mozambique's economic problems after it asked for help to offset the cost of enforcing sanctions against Rhodesia. — DDC

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UN team in Lesotho soon

MASERU — A United Nations mission is expected in Maseru later this month to investigate the effects of the alleged closure of the border between Lesotho and Transkei.

The investigation follows last month's UN Security Council resolution supporting Lesotho's stand on the border closure.

The resolution blamed South Africa for the closure of the border and said it was aimed at coercing Lesotho into recognising Transkei's independence.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho Government announced yesterday that the road linking the mountain areas with the lowlands is to be constructed speedily at a cost of over R2,3 million.

The money will be provided by the EEC and is the first grant from the international community to the emergency aid programme resulting from the border closure.

— DDC

BCP leader 'expelled'

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The exiled leader of Lesotho's main opposition Basotholand Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, has been expelled from the party by five dissident members in exile, according to a broadcast over Radio Lesotho.

The broadcast, made by Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, quoted a letter and documented evidence, purportedly in Mr Mokhehle's own handwriting.

Chief Jonathan said the letter claimed the five top executive BCP men, including Vice President Tseiso Makhakhe, split with Mr Mokhehle, who has been in exile in Botswana and Zambia since late 1973, in a dispute over use of party funds.

Mr Mokhehle's letter called for the expulsion of the five dissidents and support from BCP members in Lesotho.

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Chief Jonathan said the letter claimed the five top executive BCP men, including Vice President Tseliso Makhakhe, split with Mr Mokhehle, who has been in exile in Botswana and Zambia since late 1973, in a dispute over use of party funds.

Mr Mokhehle's letter called for the expulsion of the five dissidents and support from BCP members in Lesotho.

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Exiled Lesotho leader ousted

MASERU — Lesotho's "Prime Minister" in exile, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, has been ousted as leader of the Basotho Congress Party by members of his executive at a meeting in Gaborone

The Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said in a nation-wide broadcast yesterday that he had come into possession of a letter in Mr Mokhehle's own handwriting which revealed that five members of the BCP's executive "committee of seven" voted to expel him. Only his brother, Mr Shakane Mokhehle, opposed the move.

Chief Jonathan claimed the action followed a dis-

pute about the use of the party's funds

He said Mr Mokhehle, his arch-rival who has been exiled in Zambia since 1974, had written to supporters in Lesotho asking for their backing against the five who had expelled him.

Mr Mokhehle regards himself as the true Prime Minister of Lesotho and enjoys a strong following. He was leader of the BCP when it won the 1970 general election which was declared void by Chief Jonathan, so that he could remain in power.

He escaped from Lesotho in January 1974 after an abortive coup by members of the BCP.

— DDC

MR MOKHEHLE

Lesotho exile ousted from Congress Party

By GEOFF DALGLISH and
MIKE PITSO

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho exile Mr Ntsu Mokhehle has been ousted as leader of the Basotho Congress Party by members of his executive at a meeting in Gaborone

This was announced yesterday by the BCP secretary general, Mr Koenyama Chakela

The Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said in a broadcast yesterday that he had come into possession of a letter in Mr Mokhehle's handwriting which showed that five of the seven BCP exe-

cutives had voted to expel him.

Chief Jonathan claimed the action followed a dispute over the use of party funds

He said Mr Mokhehle — who has been exiled in Zambia since 1974 — had written to supporters in Lesotho asking for backing against the five who had expelled him

Chief Jonathan warned that the letters could cause disorder and disunity while he was striving for "peace and tranquility"

Mr Mokhehle regards himself as the rightful prime minister of Lesotho and enjoys a strong following

He was leader of the BCP when it won the 1970 general election which was declared void by Chief Jonathan.

The former BCP leader fled from Lesotho in January 1974 after an abortive coup

Three members of the BCP have recently been detained in Lesotho. They are Mr Stephen Motlamelle, a member of the executive, Mr P Tielai, a businessman and close friend of Mr Mokhehle, and Mr E R. Ledimo, also a businessman

Another member of the BCP executive, Mr Matela Thabane, was detained briefly and released

329, 167.

2 SUNDAY TIMES, January 9, 1977.

UN was 'hoaxed' by border closure

LONDON — Lesotho has hoaxed the United Nations into promising substantial aid on the pretext that South Africa has sealed part of the border.

The claim is made by Colin Legum, Africa correspondent of the Observer, who has been visiting Transkei.

Lesotho said the border had been closed in a South African attempt to force it to recognise Transkei.

Legum writes "The Security Council's unanimous decision calling for the re-opening of the borders between Lesotho, South Africa and Transkei demonstrates the extent of world hostility to the Pretoria regime, but on this occasion shows a total disregard for the truth."

"It took me only a day's

By DAVID BERESFORD

journey along the rugged frontier between Transkei and Lesotho to show that traffic is flowing freely through the three mountain passes which lead down to South Africa from the remote south-western corner of Lesotho.

"I passed four busloads of shoppers and migrant workers as well as 14 cars and trucks and one ambulance on the road from Quacha's Nek down to the South African frontier

town of Matatiele. "On the way, I talked to scores of migrant workers and villagers who traditionally do their shopping in Matatiele.

"Not one complained of having had any difficulty in crossing the border. One trader who makes the journey down the mountain daily confessed that on no occasion had the border been closed.

"The notion that either South Africa or Transkei was trying to isolate Lesotho is completely groundless."

167

~~103~~

No hitch at border

10/11/77 D.D.
MASERU — From a report in a Native Recruiting Corporation bulletin released here this week there is no indication of an adverse effect on mine labour traffic from the north-eastern border between Lesotho and Transkei.

According to the recruiting office, which serves that area there is an increase of labourers going to the mines through Matatiele.

Six hundred and sixty-four miners from the recruiting office went to work in December 1975 whereas last December 604 were recruited. This is the general aspect throughout Lesotho — 79 024 Lesotho went to the mines in 1975 compared with 88 396 in 1976.

The alleged closure of the north-eastern border does not seem to have affected recruiting in that area for the mines — DDC.

167
63

10/1/77
Basothos

RDM

cross

border

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Movement of mine workers from Lesotho's southern districts has not been affected by the country's row with Transkei, according to a bulletin released by the Native Recruiting Corporation in Maseru.

According to the recruiting office, which serves the southern area, there has been an increase in labourers going to the mines through Transkei.

Lesotho claims Transkei has shut the frontier between the two countries but Chief Matanzima's government denies this.

More than 640 miners from the recruiting office left for work in December, 1975, compared to 1 604 last December.

More than 9 000 Basotho went to the mines in 1975. This figure increased last year to 88 396.

In November deferred pay transferred to Lesotho amounted to R1 551 540. It dropped in December to R1 104 843.

BBC

Mercury Correspondent
LONDON—The BBC has reported the border between Lesotho and Transkei to be demonstrably open, and that it has not been closed, as Chief Jonathan has claimed.

BBC stringer Steve Wadham said in an Africa Service broadcast he had crossed the border at Quacha's Nek in 15 minutes.

"It was a perfectly normal crossing," he reported.

The broadcast was sent out on the Africa Service on Monday. The British Foreign Office declined to comment on whether the

border was "officially" open or not. "Our Embassy in Pretoria is monitoring this on a day-to-day basis. We are only interested in broad terms," a spokesman said.

The BBC revealed the head of the Africa Service, Mr. George Bennett, also crossed the border at Quacha's Nek without any hindrance several weeks ago.

Mr. Bennett made his

crossing in early December and on December 22 he reported he had merely been required to pay 50c (South African) for a visa stamp.

He said this requirement seemed to represent some sort of recognition of Transkei by the Lesotho Government.

Another senior British journalist, Mr. Colin Legum, claimed he had also travelled through Quacha's Nek without

any trouble.

In the Observer newspaper, Mr. Legum said the United Nations had been hoaxed into promising substantial aid for Lesotho because of the claim that the border had been closed because the South African Government wanted to force Lesotho to recognise Transkei.

In his BBC broadcast, Mr. Wadham said he had received reliable reports that all three border posts between Lesotho and Transkei were open.

He said the situation was that, because of non-recognition of Transkei, a traveller crossing into South Africa from Lesotho via Transkei could arrive in the Republic without a passport, entry stamp and as an illegal entrant.

Between Transkei and South Africa, Mr. Wadham said a real issue was the recognition of Transkei.

Report in Lesotho

Stamped

And from Matatiele yesterday, a Mercury reporter found the border to be still open with police on both sides saying it has never been closed.

The reporter left Transkei at the Quacha's Nek gate and spent two hours in Lesotho.

His passport was stamped by both Transkei and Lesotho border posts.

The border posts at Ongeleksnek and Ramat-sitoshnek were also open.

But Lesotho still claims the border closure will cost her about R57 million over a period of years in lost earnings and exports, and has also asked the United Nations for R11.5 million for a development programme.

A spokesman for a mine labour organisation said Lesotho citizens were still signing contracts for migrant labour.

Quacha's Nek recruits exclusively in Lesotho. Last week they sent through 900 men, but times they have sent so many that the bases have not been able to cope.

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for?

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visual such as a film or a videotape?

791

SA accused over Kei border issue

Star's Africa
News Service

MABERU — State-controlled Radio Lestoho today accused South Africa of "a campaign of slander, intimidation and economic blackmail against Lesotho" over its claim that its border with the Transkei had been closed.

The radio also attacked

British journalist, Mr. Col. in Legum, for his recent report from the Transkei that the border was not in fact closed.

In a political commentary, the radio reiterated the Lesotho claim that South Africa was responsible for the alleged closure of the Transkei border and that this contravened the 1973 labour agreement between South Africa and Lesotho.

CHARGES

It claimed South Africa had not responded in the United Nations Security Council to Lesotho's charges because it knew the charges were legally valid.

South Africa had enlisted the services of certain journalists "to falsify a legal status with the distorted facts."

The radio said Mr. Legum had made a hurried visit through South Africa without time to understand the issues involved and had rushed to an unprofessional conclusion that the border was not closed.

"It is hard to believe that any journalist of repute would allow himself such a superficial treatment of facts," said the commentary.

Audio/visualsVenue

Is it essential
show any
such as a f
videotape?

Lesotho to stand firm on Kei issue

By DENNIS GORDON
'Mail' Africa Bureau
MASERU — No action by South Africa would succeed in coercing Lesotho into recognising Transkei as an independent state, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C. D. Molapo, said yesterday.

Commenting on the recent deterioration of relations between the two countries, he said: "Relations should be healthy, but they always collapse when we clash over implementation of apartheid."

He accused South Africa of breaking an international agreement and sparking the whole border crisis.

It was his first Press interview since the alleged Lesotho-South Africa border closure following Transkei's independence in October and South Africa's cancellation of its R2,5-million wheat and maize subsidy.

Mr Molapo said: "These are frantic, desperate acts and direct attempts to influence us to recognise the Transkei."

The grain subsidy loss would have to be "faced courageously despite the human hardships it would create. It is an indication that South Africa will go



MR MOLAPO
... accused SA

very far to punish Lesotho for its acts."

Lesotho would continue to tell the truth "We don't want to be held hostage by South Africa".

Just before Christmas Mr Molapo told the UN that R60-million would be needed to offset difficulties caused by the border problem.

The European Economic Community has since contributed R1-million and Taiwan R85 000. A UN team is expected in Lesotho soon to arrange for an international emergency aid programme.

But South Africa's UN representative, Mr Pik Botha, accused Lesotho of

spurious allegations and of mounting a fraudulent propaganda exercise.

Independent on-the-spot reports have confirmed that the three border posts are open and that people and goods are passing through.

"We have never said they were barricaded," said Mr Molapo. He said South Africa had violated a joint international agreement — the 1973 Labour Agreement — which specified 15 points of entry between the countries.

"A man going from Quacha's Nek border post does not — according to South Africa and to the US — enter South Africa, unless the Transkei is still part of South Africa."

"Therefore these border posts are closed to us as points of entry to South Africa."

Pretoria's insistence that Lesotho discuss the closures with Transkei was designed to compel her to give de facto recognition to Transkei and was an act of coercion, Mr Molapo said.

Lesotho apparently plans to shut its border with Transkei once it raises enough international money for new roads to posts on South Africa's border.

- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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British journalist COLIN LEGUM travelled the frontier between Transkei and Lesotho — and found it open His conclusion Lesotho hoaxed the

UN.

RDY 12/11/77

Proof of Lesotho's UN hoax

THE United Nations has been hoaxed by the government of Lesotho into promising substantial relief aid for the needy little mountain kingdom — on the pretext that its borders have been sealed off by South Africa in an attempt to pressurise it into recognising Transkei, the first of the African homelands to be granted "independence".

The UN Security Council's unanimous decision calling for the reopening of the borders between Lesotho, South Africa and Transkei demonstrates the extent of world hostility to the Pretoria régime, but shows a total disregard for the truth on this occasion. The mischief of Lesotho's hoax is that it could make it harder to get UN action against South Africa when it makes itself guilty of real offences against international rights.

It took me only a day's journey along the rugged frontier between Transkei and Lesotho to show that traffic is flowing freely through the three moun-

tain passes which lead down to the Republic from the remote south-western corner of Lesotho.

I passed four busloads of shoppers and migrant workers as well as 14 cars and trucks and one ambulance on the road from Qacha's Nek to Matatiele.

The road passes across a precipitous corridor of land ceded by South Africa to the Transkei Republic when it was declared independent last October. On the way I talked to scores of migrant workers and villagers who traditionally do their shopping in Matatiele.

Not one complained of any difficulty in crossing the border. One trader who makes the journey down the mountain daily, confirmed that on no occasion had the 'border been closed.

I was permitted to examine the police records of vehicles crossing the Transkei border which showed that, apart from private vehicles, a daily average of two buses cross over from Lesotho and four bus-

es return with migrants from the South African mines.

The Lesotho security police stopped me from taking pictures of a busload of Basotho villagers returning from a day's shopping. They insisted on my accompanying them to their police headquarters before accepting my credentials.

The Transkei authorities, who were understandably keen to disprove the allegations against them by the Lesotho Government, sent one of their officials with me to their border post to ensure I would be given full access to the records kept of the vehicles passing across the three mountain passes.

The main outlet from Lesotho to South Africa is by road and rail from their capital Maseru, but the Lesotho Government has never claimed that there was any interference with normal traffic across that route.

Its allegations at the Security Council were confined to the border cross-

ings through Transkei, which is the simplest way of entering South Africa for the inhabitants of the remote mountain villages in the Qacha's Nek area.

The notion that either South Africa or Transkei was trying to isolate Lesotho is therefore completely groundless. One important change, however, has taken place since Transkei's assumption of responsibility for its own affairs last October.

Travellers from Lesotho wishing to cross into South Africa through the Transkei corridor are now required to take out a Transkei visa. This is valid for multiple journeys for a period of three months.

Lesotho which along with all other African countries has refused to acknowledge what they regard as Transkei's spurious independence, feels that the requirement by its citizens to buy such visas is tantamount to their acknowledging the new Black republic's authority.

However, the reality of

the situation is that all South African police and officials have been withdrawn from the area, so that anybody wishing to travel across the passes now has no option other than to accept Transkei's authority along this part of the border.

Lesotho's only escape from this dilemma is to speed up its plans to build a system of mountain roads at a cost of something like R75-million, which would facilitate travel across the direct border with South Africa on the other side of the Drakensberg range of mountains, thus avoiding the need to pass over the Transkei border.

But even when this new road network is completed it will not provide an alternative for the mountain villagers who are in the habit of doing a day's shopping at Matatiele.

Thus the creation of an "independent" Transkei has produced a new political reality in the region which cannot simply be ignored.

AMNEXURB 11

New Lesotho border charges against Pretoria

Mercury
Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho has accused the South African Government of encroaching on its territory in the remote Maluti Mountains by starting work on a building project there.

The accusation could spark another row similar to those over the Transkei border posts which went all the way to the United Nations Security Council and has brought diplomatic relations between Transkei, South Africa and Lesotho to the lowest point for years.

The building project — claimed to be a considerable distance inside Lesotho — is near the QwaQwa homeland.

The Lesotho Foreign Ministry says it is a violation of Lesotho's territorial integrity.

Bitter

Mr. C. D. Molapo, the Foreign Minister, told me: "It seems as if there is a sinister motive to create border incidents between Lesotho and the so-called homelands."

The increasingly bitter cross-accusations by both countries could also revive Lesotho's claims for the return of "conquered territory" in Natal, the Cape and large tracts of the Free State bordering Lesotho.

167.

Peaceful

Lesotho say they contacted the South African Foreign Affairs Department some time ago about the border when a small weather station was built in the disputed area.

"When we want a peaceful, neighbourly discussion, they finally decided that they would not reply."

"When we make a lot of noise — as we are going to do — they will say we are lying," Mr. Molapo said, in a clear reference to the dispute over the Transkei border posts.

News concerning the Lesotho border dispute with Transkei is that a former chairman of the United Nations Anti-Apartheid Committee has been appointed leader of the team which will carry out investigations in Lesotho on January 26.

Koreans in Lesotho

MASERU — Arrangements are under way for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Lesotho and North Korea.

A North Korean diplomatic mission stationed in Maputo today ends a week-long visit to Lesotho during which the question of establishing diplomatic relations was discussed.

The mission also met several Cabinet Ministers and discussed the possibility of North Korean technical aid to Lesotho, a Lesotho Government spokesman said yesterday.

Members of the mission were the North Korean ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Song Ki Te, and the counsellor at the North Korean Embassy in Maputo Mr Yun Milee.

Yesterday they held talks with the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan. — Sapa

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Lesotho
Cape Times
claims 15/1/77
border
violation

R 417
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Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or videotape?

Own Correspondent,
THE Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, denied last night that South Africa had encroached on Lesotho territory by starting work on a building project there.

He was reacting to a claim by the Lesotho Foreign Ministry that work had begun on a project a considerable distance inside Lesotho territory, in the remote Maluti mountains.

Mr Fourie said South Africa erected a weather station at Khoptjoane — which was regarded as a suitable spot on this side of the border — about a year ago. Later, Lesotho made inquiries and suggested the station was on their side of the border, Mr Fourie said.

The South African Government then investigated and conducted a survey which confirmed that the weather station was on South African soil.

The Lesotho Government was informed of this, and supplied with the relevant data, but indicated that it was not happy with the finding, said Mr Fourie.

"So recently the Lesotho Government was invited to send representatives to the South African side to view the situation on the spot and check the beacons. It is up to them now."

The accusation could spark another row like the one of the three Transkei border posts which went all the way to the United Nations Security Council and has brought diplomatic relations between the countries to the lowest point for years.

Mr C D Molapo, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, said this week. "It seems as if there is a sinister motive to create border incidents between Lesotho and the so-called homelands."

the venue for your presentation been decided?

you be playing at home or and is the meeting room near to you?

suitable as a meeting for your audience and as background for your subject?

the right size for the audience expected?

everyone be able to see? are there a dais or platform? are there enough room for the positioning of one or more projection screens?

everyone be able to hear? do you need to use a microphone? are there a public address system already installed? Will there be distracting noises and can they be silenced during your presentation?

the room be darkened easily? are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or amplified sound?

equipment will you have at disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

are there any suitable visuals or aids (e.g. films, videotapes, tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

facilities are there for training or making others you need?

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Drought brings Basotho recruits

MASERU — Drought in Lesotho was responsible for a record 60 percent increase in the number of Basotho mineworkers recruited to the South African gold mines in December last year, according to a spokesman for the Mine Labour Organisation.

According to statistics released here yesterday by the MLO, which recruits Basotho mine labour for the gold mines, altogether 9 150 mineworkers were recruited in December 1976 compared with 5 480 in December 1975.

The spokesman attributed the increase to prevailing drought conditions in Lesotho as well as the "attractive" wages on South African mines.

Basotho workers left for the mines as there was little prospect at present of saving the maize crop from being destroyed by the dry weather.

He said the threat to the country's maize crop would add to the hardship of the people caused by South Africa's withdrawal of the maize subsidy to Lesotho.

The measure taken by the South African Government would also increase the price of maize and maize products bought in the Republic, leading to "untold hardship."

Announcing its present bumper wheat harvest at a Cabinet meeting this week, the Lesotho Government said it was due to the success of the Government programme of share cropping with farmers.

The Government had therefore decided that wheat being harvested at present should be stored in granaries and then sold to people in the various districts.

(Sapa.)

165/102

SUNDAY EXPRESS, January 16, 1977

Lesotho citizens are there, too

A NUMBER of Lesotho citizens are among the Herschel and Glen Grey refugees at Thornhill, near Queenstown.

Mr J B B Marais, Secretary for the Interior in the Ciskei Government, told me this week: "We know there are a number of people from Lesotho there."

"They were probably visiting relatives in Herschel and came along with them. As soon as we can sort out the people, we'll see only Ciskeians remain there."

A Queenstown professional man who visits Herschel regularly told me the frontier between Herschel and Lesotho was "a very informal arrangement."

The stream that formed part of the boundary was only a foot deep in places and narrow enough for a man to step over. Related clans lived on both sides.

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Foreign plot to grab my party'

By GEOFF DALGLISH
'Mail' Africa Bureau

GABORONE — A foreign power is plotting to seize control of Lesotho's opposition Basotho Congress Party

This was claimed yesterday by the "Prime Minister in exile" Mr Ntsu Mokhele who said, "We are fighting to maintain independence in the party. There is another attempt by some powers, or power, to control the BCP"

He said there was a similar crisis in 1962 when officials with Soviet backing tried to topple the party. "Since then they have felt that if they could get rid of the leader they could seize control of the party and do what they liked with it."

He was replying to allegations that he has been ousted by five of the 16 members of his national executive committee. He said this was nonsense.

The five have made serious allegations, among them that he misused the

party funds. He said of this "I disproved their claims at a meeting of the refugee community in Gaborone on December 26, but they went ahead with their plans as if nothing had happened"

He claimed that the party's general secretary, Mr Koenyama Chakela, who has lived with him in exile in Zambia, was the driving force behind the plot.

Eight of the 16 national executive committee members were required for a quorum and there was a provision in the constitution that the leader could be expelled only by the annual conference.

As leader of the party which won the 1970 General Election — declared void by Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan — Mr Mokhele considers himself the true Prime Minister of Lesotho.

The BCP polled 36 seats compared to 23 of the ruling Basotho National Party, but the results were never announced.

Top Lesotho men in plot — Mokhehle

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7/12/77

The Star's Africa News Service

C.F
C-E

GABORONE — Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled leader of the Basotho-land Congress Party, has accused the Lesotho Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, as well as unnamed big powers, of trying to dis- mantle his party.

CO
DS/
FK

At a press conference here Mr Mokhehle rejec- ted a claim by five execu- tive members of the BCP in Maseru last week that he had been expelled from the party.

GL

The five accused Mr Mokhehle of misusing par- ty funds, misconduct with girl students and of being too rigid in party affairs.

OS

Their denunciation of Mr Mokhehle was broad- cast by the state- controlled Radio Lesotho in the form of a statement by Prime Minis- ter Leabua Jonathan.

JL

Mr Mokhehle denied the charges at his press conference here, and said the five had exposed themselves to expulsion from the BCP, but added it was not his practice to expel members.

LA

However, he said he might take legal action against Mr K Chakela, the BCP secretary-general who has been in exile with him, and whom he blamed for fomenting agitation against his leadership.

L.S

L.S

MP

N.G

SUPPORT

N.L

He said he might also take legal action against four other party members.

O.F

Mr Mokhehle's news con- ference was attended by two senior BCP officials from Lesotho, including the deputy chairman, Mr Thabane. Both said they had come from Lesotho to express support for him.

P

Archives of the British Colonial Office

Dictionary of South African Biography

Photostat volumes in the Transvaal Archives (Colonial Office, Great Britain and other)

Greater London County Council

Archives of the Goewermentsektaris, O.F.S.

Jagger Library, University of Cape Town

Leyds-Archief

London School of Economics

Library of the Society of Friends, London

Milner Papers (South Africa). Photostat volumes in the Transvaal Archives

Archives of the N.G.K. (Dutch Reformed Church), Cape Town

National Library of Wales, Aberystwith

Orange Free State Archives, Bloemfontein

Archives of the President, Orange Free State

COLIN LEGUM, internationally-known Africa expert, investigates Chief Jonathan's frontier claim

Lesotho's big border hoax

The United Nations has been hoaxed by the government of Lesotho into promising substantial relief aid for the needy little mountain kingdom on the pretext that its borders have been sealed off by South Africa in an attempt to pressurise it into recognising Transkei

The Security Council's unanimous decision calling for the reopening of the borders between Lesotho, South Africa and Transkei demonstrates the extent of world hostility to Pretoria, but shows a total disregard for the truth on this occasion

It took me only a day's journey along the rugged frontier between Transkei and Lesotho to show that traffic is flowing freely through the three mountain passes which lead down to the Republic of South Africa from the remote south-western corner of Lesotho

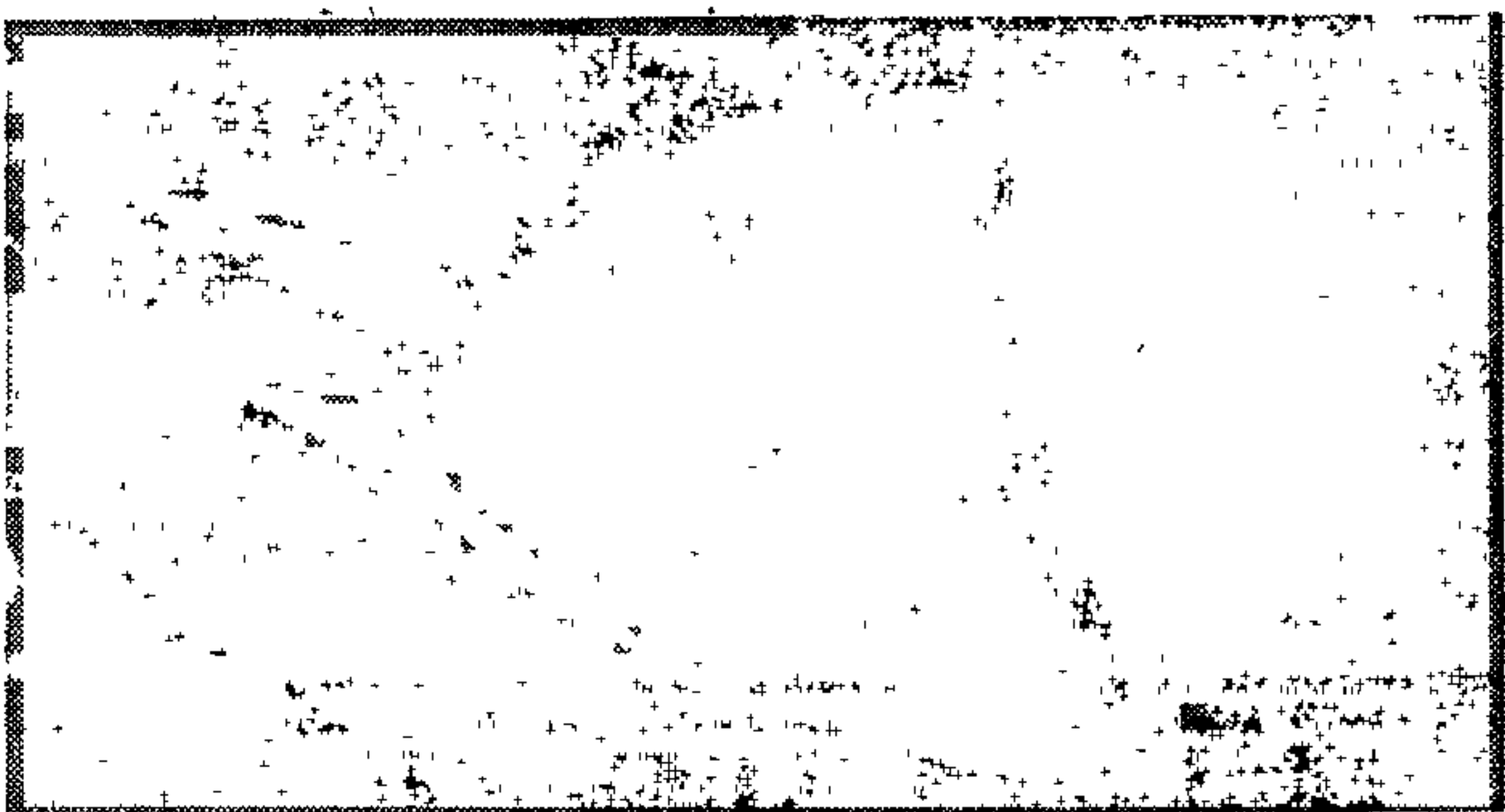
I passed four busloads of shoppers and migrant workers as well as 14 motor cars and trucks and one ambulance on the road from Qacha's Nek down to the South African frontier town of Matatiele

The road passes across the precipitous corridor of land ceded by South Africa to Transkei when it became independent last October. On the way I talked to scores of migrant workers and villagers who traditionally do their shopping in Matatiele

Not one complained of having had any difficulty in crossing the border. One trader who makes the journey down the mountain daily confirmed that on no occasion had the border been closed. I was permitted to examine the police records of vehicles crossing the Transkei border which showed that, apart from private vehicles, a daily average of two buses cross over from Lesotho and four buses return with migrants from South African mines

The Lesotho security police stopped me from taking pictures of a busload of Basotho villagers returning from a day's shopping. They insisted on my accompanying them to their police headquarters before accepting my credentials. Their suspicions were perhaps justified by the fact that I had made the last part of the ascent up the mountain in a Transkei Land Rover lent by a helpful border police official because I did not want to risk making the roughest part of the journey in a hired car

The Transkei authorities, who were understandably keen to disprove the allegations against them by the Lesotho government, sent one of their officials with me to their border post to ensure that I would be given full access to the records



CHIEF JONATHAN

kept of the vehicles passing across the three mountain passes

The main outlet from Lesotho to South Africa is by road and rail from Maseru, but

the Lesotho Government has never claimed that there was any interference with normal traffic across that route. Its allegations at the Security Council were confined to the border crossings through Transkei, which is the simplest way of entering South Africa for the inhabitants of the remote mountain villages in the Qacha's Nek area

The notion that either South Africa or Transkei was trying to isolate Lesotho is therefore completely groundless. One important change, however, has taken place since Transkei's assumption of responsibility for its own affairs last October. Travellers from Lesotho wishing to cross into South Africa through Transkei corridor are now required to take out a Transkei visa. This is valid for multiple journeys for a period of three months

Lesotho, which along with all other African countries has refused to acknowledge what they regard as Transkei's spurious independence, feels that the requirement by its citizens to buy such visas is tantamount to their acknowledging the new black republic's authority. However, the reality of the situation is that all South African police and officials have been withdrawn from the area so that anybody wishing to travel across the passes now has no option other than to accept Transkei's authority along this part of the border

Lesotho's only escape from this dilemma is to speed up its plans to build a system of mountain roads at a cost of something like R75 million which would facilitate travel across the direct border with South Africa on the other side of the Drakensberg range of mountains, thus avoiding the need to pass over Transkei's border. But even when this new road network is completed, it will not prove an alternative for the mountain villagers who are in the habit of doing a day's shopping in Matatiele

Thus the creation of an "independent" Transkei has produced a new political reality in the region which cannot simply be ignored — OFNS

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UN man to lead border *com 12/1/77* inquiry

By DENNIS GORDON
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — A former chairman of the United Nations Anti-apartheid Committee has been appointed leader of the team which will investigate Lesotho's border dispute with Transkei.

He is Ambassador Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia, now assistant UN Secretary-General for special political questions.

The five-member team will be in Lesotho next Wednesday for an on-the-spot investigation as a result of a Security Council resolution last month to give emergency international aid to Lesotho on the border closure question.

Lesotho claims it will need about R60-million to counteract the result of the border closure at the point of entry into the newly independent Transkei, which it does not recognise.

South African and Transkei spokesmen have denounced Lesotho's claim that the border is closed as an attempt to exploit the ignorance of the world community, and to gain financial aid.

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Beans and peas sold to SA

MASERU. — The Lesotho Produce Marketing Corporation bought beans and peas valued at more than R1 400 000 from Basotho farmers last year and exported them to South Africa and Swaziland, the annual report of the Produce

Marketing Corporation said.

It has also been announced that the former deputy Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Sekohonyana Maseribane, has been elected the new chairman of the Lesotho Produce Marketing Corporation. — Sapa.

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Lesotho claims new curb

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho has complained that people crossing into South Africa to have grain milled are being forced to get export permits

The complaint follows the withdrawal of South

Africa's maize subsidy to Lesotho.

The Lesotho Government claims this was an act of retaliation for its criticism of South African policies

South Africa replied that people require export permits from Lesotho to bring grain into the Re-

public The permits had to be submitted to the milling companies which in turn have to get South African export permits for milled grain to be returned across the border.

Now the Lesotho Cabinet has decided to try to improve milling facilities in Lesotho.

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New border row over ski resort

MASERU — Lesotho claimed in a nation-wide broadcast yesterday that South Africa had violated the international border by starting work on a ski resort on its territory in the remote Maluti Mountains

The allegation comes a week before the United Nations team is due in Maseru to investigate Lesotho's border dispute with Transkei, and could spark off another major row

The building project is claimed to be at Khopjane, an almost inaccessible area in the Butha Buthe district, adjoining the Qwaqwa homeland

Radio Lesotho accused the Qwaqwa Government of allowing itself to be used by South Africa to infringe on Lesotho's territorial integrity

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C. Molapo, said: "It seems there is a sinister move to create border incidents between Lesotho and the so-called homelands

"When we make a lot of noise — which we are going to do — they will say we are lying" This was a clear reference to the dispute over the Transkei border posts

He said South Africa claimed the area was its territory, but the people who grazed cattle there were Lesotho citizens and the area was administered by Lesotho Government departments

He said Lesotho cattle posts had been there for more than a century, and had never caused any border complaints from South Africa.

Informed sources believe the latest allegations could lead to a revival of Lesotho's claim for the return of "conquered territory" in Natal, the Cape and the Free State, bordering Lesotho. — DDC

1. Dudley Horner and Alida Kooij, "Conflict on South African Mines 1972-1976," Saltra Working Paper No. 5, (Mimeo University of Cape Town, 1976).

already on the mines, disturbed not least by lack of information from home by the shortage of labour brought about not only by the fact that Malawians embargo was still in force and the mining industry was severely embarrassed pending an investigation into the causes of the crash. A year later the of this President Banda decided to suspend the exporting of all minerals

2 The Cape Times, Friday, January 21, 1977

SA ski resort a violation, says Lesotho

Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Lesotho claimed in a nation-wide broadcast yesterday that South Africa had violated the international border by beginning work on a ski resort on its territory in the remote Maluti mountains.

The allegation comes only a week before a United Nations team is due to arrive in Maseru to investigate Lesotho's border dispute with Transkei, and could spark off another major row.

The building project is claimed to be at Khopjane, an almost inaccessible area in the Butha Buthe district adjoining the Qwa Qwa homeland.

Radio Lesotho accused the Qwa Qwa Government of allowing itself to be used by South Africa to infringe Lesotho's territorial integrity.

First details of the latest alleged violation were issued last week by Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo.

"It seems as if there is a sinister move to create border incidents between Lesotho and the so-called homelands," he said.

He said South Africa claimed that the area was its territory but the people who grazed cattle there were Lesotho citizens and were administered by Lesotho Government departments.

Informed sources believe the latest allegations could lead to a revival of Lesotho's claim for the return of "conquered territory" in Natal, the Cape and Free State bordering Lesotho.

near Francistown in Botswana which then in April 1977 were to erupt all over the mountain first of the violent outbreak occurred from R25,8 in 1970 to R107,4 in received by the industry per flat there was the dramatic increase decision and made it possible for but gradually increasing, even As this decision was being reached

as labour reserves. and further aimed to draw in the employers, who faced with It was an historic decision.

more South Africans. high and so they opted for a part tasks and costs, not least in part foreign workers. When the price still further aimed to recruit compete with manufacturing and Two alternative policies were discussed and more blacks were absorbed realised that within a few years Africans willing to come and work crucial decisions: worried by the patterns. By the end of the 1970s mining industry, but these too At the beginning of the 1970's (c) Changes in the gold mining

much needed essentially simply moved further away in the 1880's to the employment of labour course were decided that the per cent dependent on as or they must move as must take steps to elsewhere in the economy. almost to zero as able (3) the industry number of black South try was faced with a d to the migrant changes in the gold

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'I'm PM' claim disputed

By SOL CRUTSE
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has challenged a claim by the exiled opposition leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhele, that he is the country's rightful Prime Minister.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said in a Radio Lesotho broadcast that Mr Mokhele was trying to create unrest and sabotage the spirit of reconciliation among people of all political parties.

His claim to be "prime minister in exile" was a misleading fabrication.

In an interview in Gaborone at the weekend Mr Mokhele said he considered himself Prime Minister because his Basotho Congress Party won the 1970 general election, which Chief Jonathan declared void.

Although results were never announced, he said the BCP won 36 seats against 23 for the ruling Basotho National Party and one for the Marematlou Freedom Party.

But the government spokesman said that Chief Jonathan, Mr Mokhele and the late Tsetho Mohale, the Freedom Party leader, had signed an agreement declaring the election null and void.

Mr Mokhele was detained soon after the election and was taken under police guard to sign the alleged agreement.

He fled Lesotho three years ago after an abortive coup and has since lived in Zambia.

No election has been held in Lesotho since.

... S.O \S

Lesotho

bread 24/1/77 price up

The Star's Africa News
Service

MASERU — South Africa's withdrawal of its grain subsidy has forced an immediate increase in the price of bread in Lesotho, according to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Joseph Kotsokoane.

The price of white bread has been increased from 20c to 23c a loaf, of sifted-flower brown bread 16c to 21c and of whole-wheat bread from 16c to 20c

Mr Kotsokoane said measures were being taken by the Lesotho Government to offset the subsidy withdrawal. The government would buy all locally-produced wheat for milling in Lesotho and would try to improve milling facilities in the country, which has relied heavily on mills in South Africa

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UN aid team in Lesotho tomorrow

UNITED NATIONS — The assistant UN Secretary General Mr Abdul ahim Abbey Farah has left New York for Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland to assess assistance needs in the three countries in accordance with recent UN resolutions.

Mr Farah is due in Lusaka, Zambia, today.

He is to fly from Lusaka to Lesotho tomorrow for a two week stay in compliance with a December 22 Security Council resolution which calls for a UN aid programme in the face of the alleged closing of a number of border posts by South Africa.

Lesotho alleged the frontier closings were an attempt to force it to recognise Transkei declared independent by

South Africa last October. Mr Farah is due in Swaziland from February 11 to 14 in compliance with a General Assembly resolution in December calling for UN assistance to black South African students who have fled to neighbouring countries.

The last leg of Mr Farah's mission takes him to Botswana, where the Security Council last month instructed the UN to establish an aid programme to help boost defences against attacks from Rhodesia.

Mr Farah will be accompanied by teams of experts to help assess the needs of each of the three countries on his mission.

He is due back in New York on March 7 — SAPA RNS

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Transkei

Minister waits in Lesotho

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Transkei's Foreign Minister has stationed himself at Qacha's Nek in Lesotho and apparently intends to be there when the United Nations team looking into the border dispute gets to the border post.

This poses a ticklish diplomatic problem for the Lesotho Government.

It obviously does not want Mr Diby Koyana there when the UN team visits Qacha's Nek within the next few days. But persuading him to leave may present a problem for the Lesotho Government which grants Transkei residents free access to its territory despite the border dispute.

The Foreign Minister is understood to have told Lesotho officials when he arrived two days ago that he was there as Foreign Minister rather than as a private citizen, and that he was there for the visit of the UN team.

OBSERVE

It is not known whether the Mr Koyana plans to approach the UN team or merely observe their activities.

The UN group, led by Assistant Secretary-General Abdulrahim Abby Farah, was due to fly in this afternoon from Maputo to assess how the inter-help to off-set the effects of the border dispute.

Lesotho has told the Security Council that the border closure blocked the transport through Transkei of Lesotho's main exports of livestock, wool and mohair — all produced in the eastern area that is 'almost cut off from the rest of the country' by mountains uncrossed by good roads.

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UN team

flies to Lesotho

Gerald l'Ange,
The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho officials are firmly denying hoaxing the world over the Transkei border dispute as they prepare to receive the United Nations study team due to fly in late today from Maputo.

The officials insist Lesotho has a valid case for seeking international aid to help overcome the effects of the dispute.

Whether or not Lesotho has pulled a confidence trick, the Security Council has already made its decision and the team is coming here to assess how the UN and individual states can best respond to the Council's call for aid to Lesotho to offset the "closure" of the Transkei border.

THREAT

Fundamental to Lesotho's case is what it sees as the political threat—actual or potential—of having its eastern region held hostage by Transkei.

This alarm justifies international aid to improve its east-west transport links in the view of some here.

Transkei says Basotho are free to go through the border posts if they pay 50c for a three month visa and some are apparently doing so. Lesotho cannot publicly sanction this.

Lesotho maintains it cannot be expected to do anything indicating tacit recognition of Transkei in the face of the refusal by the rest of the world to do so.

Put differently, if the outside world expects Lesotho to go along with its refusal to recognise Transkei it must give it the economic aid to do so.

Lawyers take back door exodus step

Staff Reporter

LAWYERS have been flocking to Maseru to register on the Lesotho roll — apparently as a step to possibly leaving South Africa.

It has been claimed that Lesotho papers help smooth the way for South African lawyers who want to emigrate and work in certain Commonwealth countries.

The registrar of the High Court in Maseru, Mr M. L. Lohohla, said yesterday that the number registering there had risen from 43 in 1971 to 120 in 1975.

Last year the number was more than doubled to 265.

Very few of them ever practise in Lesotho, he said. It seems they must be persons who must

Mr Lohohla said that Lesotho papers give them some sort of advantage to practise overseas. Sometimes, if I have been late sending out the papers, I have had urgent letters from Canada and other countries.

Mr Lohohla said most of the lawyers were from Johannesburg, but since last

year's riots there had been quite a number from Cape Town.

There was no plan to cross off the names of lawyers who did not work in Lesotho, although the idea had been suggested. Lesotho judges believed the country benefited from those who did appear in Lesotho courts.

As an alternative, many Maseru lawyers say the South Africans should pay an annual fee to stay on the Lesotho roll.

There is also a feeling that the South Africans should be fluent in Sesotho before they are allowed to register.

Maseru has a lively law practice of its own. Local attorneys are kept busy. A number of South Africans, particularly counsel, do appear in the courts.

But one Maseru lawyer, Mr A. M. Ramolese, said: "Most come to Lesotho for their own personal advantage. They want to go to Commonwealth countries using Lesotho admission certificates."

A judge of the Lesotho High Court, Mr Justice Mokhele, told a group of South African lawyers applying for admission they should put pressure on the South African Government to allow Lesotho lawyers to practise in South Africa. At present they are barred.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Cotran, is expected to raise the issue when he opens a new session of the High Court on Tuesday.

Despite the number taking out Lesotho papers, few lawyers have left South Africa recently.

The secretary of the Cape Law Society, Mr B. van der Riet, said only one attorney from the Cape Province had left permanently for overseas since July.

The president of the Natal Law Society, Mr O. D. Hart, did not know of any lawyers who had left lately.

The President of the Transvaal Law Society, Mr B. Mansell, said he had heard of people enrolling in Lesotho but he doubted whether they gave them any advantages.

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LESOTHO NOW TAKES AIR AGAINST S.A.

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU—Lesotho has intensified its war of words against South Africa with regular radio broadcasts paving the way for today's arrival of the United Nations team led by Ambassador Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia, a former chairman of the UN Anti-Apartheid Committee.

"Spearheading the rebel attack is the Minister of Information, Chief E. M. Lerotholi, who accuses South Africa of a massive campaign of deceit to cover up the 'closure' of the Transkei border.

"The forces of evil are busy with futile attempts to cloud the issue at stake," he said in a statement read at intervals over State-controlled Radio Lesotho.

At the centre of the heated confrontation is the British journalist, Mr. Colin Legum, who reported that the border with Transkei was demonstrably opened when he visited it and that Lesotho was trying to "hoax" the United Nations into providing special aid.

Lerotholi

"He has unmasked himself as a classic opportunist at the service of apartheid and racism," Chief Lerotholi said.

"It is a blessing the Colin Legum's protracted masquerade in Britain as a sympathiser with Black people has at last been shattered, of all places in South Africa, where he claims he is banned," Chief Lerotholi said.

A radio commentary said that "having been conclusively proved to have acted illegally, in contravention of a valid international treaty, South Africa has engaged in a campaign of slander, intimidation and economic blackmail."

Diplomatic observers said yesterday that South Africa could expect little sympathy from the high-powered UN team and Government officials stressed that there was no question of investigating the validity of Lesotho's border complaints.

Lesotho 28/11/77 glab reviews SA links

The Star's Africa News Service
MASERU — The deterioration in its relations with South Africa has prompted Lesotho to accelerate ambitious plans to lessen its economic dependence on the Republic.

It is seeking international aid for this, and the United Nations team that arrived here yesterday to assess Lesotho's need for aid because of the Transkei border dispute will be asked to extend its survey far wider than the border issue.

According to sources in Maseru the UN team's help will be invoked for ambitious projects that have been given additional urgency by recent South African Government actions that are seen here as retaliatory and punitive.

These actions include the withdrawal of the R2.5-million South African maize subsidy and the demand for export permits for maize taken into the Free State for milling.

RETALIATION

Both are regarded here as retaliation by South Africa for Lesotho's criticism of apartheid in international forums and its refusal to recognise Transkei, which is at the heart of the border dispute.

Lesotho is said now to be planning a R24-million programme for building grain elevators and mills in Lesotho so that it need no longer rely on the South African mills.

To lessen its dependency on South African food imports, Lesotho proposes to spend between R70 and R100-million on developing all agricultural land between Butha Buthe in the north and Quthing in the south.

According to sources here, the UN team led by assistant secretary general Abdulrahim Abby Farah will be asked as an initial step for help in building grain elevators.

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Paris, 1975, 286 pages (manuel de civilisation française)

de l'Alliance Française

L'analyse bachelardienne de "L'Immoraliste"

in Southern Africa, No. 5, 1976

La poésie française des nouvelles générations

approche pédagogique

(publication de l'Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie)

série de la Nouvelle-Calédonie

de la Nouvelle-Calédonie

(réalisation de la Nouvelle-Calédonie)

* Géographie de la France

* L'enseignement en France

* Côtes, rivières et ports de France

en préparation: Comment va la France?

DIVERS:

collaboration

(page des jeunes 17-24 et reportages)

secrétariat

Australe

mises en scène

Français de l'Université

comédie de Georges Courteline

comédie de Tristan Bernard

1975 en Afrique du Sud: Cape Town,

rôle dans la comédie de Georges Feydeau

(Cape Town, 1976)

en projet: création d'un Centre

française en coopération

ADRESSE:

jusqu'au 1er

Dr. Pierre PETIT,

French Department

University of Cape Town,

Rondebosch, 7700,

South Africa.

Mercury Reporter

AMERICAN Peace Corps personnel working in Lesotho have been ordered not to use the controversial Transkei-Lesotho border posts, according to South African sources in the area.

Paris, 1975, 286 pages (manuel de civilisation française)

de l'Alliance Française

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South Africa.

This was discovered after a member of the Peace Corps was seen crossing the South African border with Lesotho at Bushman's Nek.

The man told sources that he had been forced to walk 8km down the pass in driving rain as his organisation had prohibited members of the Peace Corps crossing the border from Lesotho into the Transkei — a border which the Lesotho Government claims has been closed by South Africa.

The man said he would lose his job if he entered the Transkei from Lesotho.

He was later picked up by a British colleague in a Land Rover. His colleague had driven through the Rama's Gate border post between Lesotho and Transkei after dropping him at the top of Bushman's Nek.

A spokesman for the Peace Corps in Maseru denied the border ban.

He said, however, that it was true that members were discouraged from making the crossing.

"The Peace Corps is in Lesotho as guests of the Government, and we don't want to get involved in a dispute between Lesotho and her neighbours," he said.

At present, 148 members of the Peace Corps are in Lesotho assisting in schools and building roads in the mountainous country.

The news comes amid reports that Transkei might attempt to close the border during the visit of a United Nations delegation to the country.

Formal lectures: M. Pierre PETIT, 97 rue Mazarin, 33000 Bordeaux, France.

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Main Africa Bureau
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vided the visitors with
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tic proof of Lesotho's need
for an improved transport
network.
Rain, grounded all flights
to the mountain areas, af-
fected by the alleged Trans-
kei border closure and
many roads were impass-
able.
Among those trapped in
the mountains was the
Minister of Sport, Mr. Al-
bert Mchale, who was re-
turning from the opening
of a school when his car
became bogged down in

the mud.
The five-man team -
led by Mr. J. N. M. M.
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LESOTHO BORDER REASONS

Mercury Africa
Bureau

UMTATA — There were two major reasons why Lesotho said its border with Transkei was closed, an official from the Department of Information in Lesotho said at the weekend.

He said when Transkei was granted independence South Africa never informed Lesotho that South Africa would no longer have control over the border at Qacha's Nek. "Lesotho was undermined by South Africa," the official said.

The other reason was that Lesotho was "amazed" when Transkei charged a 50c levy for border crossings.

"Transkei never informed us nor did they consult us about this levy on our citizens."

From Maseru it was reported that nature provided the visiting United Nations team with dramatic proof of Lesotho's need for an improved transport network with weekend rains that seriously disrupted communications.

Widespread rain grounded all flights to the remote areas affected by the alleged Transkei border closure and many roads turned into mud-baths.

Among those trapped in the mountains was Minister of Sport Mr. Albert Mphahlele whose official car bogged down.

Plans for the UN team to visit projects in the country were shelved because of road conditions.

The five member team, led by former UN anti-apartheid chairman Mr. Abdulrahman Farah, is in Lesotho to implement a resolution by the UN Security Council to "organise all forms of assistance to overcome the economic difficulties arising from the closure of the (Transkei) border posts."

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HOMELANDS — LEBOWA — GENERAL

~~MARCH 1975~~ —

MARCH 1975 — MARCH 1977

Conflict in the politics of exile

THE dispute between Lebowa Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi and his former lieutenant, Mr Collins Ramusi, points to a deep malaise in homeland political affairs.

Brought to the surface by last week's sacking of Mr Ramusi from his position as Lebowa Minister of Interior and Economic Affairs, the quarrel between the two men is almost part of a predictable pattern in the homelands.

Far from being an isolated event, the Lebowa controversy finds an echo in political developments in its sister homelands — in the emergence of strife between the Chief Ministers of practically every homeland and their former righthand men.

★ THE immediate origins of the Phatudi-Ramusi row go back to the May sitting of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, when important Sekhukuni chiefs, led by Godfrey Sekhukune, moved a motion calling for the removal of Mr Ramusi.

There were several factors behind the motion, including resentment over a Bantu Development Corporation (BIC) agricultural project and a report tabled before the assembly calling for the creation of an Upper House of Chiefs.

As Minister of Interior and Economic Affairs, Mr Ramusi was accused of giving Sekhukune land to BIC; as chairman of the commission which examined the position of chief in Lebowa, he was pinpointed as the prime mover of a plan to destroy the power of the chiefs.

Some observers saw Dr Phatudi as the real target of the Sekhukuni "rebellion", the theory being that the fall of Mr Ramusi, as the "real power" in the Lebowa Government, would preface the fall of Dr Phatudi himself.

Among the chiefs who backed the move was Chief M. M. Matlala, former Lebowa Chief Minister and former leader of the defunct opposition Lebowa National Party (which was allegedly backed by the

PATRICK LAURENCE *RD M. 2/3/75*



MR RAMUSI

South African Government)

Whatever the reasons behind the anti-Ramusi motion, Dr Phatudi reacted vigorously in defence of his then lieutenant and even spoke of intervention by the Bureau for State Security in Lebowa political matters.

The move against Mr Ramusi failed and there rested, until Dr Phatudi left South Africa in the company of BIC managing director, Dr Johannes Adendorff, to attend investment seminars in London and Amsterdam.

During Dr Phatudi's absence overseas, Mr Ramusi publicly expressed disquiet that his Chief Minister should be "cooperating closely" with Dr Adendorff in view of the unresolved quarrel with BIC.

Dr Phatudi defended himself against the criticism on his return, and then came his ultimatum to Mr Ramusi — resign or be fired.

Mr Ramusi refused to resign. His response to the sacking was to assert: "My people have been sold out."

The Lebowa dispute shares with quarrels in its sister homelands recriminations about "selling out" to Pretoria and accusations of interference by South African Government agencies — with the Bureau for State Security, the Security Police and BIC being favourite targets.

Does Pretoria interfere in homeland politics — either to cut an outspoken Chief Minister down to size by stirring up controversy



CHIEF PHATUDI

and drawing him closer to its bosom in order to cope with the crisis, or by attempting to oust him completely?

Homeland leaders, including Dr Phatudi, Chief Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana and Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, have on different occasions answered in the affirmative.

Those who see separate development as a Machiavellian conspiracy to divide Africans against themselves, first on tribal lines and then into warring factions within their tribes, would concur readily with that view.

But whenever homeland leaders run into political difficulties, Pretoria is there in one form or another ready to be blamed, to be made the scapegoat — in much the same manner as the South African Government sees "communism" as a convenient excuse for its failures and inadequacies.

The Phatudi-Ramusi row points to another common factor in the series of clashes between Chief Ministers and their erstwhile lieutenants.

Like Chief Maseloane, of BophuthaTswana, Mr Barney Dladla, of KwaZulu, and Mr Christopher Mageza, of Gazankulu, Mr Ramusi was a homeland Interior Minister — and that hints at some overarching factor behind their clashes with the different Chief Ministers.

The Minister of Interior controls patronage — the granting of bottlestore licenses, of general dealer and dry cleaning licences

and so on — and in poor regions like the homelands, it is a very powerful weapon.

It can win friends — and arouse the Chief Minister's fear of being ousted, it can make powerful enemies — and force the Chief Minister to appease them by axing the Minister.

But there appears to be an even deeper explanation the severe tensions associated with office in the homelands.

Homeland leaders, from Chief Ministers downwards, tread the proverbial tightrope and, whenever one man feels he is stumbling, his natural reaction is to grasp or push the nearest man in order to regain his balance.

The tensions are multi-fold, but some of the more important include:

- The sting of constant accusations of being "stooges" for merely working within the framework of official policy — for whatever reasons and intentions.

- The dilemma of being caught between the irresistible force (the rising expectations of the African people) and the immovable stone (the adamant opposition of the South African Government to cardinal questions like more land and political rights for urban Africans).

- Their relative powerlessness in face of the awesome responsibilities of speaking for the insulted and the injured, the imprisoned and the banned.

Situated on the undeveloped peripheries of South Africa, homeland politics is in reality the politics of exile — and history books are littered with footnotes of how exiled politicians turn on each other, particularly when the crumbs are few and the hunger great.

The need to put an end to divisive conflict is as obvious as it is difficult.

But perhaps Chief Buthelezi is on the right road in his search to revive Africa's traditional politics of consensus via his Inkatha movement, which tries to provide for a settling of differences in privacy and then a forging ahead to agreed goals in public.

21.3.75 ⇒ Rand Daily Mail

BOSS active in Lebowa, says Phatudi

By STEVE KGAME

SESHEGO. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday warned the Bureau for State Security to stop interfering in Lebowa affairs, saying he would take the matter up with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Dr Phatudi yesterday told a tense Legislative Assembly that officials of BOSS were going around telling Lebowa chiefs and MPs that Dr Phatudi and the South

African Government no longer wanted Mr Collins Ramusi as Minister of the Interior.

On Wednesday night members of the Lebowa People's Party held an urgent caucus meeting after some members of the party had approached the Chief Minister to report that they had been tricked into signing a document calling for Mr Ramusi's dismissal.

They were told that a petition calling for Mr Ramusi's dismissal would be submitted to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria.

Meanwhile, members of

the defunct Lebowa National Party are trying to form an opposition party, hoping they may be able to topple the government of the Chief Minister.

Those seeking support for a party to topple the Phatudi regime are Chief A. S. Molepo, Chief B. K. Matlala, Mr Andries Mahlangu and Chief K. Riba. Their tactics appear to be to attack individual Cabinet Ministers.

The first target is Mr Ramusi, who was accused in the Legislative Assembly this week of favouritism and ignoring merit in the appointment of public servants.

By Wednesday more than 30 signatures of chiefs and elected MPs had been collected for the petition to oust Mr Ramusi.

Dr Phatudi said he was viewing the whole matter in a most serious light.

"Nobody, Black or White, will be tolerated in Lebowa who does not behave himself properly and I want to warn BOSS that they must not expose themselves to ridicule.

"There are certain Whites in this territory known to me who move round especially in the Mapulaneng and Sekhukhune areas who did not behave themselves as expected."

Dr Phatudi issued a special warning to ethnologists from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development said to be in the areas concerned to confine themselves to their tasks.

NGK hands over hospital to Lebowa

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POTGIETERSBURG

The Groot Hoek Hospital, established by the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, would be used to serve a great part of Lebowa and provide the first service of this kind in a homeland, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, said yesterday.

Speaking at a function to mark the taking over of the hospital by the State, the Minister said it was an historic occasion because it was a hospital under the control of the church that was being taken over by the State.

For the people of Lebowa it marked the first step in

providing the Lebowa homeland with a State hospital.

Within a year health services, including hospitals, would be handed over to the Government of Lebowa as had already been done in the Transkei and in Bophuthatswana.

When plans for the development of the hospital were fulfilled, it would be able to provide specialist services to meet the needs of a large part of the homeland.

The hospital would also serve as a central training centre for nurses for the homeland. Through the years the hospital established by the NGK had, from a modest beginning, grown into a modern hospital with 1 213 beds.

Hospital services included general treatment, maternity,

tuberculosis, isolation and psychiatric units.

The Government greatly appreciated the work done by the NGK at Groot Hoek.

The North Sotho people had also made their contribution. For example, there were 590 posts for Lebowa citizens on the hospital staff.

After saying that the Groot Hoek Hospital would become the biggest and best equipped hospital in Lebowa, which would also provide specialist services, the Minister said the intention was to create eight posts for specialists on the hospital staff.

These would include posts for health inspectors and para-medical personnel. — Sapa.

Lebowa gets its first hotel

STAR

17/4/75

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG — Lebowa's first hotel, built at a cost of R20 000 in the town of Seshego, has been officially opened by the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi.

The deputy mayor of Seshego told the mixed-race audience that the hotel would never be practised. "Lebowa does not believe in separating one racial group from another," he said.

The Chief Minister, calling for better racial har-

mony, said: "Our ancestors, both Black and White, made the mistake of trying to outshine one another."

"The Black man tried to throw the Whites into the sea. The Whites, in turn, tried to remove the Blacks and also failed. This proves that it is high time that we worked har-

moniously together for a better South Africa."

The hotel is owned by Mr John Tladi, a former employee of the Bantu Investment Corporation. It has a lounge, private bar, a meeting room which can hold 200 people, and accommodation for 24.

Mr Tladi built the hotel on a loan from the BIC.

We will quit,^{STAR} say White aides^{15/4/75}

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG — Seconded White officials' working under the Lebowa Government are reportedly threatening to quit if the Secretary of Works, Mr Dries van Zyl, is expelled.

This was announced in the Lebowa Parliament yesterday by Chief B. L. Mashigoane of Sekhukhuleni.

The expulsion of Mr van Zyl arises out of claims mentioned in Lebowa Parliament last week, that he failed to obey orders from the Minister of Works, Chief T. J. Mothapo, in probing pilferage among the White officials.

The accused officials are alleged to have stolen paint and building material from one of the schools under the Lebowa Government.

It is understood Mr van Zyl submitted statements made by the three officials absolving them from the allegations.

EXPULSION

Chief Mothapo then brought the matter to Lebowa Parliament stating that the secretary (Mr van Zyl) was not prepared to obey his instructions. The Lebowa Parliament then passed a motion for his expulsion.

Today the White officials were reported to be ready to walk out en bloc if Mr van Zyl was ousted.

Mr van Zyl is reported as saying it was most unfortunate that the Minister of Works had this matter raised in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly thereby causing Whites of the highest integrity and loyalty to be subjected to such degrading accusations.

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Natal Mercury 28/4/46

Lebowa to defy Pretoria

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
Controversial Bills coming before the Assembly this week include the amendment of the homeland's constitution to create an upper House of Chiefs.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, has warned the Lebowa Government that Pretoria will not allow the establishment of a House of Chiefs because this would make the traditional leaders "rubber stamps".

But the Chief Minister

of Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, told Mr. Botha that his Government was going to place the matter before the Legislative Assembly, in spite of his warnings.

This confrontation is watched with great interest in political circles because the homelands are said to be self-governing and that their independence was within sight.

Another Bill against which the Minister has issued a strong warning, particularly to the Whites, is the Bill of Rights, which is expected to protect the interests and rights of anyone taking out Lebowa citizenship.

Already some Whites have indicated that, instead of selling their farms, they would become Lebowa citizens.

Mr. Botha has told the farmers that should they renounce their South African citizenship and become homeland citizens, they would forfeit all their rights as Whites and that when they land in trouble the South African Government would not be obliged to help them.

A third Bill will deal with the payment of chiefs in Lebowa.

Bill for a two-house parliament

RDM 1/5/75

Staff Reporter

SESHEGO. — Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, yesterday introduced a Bill in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly providing for the establishment of two Houses of Parliament representatives — an Upper House of chiefs and a Lower House of elected representatives.

The Bill provides for a House of Chiefs of 80 members.

One clause says "The legislative power of Lebowa shall be vested in the Parliament of Lebowa, which shall consist of a house of Dikgosi (Chiefs) and a Legislative Assembly."

PATTERN

Dr Phatudi said the Bill aimed at preserving the institution of royalty, which other nations had destroyed by appointing presidents.

He said Black people and not Whites were the final judges of chieftainship and in this regard "we shall only obey God".

Referring to the Bible, the Chief Minister said the Book of Kings was a clear proof that even God had approved of kings as rulers of people.

However, White South Africa had made a laughing stock of chieftainship.

"Our King (Chief) has

been humiliated to the extent that the Government of South Africa has the right to appoint a White man as a supreme head of four Black royal institutions.

"This Bill will make us return to the uplifting of the royal institutions, and bring honour and glory to our King."

Dr Phatudi referred to recent remarks by Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, who said the Chiefs would be relegated to minor positions if two houses were created.

The Chief Minister said the constitution to establish two Houses was more or less made on the same pattern as the House of Lords and the Commons.

"All it means is that like the tribal Kgotlas, the Chief has the final word after commoners have discussed and concluded a case."

A few members of the Legislative Assembly were against the Bill and said it should be shelved until the next session in 1976.

Some members felt the Bill should be discussed by the all Chiefs of the whole of Lebowa, including those who were not members of the Legislative Assembly to get the approval of their Royal Councils.

Discussion on the Bill continues Today.

III

Call for Ramusi's expulsion

STAR 15/5/75

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG — In a shock move today the Lebowa Legislative Assembly called for the expulsion from the Cabinet of Mr Collins Ramusi, Minister of the Interior.

A motion for Mr Ramusi's expulsion was tabled before the Assembly by Mr Godfrey Sekhukhune from Sekhukhuniland early today.

After the motion was passed, the Commissioner General for Lebowa, Mr G Bezuidenhout, was told of the intentions of the house.

Mr Bezuidenhout then informed the house he would immediately notify the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

MOTION

Earlier a motion was passed by the House to enable the Chief Minister to choose his own cabinet. Previously, Cabinet Ministers were chosen by the Assembly.

Tension has been building up in the legislative Assembly during the last two weeks since a report on formation of an upper house for chiefs and the Bill of Rights was tabled before the house.

Some chiefs, particularly those from Sekhukuniland, claimed the report, which had been drawn by a commission under the chairmanship of Mr Ramusi, was calculated to destroy chieftainship in Lebowa.

54 want STAR 16/5/75 Ramusi out of Cabinet

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG —
Fifty-four of the 100-member Lebowa Legislative Assembly signed the petition calling for the removal of the Minister of the Interior Mr Collins Ramusi, from the Cabinet.

The Assembly is debating whether this petition should be sent to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

In the petition it is alleged that Mr Ramusi, as chairman of the Lebowa Economic Board, had agreed to the use of certain farm land without proper consultation with the Cabinet.

This helped to destroy the good standing of the Central Government and the Bantu Investment Corporation in the eyes of the people of Lebowa, the petition said.

IRREGULAR

Mr Ramusi was also accused of "irregular and unwarranted" promotion of people in the Lebowa Public Service.

Other allegations against him were that he appointed two urban representatives for Lebowa who caused dissension among Lebowa chiefs, and he frustrated efforts by the Assembly to remove these men.

He is also alleged to have "publicly insulted the chiefs and interfered in their rights" as well as over-ruling their recommendations in their tribal authorities.

(See Page 25)

(111)

Expulsion move: Phatudi in spot

STAR 16/5/75

Harry Mashabela

The move in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly yesterday to expel the Minister of Interior, Mr Collins Ramusi, from the Cabinet is likely to put the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, in a spot.

Dr Phatudi has always considered Mr Ramusi a "valuable man on whom I lean very heavily particularly when handling legal matters."

Aware that some chiefs wanted to get rid of Mr Ramusi the Chief Minister has for some time been engaged in behind-the-scenes efforts to bring peace and save the assembly from splitting into two factions.

ACCUSED

The feud between some chiefs, most of them from Sekhukhuniland, and Mr Ramusi started about three months ago when the chiefs accused him of having given the Bantu Investment Corporation 856 ha of land at Steelpoort, near Lydenburg.

It was then alleged by the chiefs that the

BIC was already growing cotton in the area.

In his response to the accusations, Mr Ramusi claimed the BIC had "stolen" the land. It was not given by the Lebowa Government.

The mood of the chiefs against him emerged again about two weeks ago after a report calling for the establishment of an Upper House for chiefs was tabled before the legislative assembly.

DESTROY

They claimed the report, drawn by a commission under the chairmanship of Mr Ramusi, was intended to destroy chieftainship in Lebowa.

An atmosphere of suspicion so bedevilled the debate on the report that the Chief Minister called a suspension of the matter until next year "to enable members of the house to understand it fully."

Among people opposed to Mr Ramusi are Chief Mkgoma Matlala, former Lebowa Chief Minister,

Chief Tseke Maboe Masemola, Chief M B Riba and Chief Alfred Molepo, former Minister of Interior.

A surprise was provided yesterday by Mr Godfrey Sekhukhune of Mhlaletse Village, Sekhukhuniland, who moved the motion calling for Mr Ramusi's expulsion. Two weeks ago, he appeared to be supporting him.

COLLECTING

It was understood some of those chiefs who opposed the report had been members of the commission.

The chiefs, I was told, have for some time been collecting names of assembly members who did not want Mr Ramusi in the Cabinet.

Mr Ramusi has also been accused of favouring people from his area when making appointments for jobs and showing disrespect for chiefs.

Chiefs who have been approached and questioned about the allegations refuse to comment.

Homeland row over Ramusi

STAR 22/5/75

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG — The Lebowa Government has been threatened with a boycott by a majority of its members if Mr Collins Ramusi, the controversial Minister of the Interior, is not expelled from the homeland Cabinet.

The 54 chiefs and commoners of the 100-member Legislative Assembly who last week signed a petition for Mr Ramusi's removal have told Dr C N Phatudi, Lebowa's Chief Minister, they will not co-operate if he does not accede to their wishes.

The Legislative Assembly has passed a Bill which empowers the Chief Minister to appoint and dismiss his Cabinet Ministers.

It is hoped this Bill will come into force in about three weeks' time when the necessary permission has been granted by the State President.

"Mr Ramusi has no alternative but to be deposed by Dr Phatudi when this new Bill comes into effect," said Mr T P Makola, who seconded the motion for Mr Ramusi's removal in the Assembly last week.

Dr Phatudi told The Star he would take no

action against Mr Ramusi until the matter had been clarified by the Cabinet or the Assembly in consultation with the Commissioner General for Lebowa, Mr Gert Bezuidenhout.

The Nationalist newspaper here, Die Noord-Transvaal, says "It is clear they (Lebowa) are striving for peaceful co-existence and do not want people in their leadership who would disturb these Black-White relations."

Commoner^(III) versus the chiefs

STAR
24/5/75

Anthony Duigan

Chiefs and commoners are a dangerous mix in the homeland politics.

This is the firm view of Mr Collins Ramusi, Lebowa's controversial Minister of the Interior, who is fighting for his position against determined opposition from the homeland's chiefs.

Perhaps more than other commoners in homeland politics, the fiery and outspoken Minister has been on the receiving end of chiefly resentment.

Last week a petition overwhelmingly supported by the Lebowa chiefs (who make up 60 of the 100-member Legislative Assembly in the homeland), called for Mr Ramusi's removal as Minister.

Misuses

The petition charged him with various misuses of his position, including insulting chiefs and interfering with their rights.

Mr Ramusi, who once declared his intention to radically change the system of homeland government, has reacted characteristically and sharply. The following is his reply to the various points in the petition.

● The petition Mr Ramusi "often publically insulted the chiefs"

Mr Ramusi: "I am a tribal man and loyal to my chiefs. But what do you

do when a chief talks nonsense in Parliament?"

● The petition he "caused" unwarranted and irregular promotions which led to dissatisfaction in the Public Service.

Mr Ramusi: "It is alleged I favoured people from my area. Ever since I got into Lebowa Parliament nobody from my constituency has ever been employed in a high position in the Public Service."

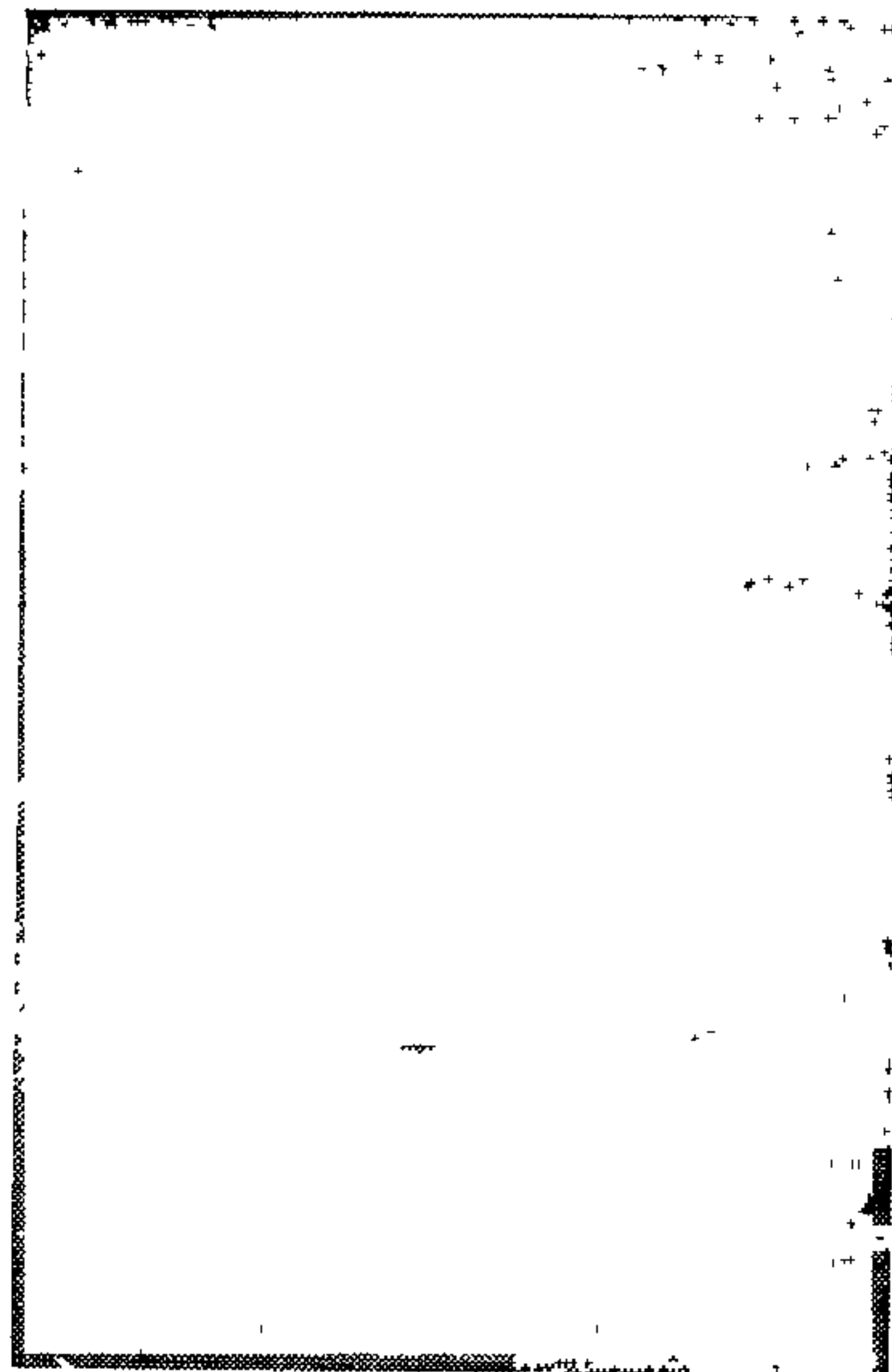
"It is not my function to employ. That is done by the Public Service Commission which is headed by a Black man from another constituency — and I am not related to him."

"I am the Patron of the Lebowa Public Service and its members are fully behind me because I have pushed for the Africanisation of jobs."

Whites

"Lebowa has plenty of manpower so we decided to put in Blacks wherever we could, especially in the departments of Interior, Education and Justice. Whites are now becoming redundant in the homeland."

● The petition He appointed two urban representatives for Lebowa, Mr S Maloka and a Mr Rammala, who caused dissatisfaction and dissension among the chiefs. Then he frustrated attempts to have these two men re-



MR COLLINS RAMUSI

moved

Mr Ramusi: "Urban representatives are employed by the Chief Minister, Dr Phatudi, himself. I had nothing to do with their appointment."

● The petition He used a certain farm and mill in Lebowa which was under control of the SA Bantu Trust, for his own personal gain.

False

Mr Ramusi: "This farm and mill were bought by Lebowa and leased to a Lebowa subject long before I got involved in homeland politics."

● The petition As chairman of the Lebowa Economic Board he agreed, together with the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) to the utilisation

of Steelpoort Drift farm near Lydenburg without proper consultation with the Lebowa Cabinet.

Mr Ramusi: "I had nothing to do with Steelpoort. The Cabinet did have talks with the BIC about the whole project in which the BIC was to invest R1.1-million and Lebowa was to put in about 800 workers, but nothing final was decided."

"The BIC just went ahead and then when questions were asked about the planting they pointed to me and said I had told them they could."

"Nobody from Lebowa was ever informed about the project going ahead and the chiefs got mad at this particular use of the land when homes were needed."

Whites 'free to move in homelands'

Staff Reporter

THE CHIEF MINISTER of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, promised last night that the permit system would be abolished so that Whites could move freely in and out of the African homelands.

Dr Phatudi said it was of vital importance to South Africa that White and Black learn to live harmoniously side by side.

He wanted to see Whites making their homes in the African homelands and a free passage of Whites between the homelands and White South Africa.

"I want you to see what we are doing and how we are willing to bury the hates of the past in building a mutually happy South Africa," he said.

If neither side could see what the other was doing efforts to produce harmonious co-living could be endangered.

Dr Phatudi and Chief P. R. Mphephu, Chief Minister of the Vendas, were guests at a dinner held by the United Party councillors in the Pre-

toria Provincial Council.

It is believed that this is the first time African homeland leaders have attended an official dinner in the Provincial Council dining room.

Mr Dick Epstein, United Party MPC, said invitations had been extended to all four Transvaal homeland leaders, but neither Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, of Gazankulu, nor Chief Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, had been able to attend.

GROUND

Dr Phatudi meets Sir de Villiers Graaff today and will ask him to define his stand.

He said his purpose in seeking the interview was to see what, if any, common ground existed between himself and the United Party leader, since neither thought apartheid was the answer to the South African dilemma.

"Corporate development," rather than separate development, held the key to resolving the problems facing the country, said Dr Phatudi.

This meant mutual working together in the interests of South Africa without any undue stress on

separation of races or tribes.

His attitude in seeking the meeting was guided by his conviction that Sir de Villiers, like other White leaders, from the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, downwards, was a potential ally in the search for a new deal in South Africa.

Dr Phatudi has already given his approval to the idea of a territorial federation for South Africa, as proposed by both key homeland leaders and the Progressive and Reform Parties.

He has, moreover, endorsed the seven-point declaration of principles by the leaders of the Progressive and Reform Parties as the foundation for the scheduled merger between the two parties.

As his contribution to the homelands' role as a "catalyst for change," he would invite Sir De Villiers to Lebowa so he could see at first hand the living conditions of Africans, visit their homes and break bread with them.

His meeting with Sir De Villiers takes place at a hotel near Johannesburg.

HANSARD 16

Q. 1074-5

30 May 1975

(1) 28
(2) 111

Bantu hospital at Bourke's Luck

326 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether a Bantu hospital was built at Bourke's Luck near Blyde Canyon, if so, (a) what Bantu area was it intended to serve and (b) for how many beds did it provide,
- (2) whether the area surrounding the hospital was declared an area for a particular race, if so, for which race,
- (3) (a) where are the Bantu patients of the area being treated at present and (b) for what purpose is the hospital at Bourke's Luck being used

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Lebowa.
 - (b) 334.
- (2) Yes, for Whites.
- (3) (a) Mectse-a-Bophelo Hospital.
 - (b) The buildings are used by the Department of Defence.

111

RDM 17/6/75

Don't axe Ramusi, Phatudi is warned

By STEVE KGAME

MORE than 1 000 Lebowa citizens protested in Johannesburg at the weekend against the demand by a Lebowa Legislative Assembly pressure group for the removal of Mr Collins Ramusi from the Cabinet.

The meeting, which was attended by delegates of the ruling Lebowa People's Party from all over the country, was held on

Sunday at the George Goch men's hostel.

Speaker after speaker said Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, should be warned not to use the axing powers granted by Pretoria recently, on Mr Ramusi.

A four-man delegation was elected to see the Chief Minister today to tell him the feelings of the urban people concerning the Ramusi question and to ask for an emergency congress of the LPP

to discuss major LPP policy.

Mr O R Mpaketsane, chairman of the Johannesburg central region committee, who officiated at the meeting said. "We, the urban Lebowa citizens would like to seriously warn our members of parliament not to engage themselves in petty personal prejudices which are being fanned by external forces against our progress.

"In their election manifesto they said they would fight against influx control, mass removal of our people, the contract labour system which is causing havoc and breaking families, and things like cattle culling," said Mr Mpaketsane.

The demand for the expulsion of Mr Ramusi from the Cabinet is said to be engineered by some of the Sekhukhune region MPs who are reinforced by the underground opposition group.

Among the Sekhukhune MPs who form a pressure group are senior executive members of the LPP Mr Godfrey Sekhukhune, national treasurer and Mr L G. Mathole chief Whip.

From reliable sources it is learned that Dr Phatudi asked Mr Ramusi to resign from the Cabinet—but he refused.

Mr Ramusi was not available for comment.

Lebowa kicks out MP

Staff Reporter

MR WILLIAM Mogale Kgatla, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly for more than 10 years, has been forced to resign his seat by the Balobedu Regional Authority.

Mr Kgatla represented the Balobedu Regional Authority as a nominated member accompanying Chief R M Mamaila in the days of the defunct Territorial Authority and in

1973 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly.

His behaviour in the Legislative Assembly, according to Chief Mamaila, "was becoming intolerable and embarrassing to the entire Balobedu people. We had to kick him out," the chief said.

The five MPs representing Balobedu — three designated chiefs and two elected members — approached the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric

Phatudi, for help in unseating Mr Kgatla.

"The only way was to ask Mr Kgatla to resign in writing as there was no provision in the law to oust him before his term of office expired," said Mr Isaac Modjadji, MP for Balobedu.

Mr S M. Venter, a senior magistrate in Balobedu, confirmed yesterday that Mr Kgatla had handed in his resignation.

**I WAS
SACKED
OVER**

BIC LAND

ROW, Sun Trib

SAYS 27/7/75

MINISTER

Tribune Reporter

THE SACKED Lebowa Interior Minister, Dr Collins Ramusi, claimed this week he was axed from the Government at five minutes' notice because of a row with Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi over alleged misappropriation of land by the Bantu Investment Corporation.

Details of the secret were disclosed by the Sunday Tribune in April after a detailed investigation into claims in the Lebowa Assembly that the BIC had "stolen" 1 000 hectares of prime agricultural land on the Steelpoort River.

At the time Dr Phatudi claimed in an interview that permission for the BIC to develop a R1,1 million irrigation scheme at Steelpoortdrift had not been given because the proposals had not been submitted to the Lebowa Cabinet.

But BIC managing director Dr Nic Adendorff produced a letter of permission bearing Dr Phatudi's signature.

Dr Ramusi said this week he and Dr Phatudi had been good friends until the BIC issue.

He believed Dr Phatudi blamed him for the letter which had been produced.

New Lebowa BI Corp row

By PATRICK LAURENCE

WHILE Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was addressing a seminar in London yesterday, a political row was brewing at home over his close co-operation with the Bantu Investment Corporation.

Mr Collins Ramusi, Lebowa Minister of Economic Affairs and No 2 in the Lebowa Cabinet until recently, said yesterday he felt "aggrieved and shocked" that Dr Phatudi should be in London with the corporation's managing director, Dr Johannes Adendorff.

The Lebowa Government and the corporation have been at loggerheads about two months ago over allegations that the corporation had developed an irrigation project in Lebowa territory without the approval of the Lebowa Cabinet.

The corporation produced a letter "proving" that it had been given a go-ahead by the Lebowa Government, but Dr Pha-

tudi repudiated that interpretation.

Mr Ramusi has been fighting for his political life for about two months now, following an attempt to unseat him in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

Yesterday he reiterated allegations that the corporation was behind the attempt.

Initially Dr Phatudi protected Mr Ramusi against his opponents, but Mr Ramusi said yesterday Dr Phatudi had recently asked him to resign.

Dr Phatudi has been given powers by Pretoria to sack Lebowa Cabinet Ministers, but he has been warned not to use them against Mr Ramusi by a delegation from his own ruling Lebowa People's Party.

Last month more than 1 000 Lebowa citizens expressed support for Mr Ramusi at a special meeting in Johannesburg — and then sent a four-man delegation to see Dr Phatudi and to ask for an emergency congress of the Lebowa People's Party.

Phatudi Confidential

12/7/78

Time Correspondent

PHATUDI

Minister

South Africa

Minister

South Africa

Minister

South Africa

Minister

South Africa

Minister

South Africa

Dr. Phatudi

Paramount

Minister

South Africa

Minister

South Africa

Minister

South Africa

Minister

South Africa

Minister

South Africa

breakthrough in

standing in

the homeland

Was he saying that in

dustrialists not in favour

of investing in South

Africa would invest

in the homelands?

They would, I gained

the impression that they

understood the

homeland situation much

more clearly than before.

Turning to anti-apartheid

held demonstrators in

London, who described

homeland leaders as

"Vorster's Uncle Toms"

Dr. Phatudi said:

Paramount Chief Matan-

zime and I treated the

London demonstrators with

com-

passion that there was a

tempt

Lebowa tribal feud in court

Staff Reporter

EVIDENCE of assaults and threats of death on a group of tribesmen in the Lebowa homeland who want to secede was given in the Supreme Court in an urgent application, yesterday.

A large number of the would-be secessionist Africans were at the Pretoria Palace of Justice when the application was made. Mr Justice McEwan granted an interim order on a

Lebowa chief restraining him from assaulting or interfering with some of them.

Mr J. Unterhalter, SC, told the court on behalf of the 11 applicants, headed by Mr Solly Mahlangu, that the order was urgently needed because of the behaviour of the first respondent, Chief Jack Mahlangu.

"If the relief requested is not given the people concerned will be in grave danger."

He said the Africans concerned had left their homes

in Lebowa and become refugees in the neighbouring homeland under Ndebele Chief Mapoch.

"They want their homes to be under Chief Mapoch in the Groblersdal area adjacent to the homeland of Chief Mahlangu in Lebowa," said Mr Unterhalter.

He said that difficulties between the two groups had been simmering for some time. They had come again to the boil recently in a row over the initiation of 63 young tribesmen.

Threats had been made to kill the first applicant, Mr Solly Mahlangu, if he returned to Lebowa.

An attack had been made on the home of one of the applicants. Assaults had taken place and a shot had been fired. The bullet had hit the second applicant, Mr Sam Mahlangu, in the leg.

Mr Solly Mahlangu said the tribesmen were south-

ern Ndebele and did not want to live in Lebowa or fall under the Lebowa tribal authorities.

"We want our own homeland," he said. "We are not satisfied to pay taxes to Lebowa. We refuse to pay."

Mr Solly Mahlangu said he was frightened to go back home.

It had been made clear to the applicants that they should have left Lebowa for good by Friday.

His wife, Mrs Mabel Mahlangu, said she saw two respondents and three policemen together on one occasion.

In the presence of the police, the respondents told her that if she and her husband did not leave they would be killed.

Mr Sam Motshweni, one of the other applicants, said that the two respondents — leading a gang of men — attacked him and broke down his home on July 13. The assailants were carrying assegais and guns and he, Mr Motshweni, was wounded in the hip when a shot was fired.

The order granted by Mr Justice McEwan provided relief for Mr Mahlangu, Mr Motshweni, Mrs Lina Motshweni, Mr Simon Mabona, Mr Petrus Motshweni and Mr Frans Motshweni.

No order was made on applications by Mr Bert Buda, Mr Makokota Stephens, Mr Amos Mahlangu and Mr Daniel Sibanyoni.

The order was to prevent the respondents from unlawfully assaulting the applicants or members of their family, of evicting or intimidating them, or procuring others to do so.

The return date was set at September 9.

It's a Sellout, Says Sacked Ramusi

Staff Reporter

ONLY HOURS after he had been fired as Lebowa Minister of Interior, American-educated Mr Collins Ramusi said: "Now I go into serious politics. My people have been sold out."

Mr Ramusi yesterday told of the three-hour Lebowa Cabinet meeting which ended at noon on Thursday when Chief Mi-

nister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, handed him a letter of dismissal.

According to Mr Ramusi, the letter read: "I remove you from the Cabinet as from 12 pm. Surrender your car immediately and vacate your house by July 31."

Until about three months ago, Mr Ramusi was No 2 in the Lebowa Cabinet. Dr Phatudi was not avail-

able for comment yesterday.

The rift between the two men surfaced when Dr Phatudi went overseas in the company of Dr Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, to investment seminars in both London and Amsterdam.

Mr Ramusi publicly ex-

pressed disquiet over the tour — mainly because of sharp differences between the Lebowa Government and the Bantu Investment Corporation over a development project in Lebowa.

Mr Ramusi had spearheaded the attack on the corporation in his capacity as Lebowa Minister of Economic Affairs, accusing the corporation of "stealing" the Lebowa land near the

Steelport River for one of its projects.

He was backed by Dr Phatudi at the time.

The Lebowa People's Party secretary-general, Mr C. L. Mothiba, said yesterday: "In view of the fact that the leaders, Dr Phatudi, and the chairman, Mr Ramusi, are at loggerheads, I will take it upon myself to call an emergency congress of the party."

Disquiet follows Ramusi axing

Rad Daily Mail
29/7/75

By STEVE KGAME

SESHEGO. — Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, is under 24-hour police guard since he expelled from the Cabinet his flamboyant Minister of the Interior and Economic Affairs, Mr Collins Ramusi.

An armed uniformed African policeman is posted in his office. Two days before Mr Ramusi was axed

it is understood that three uniformed policemen patrolled the premises of the Lebowa Government offices and at night the Chief Minister's house was under guard.

People point out to me three men in plain clothes who, they said, they recognised as members of the Special Branch. These men have been seen since last week going up and down the street where the Minister lives.

Speaking through his

private secretary, the Chief Minister said he would not be able to see me for the next two days because he was busy.

Three clerks said the Chief Minister owed the Lebowa nation an explanation of what was going on in the government. As citizens they said: "We are entitled to know the affairs of our government."

Supporters of the Lebowa Peoples Party said their party was not consulted when the Chief Minister axed Mr Ramusi.

Already Party rallies have been arranged to give an explanation to supporters.

The Secretary General, Mr C. Mothiba, said Dr Phatudi, leader of the party, has warned him not to reply to any letters written by members of the party.

Mr Mothiba said the

Chief Minister told him he was afraid there would be turmoil within the party if a meeting was called to discuss Mr Ramusi's removal.

Mr Ramusi said that as chairman of the party he would go ahead and arrange rallies to which the Chief Minister would be invited.

"As chairman and deputy leader of the party, I feel obliged that an explanation must be given to our supporters," he said.

Mr Leslie Kgatla, chief clerk in the Department of the Interior, said he was not aware of unrest among the civil servants. But he said: "I cannot rule out the possibility."

Lebowa cabinet split

Rand Daily Mail
20/7/75

By STEVE KGAME

SESHEGO — Dissension is growing inside the Lebowa Cabinet as the ripples of the dismissal of Mr Colin Ramusi, former Johannesburg attorney, throughout Lebowa.

The Lebowa Cabinet is sharply divided over the Ramusi issue to the extent that most feel he must be reinstated as Minister of the Interior in Lebowa.

Mr Ramusi was axed from the cabinet a week ago after several weeks of tension and anxiety.

Out of a cabinet of six members, including Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, and Mr Ramusi, three of the ministers are strongly opposed to the axing of Mr Ramusi.

They are Chief T. J. Mothapo, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief B. Malatji, Minister of Works, and Chief M. Marisane, Minister of Education.

The only cabinet minister in favour of Mr Ramusi's dismissal is Chief Z. T. Seleka, Minister of Justice, who always depu-

ties when he is away.

The three ministers say Dr Phatudi failed to give them reasons why Mr Ramusi should be sacked. According to them, the only reason is that some Lebowa chiefs and members of the legislative assembly wanted Mr Ramusi dismissed from his post.

And since Dr Phatudi has said he did not want to be a dictator, the three insist he must do what the people want him to do.

"Seeing that we could not convince him not to sack Mr Ramusi, we asked him to convene the party's (Lebowa People's Party) supreme council, but he refused," said one minister.

In the meantime, the chief minister has not yet

issued a Press statement about the axing of Mr Ramusi and, through his private secretary, he said he was too busy for Press interviews.

The cabinet vacancy has not yet been filled and the chief minister is acting as Minister of the Interior and of Economic Affairs.

From informed sources it is understood that party officials all over the country have written to the Lebowa People's Party to ask for an immediate congress, where the Ramusi issue would be discussed.

Meanwhile, a motion calling for the removal of Dr Phatudi from his position as Chief Minister has been passed by the Alexandra Johannesburg branch of the Lebowa Peoples' Party.

At a weekend meeting, there was a general feeling

that Dr Phatudi should explain Mr Ramusi's sacking, or be removed from office.

A motion of no confidence was passed in Dr Phatudi.

Mr Naphtali Malatje, vice chairman of the Alexandra branch of the LPP, said yesterday. "Dr Phatudi owes the citizens of Lebowa an explanation why he removed Mr Ramusi without consulting the ruling party."

It was reported yesterday that Dr Phatudi's house is under police guard and is closed to the public.

A general meeting of all branches of the LPP is to be held at the Presbyterian Church, Phomolong, on Saturday, August 2, to discuss Mr Ramusi's sacking.

Out in the bush...a capital grows

III STAR 31/7/75

Families are settling in, washing hangs in gay festoons, children are going to school and a general store doing brisk business carries the insignia of a ubiquitous cool drink. All this, where three years ago there was nothing but bush.

The first 250 houses in the new capital city of Lebowaagomo have been finished and work is in progress on another 150 as the city planned for half a million inhabitants begins to grow by the hills at the northeast corner of the Springbok Flats.

On a kopje above the town the site of the new Lebowa Parliament buildings is pegged out: they should be ready in a year. Before visiting Lebowaagomo I went to see Dr C N Phahudi, the Lebowa Chief Minister, in his present office at Seshago, near Pietersburg.

Now that his capital city is being built, what, I asked him, was his timetable for independence?

Priority

"Our first priority is consolidation," he answered. "At present the Lebowa homeland is split into 14 pieces. Pretoria has proposed we swap these pieces here" — indicating a large wall map — "for these here. Thus would still leave us in five pieces. That is unacceptable. You cannot govern a country which is in five pieces."

With a sweep of his arm Dr Phahudi indi-

This is a capital without a country. The Chief Minister of Lebowa refuses to consider independence until the fragmented homeland has been consolidated. "You cannot govern a country which is in pieces," he says.

build Lilongwe. His enthusiasm for his present assignment is infectious

Houses

We drove past rows of attractive houses, the outside walls painted soft shades of blue, green, burnt orange, pink and yellow. There are five different types at present, with from three to five bedrooms. They are a far cry from the drab rows of identical rabbit hutchies in the urban townships.

They are well finished with ceilings and internal doors. All have water and sewage, with showers, low level suites and stainless steel sinks.

They are wired for electricity, but to connect power to the infant city, Eskom want R10 000 a month. "You have to sell an awful lot of power to pay that," said Mr Lubbe. "We will need about 8 000 houses before we can do it."

Buyers

Most important, the houses are for sale with transfer at up to R5 000, though they can be rented. There is no shortage of buyers — nine arrived while I was there — and many pay cash.

The staff of the psychiatric hospital were first to move in, "but we have all walks of

life here," said Mr Lubbe.

"What I would like to see is white people in some of these houses," said Mr Mophahlele, the headmaster, said the school had opened only two weeks ago. Some of his 80 pupils posed for their picture with him. Large bright classrooms were still without desks "but that will all follow, we are making a beginning."

Money to build the school — R30 000 — was given by the town council of Bedfordview and it is to be named "Little Bedford School." A second school is already built but is being used by the magistrate for the time being. Eventually there will be several high schools and a university.

Industrial development is planned in step with housing. The area is rich in minerals, including tin, silver, chrome and asbestos. Two leading mining houses are al-

ready doing exploratory drilling, and 2 000 hectares have been set aside for secondary industries, which will get help from the Bantu Investment Corporation.

Water has been a problem but when the multimillion-rand dam on the Olifants River is ready that will be solved.

When all is complete — by 1995 — the city will boast 70 000 dwellings.

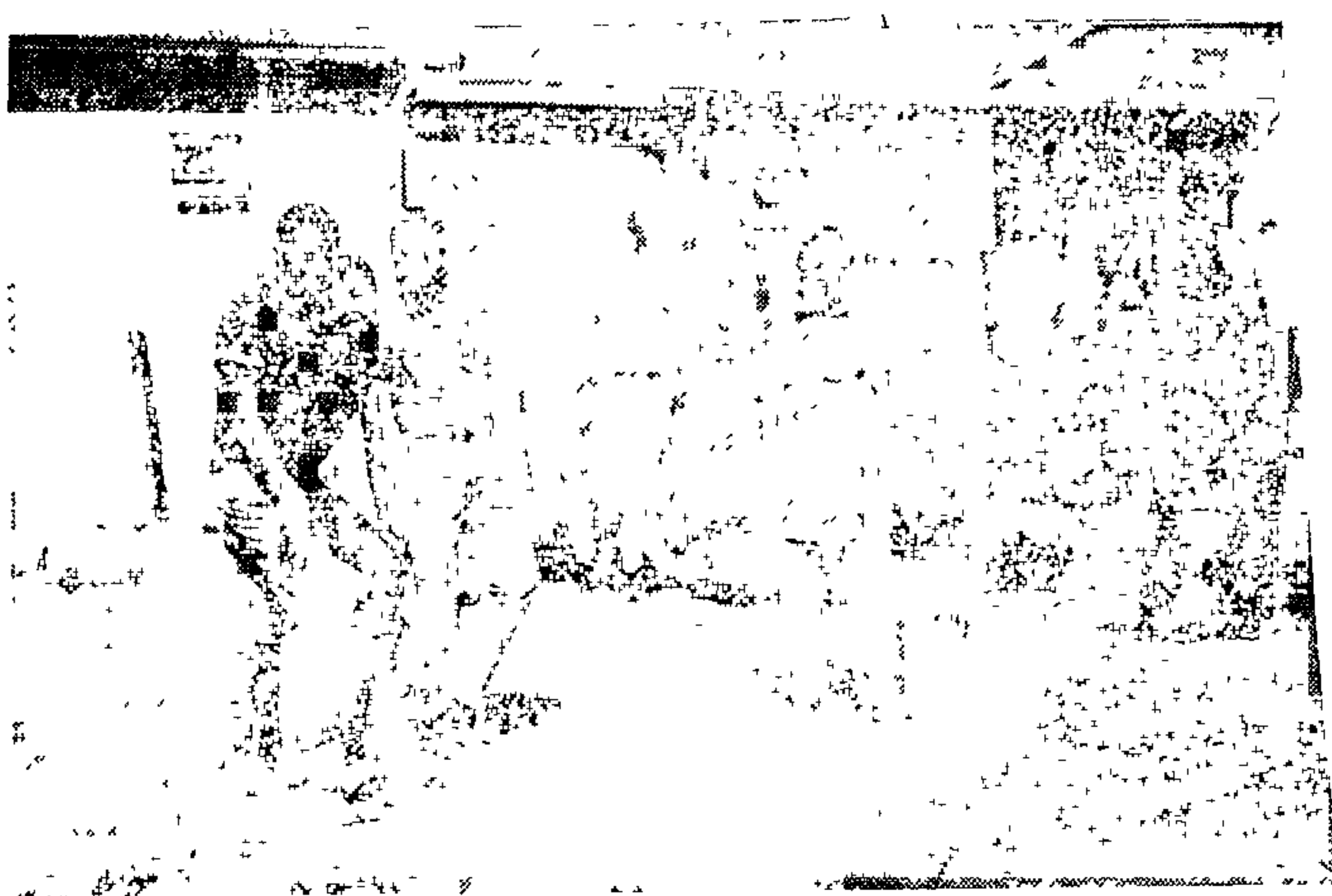
Work

The school started in a huddle of tents and the first thing the boys built was their own college. Many "graduates" of the school are now apprenticed as bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers and are hard at work helping to build the new city.

The school is administered by the Lebowa Department of the Interior.

Mr Edmund Mphahlele is the manager of the Mandebela Bus Company. He invited us into his house, which he bought two months ago.

He has installed wall-to-wall carpets throughout (some buy-



It's great fun making yourself at home in a new city.

Birth of a city — the view of Lebowaagomo from near the water purification plant. The school given by Bedfordview is in the centre of the picture. The collection of long buildings on the far side of the town is a psychiatric hospital.

cated an area embracing all the present parishes of Lebowa and the White areas around and between them. "That is our proposal," he said. "Pretoria has said No, so now we are in a state of silent confrontation. We cannot give way. When we are one, then we will consider independence."

He said he had had letters — he did not say how many — from Whites asking how they could become citizens of Lebowa and what it would entail. "We are a non-racial democracy. We will accept people as they come. If they are ready to help develop Lebowa as their own, we will grant them full citizenship regardless of race. Worth, not birth is our yardstick."

He was hopeful of a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems, because neither White nor Black wants bloodshed and violence. He added that in his view an eventual federal state was "inescapable."

Managers

Mr Jan Lubbe is Project Manager on behalf of the East Rand Bantu Administration Board who are helping the city for the Lebowa Government. He came to Lebowaagomo when work first started after helping to

No Cabinet split in Lebowa, ^{Rand Daily Mail} says Phatudi ^{1/8/75}

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE CHIEF Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, last night broke his self-imposed silence to deny there was a split in his Cabinet.

Ever since his decision to dismiss his former righthand man, Mr Collins Ramusi, from the Cabinet, Dr Phatudi has shunned newspapermen and declined to make any statement on the dismissal — despite reports of mounting controversy within the homeland over the sacking.

But last night he told the Rand Daily Mail: "There is no split in the Cabinet. The Cabinet Ministers are most upset by reports of a split. If anything, there is greater solidarity."

According to "Mail" sources, three Ministers — Chief T. J. Mothapo (Agriculture and Forestry), Chief B. Malatji (Works) and Chief M. Marishane (Education) — are unhappy about the sacking and believe the issue

should be referred to a special congress of the ruling Lebowa People's Party.

Dr Phatudi described the reports as "mischievous" and insisted he had the full backing of the Cabinet on his decision.

He declined to comment further, but hinted he would give his side of the controversial sacking at a later and more opportune time.

It was put to Dr Phatudi that it was important for him to give his side now while the controversy was at its height — that to wait might do his own cause harm.

Dr Phatudi said: "I must be the judge of that. I can live with the consequences."

Last week's sacking of Mr Ramusi, former Lebowa Minister of Interior and Economic Affairs, followed his public criticism of Dr Phatudi for "cooperating closely" with the managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) at investment seminars in Britain and the Netherlands last month.

During Dr Phatudi's absence overseas, Mr Ramusi expressed disquiet that the chief Minister should be working with Dr Johannes Adendorff of BIC in view of the unresolved quarrel between the Lebowa Government and BIC over a development project in Lebowa.

● Dr Phatudi last night declined to comment on reports that he was under police guard, both at his office and home.

(111)

Ramusi was ^{RDM} 8/8/75 'disloyal'

Staff Reporter

SESHEGO. — Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, told a Press conference yesterday he sacked his former Minister of Interior, Mr Collins Ramusi, because Mr Ramusi was defiant and disloyal.

"Any Chief Minister would have acted the same way as I did, because no one in the Cabinet must openly defy his chief."

"Mr Ramusi asked for his freedom by the way he criticised me in public, and I gave him his freedom."

Dr Phatudi denied he had sold out his people to the Bantu Investment Corporation by accompanying Dr Adendorff, the corporation's head, to a symposium abroad where investment in the homelands was discussed.

A study of speeches he made while abroad would reveal that he spoke on behalf of the Lebowa citizens.

Tribe's threat to secede

Staff Reporter

PIETERSBURG — The Batlokwa tribe, consisting of 30,000 people under three chiefs, has threatened to secede from the Lebowa homeland.

The tribe is to call a general meeting on August 15 to discuss the sacking of Mr. Collins Ramusi as Minister of Interior and Economic Affairs.

The meeting will also discuss the removal of the tribe from Zoekmekaar 70 km north of here, to Bochem 40 km to the west.

A spokesman for the tribe said "We are greatly distressed that such a well-known member of our tribe should have been so unceremoniously removed from such a high position without any consultation."

SPECULATE

What makes the situation worse is, we speculated at the time that Mr. Ramusi should have been Chief Minister, but out of respect for Dr. Cedric Phatudi, the present Chief Minister of Lebowa, he accepted to serve in a subordinate role.

"Now, the very man, we so highly honoured has removed him from his office. If Dr. Phatudi does not re-instate him, we shall seriously consider receding from Lebowa and joining either Gazankulu or Venda land, where the services of this great son of Africa will be better appreciated."

On Thursday Dr. Phatudi appointed Mr. Sadness Mamasane as the new Minister of Interior and Economic Affairs.

III

Pass Laws: Lebowa to study plan

Cape Times Correspondent

3/9/75

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has agreed that his Cabinet will study the need for a Lebowa rehabilitation centre for pass offenders.

This was announced in a joint statement in Johannesburg last night by Dr Phatudi and Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, following a meeting between Dr Phatudi and his Cabinet, Mr Janson, and the Commissioner General of Lebowa, Mr G P C Bezuidenhout.

The rehabilitation scheme, published in the Government Gazette of June 6, is designed to re-orientate Black pass offenders by making them aware of the necessity for South Africa's laws.

In terms of the regulations, any Black charged with or convicted of an offence under the Pass Laws may be detained in a rehabilitation centre for three years, subject of the terms of the order committing him.

At the time Mr Janson said the centres were intended for idlers and loafers, and said they were being established with the knowledge of the homeland governments.

Dr Phatudi however, together with other homeland leaders, denied knowledge of the scheme, and said Lebowa was opposed to the Pass Laws and any action that flowed from them.

The scheme was also condemned by Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Reform Party MP, Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Dudley Horner, of the South African Labour and Research Unit.

Work has started on a rehabilitation centre at Lebowa kgomo, capital of Lebowa.

SA Digest 5/7/75
HOMELANDS STAKE IS R230M

The share capital of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) had reached the R100-million mark, and its total share capital would top R125-million by the end of the current financial year, the managing director of BIC, Dr J Adendorff, said in Pretoria.

The figure of R100-million was reached amidst increasing interest in the economic development of the Black homelands, said Dr Adendorff. In addition to its own capital, which was supplied by the South African Bantu Trust, the corporation had been able to draw substantial amounts of outside capital, and the total investment in the homelands stood at R230-million in March this year.

FACTORIES FOR HOMELANDS

The Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) will build another eleven standard factory buildings at a cost of R2,5-million at industrial growth points in Black Homelands. This forms part of a R8-million project for an eventual total of 35 such buildings.

Dr J Adendorff, managing director of BIC, said that these standard factory units were proving so popular that the Corporation was unable to meet the demand at present.

The factory buildings are designed to provide adequate office space at the plant, as well as ablution facilities for 100 to 200 workers. The floor space varies between 1 000 m², 1 500 m² and 2 000 m². Fifteen of these factories were already completed and all were occupied.

Dr Adendorff said that a contract of R2,5-million provided for the construction of two factory units at Isithebe, in KwaZulu, three at Letaba, in Gazankulu, four at Seshego in Lebowa, and two at Witsieshoek, in Qwaqwa. The building operations are due to start shortly.

R150 000 paid to Africans forced out of Doornkop

Dispatch 18/9/75
Daily Mail

6-267
12-111
3-121

By PATRICK LAURENCE
NEARLY R150 000 has been paid out to African landowners who were forcibly removed from the "Black spot" of Doornkop last year, the Department of Bantu Administration said yesterday.

Removal of Bapedi landowners from Doornkop, near Middelburg, to "resettlement centres" in the Lebowa homeland was the first phase of the operation.

The second phase, removal of mainly Ndebele squatters to the trust farm of Valschfontein near Groblersdal, was already under way, a department spokesman said.

Payment of R149 650 to Bapedi landowners at the

resettlement centres of Bothashoek, Praktiseer and Illogotlou completed phase one. Altogether, about 598 Bapedi landowners were resettled.

The money was not paid as compensation for the land which the owners held at Doornkop, but as compensation for improvements to their houses there, as well as for shops and churches which the community erected.

In the department's view, the landowners received "compensatory land" at the resettlement centres for the land which they had to vacate at Doornkop.

But Mr Simon Kgoro, general secretary of the Doornkop landowners' executive committee, yesterday

expressed dissatisfaction with the situation.

Still unreconciled to the loss of his Doornkop land, Mr Kgoro said "Mr Vorster went to Victoria Falls to meet Dr Kaunda to talk peace. What kind of peace is it to remove people who have title deeds to freehold land?"

He said not all landowners had received compensation. He was among them.

According to the department spokesman, about 600 squatter families have been moved to Valschfontein so far. "They are being moved into an existing community which has running water, a school and a clinic," he said.

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"We in Lebowa can't be bluffed by the deceptive idea of independence for the homeland. We shall

"I have warned the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, Mr. M. C. Botha, and the leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers

There was thunderous applause when the Chief Minister said, "You people in the urban areas are here to stay Your homeland is right here where you are."

PHATUDI WARNS OF GOVT BLUFF

STILFONTEIN — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, has said that Lebowa would not ask for independence and has warned chiefs not to be enticed into accepting the idea of independence.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Regional Urban Representative Board for Lebowa at the weekend, Dr. Phatudi said he did not see how so many homelands could be independent when they occupied only 13 percent of the land and yet the population ratio was five to one to those who occupied 87 percent of the land.

"We in Lebowa can't be bluffed by the deceptive idea of independence for the homeland. We shall not agree to it and I want to warn the chiefs not to be enticed to agree to it."

"The Government speaks in glorious terms of independence and separate development and yet the more we get involved in the system the more we get frustrated when we see that it is unworkable," Dr. Phatudi said.

What was needed was more interdependence because separate development was making "slaves" of the Black man.

South Africa should be prepared for a common society where representatives of all inhabitants would attend a round-table conference to plan a better future for all.

"I have warned the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and Mr. M. C. Botha that our hearts are filled with frustrations." — (Sapa)

Phatudi appoints 2 White aides

RDM 24/9/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

LEBOWA'S Chief Minister Dr. Cedric Phatudi, has appointed two Pietersburg Whites as his personal aides.

They are American-educated Mr. Abraham Walker and Mr. A. La Grange. Mr. Walker is a research officer and Mr. La Grange an economic adviser. Both are directly responsible to Dr. Phatudi.

"They were appointed on merit and not colour", Dr. Phatudi said yesterday. "I will accept full responsibility for their appointments."

The appointment of the two men emerged during an interview in which Dr. Phatudi re-emphasised his commitment to non-racialism, to merit and not colour. Both advisers were present.

Although Lebowa was determined to Africanise its civil service, Africanisation did not automatically mean the promotion of Blacks because of their colour, Dr. Phatudi said.

"Africanisation can mean employment of White Africans, provided they are truly Africans", he said.

Pressed on what he meant by White Africans, Dr. Phatudi said "In my view a White is an African if he rejects discrimination based on colour and recognises the worth of all men in Africa".

REPORT

Dr. Phatudi was anxious to correct an impression created by a newspaper report that Africanisation in Lebowa meant the advance of Africans simply because of their skin colour.

"Africanisation means the employment of Black people in sufficient numbers because they are competent to take the posts, but it can mean the employment of White Africans," he said.

"Lebowa stands for merit; we are against discrimination on the basis of colour."

Referring specifically to teachers in Lebowa, Dr. Phatudi said "White and Black teachers should work together as colleagues on the basis of merit. The worth of a man and not his colour should decide questions of promotion."

White teachers will serve under Blacks — Phatudi

Staff Reporter

STILFONTEIN. — White teachers in Lebowa are to serve under Black principals, said the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cédric Phatudi.

Speaking to an enthusiastic crowd of more than 1 000 at Stilfontein at the weekend, Dr Phatudi said his government was prepared to speed up Africanisation, particularly of teaching posts in Lebowa.

He said this was one department where Africanisation could be accelerated because it was easy to find suitable personnel to man higher posts.

RDM 23/9/78
"I have instructed the head of the department that White principals should be replaced by Africans and that White teachers in our schools should be prepared to serve under them."

The Chief Minister said there were three trade schools in Lebowa and the fourth would be in operation by 1978.

To speed up literacy among the people all doors leading to different types of education should be opened.

At the same meeting Chief M. Marishane, Lebowa's Minister of Educa-

tion, appealed to parents to send their children to school and to follow the teaching profession because there was a great shortage of teachers in Lebowa.

Chief Marishane said schools in Lebowa taught in English and he hoped that even schools in urban areas which do not fall under the jurisdiction of homeland government should also use English so they could fit into a united pattern of English as a medium of instruction.

The question of the medium of instruction in African schools throughout the Republic is topical, and has caused anxiety among parents, particularly in the urban areas.

Several school boards and committees in the urban areas have petitioned the Department of Bantu Education to allow parents to choose the medium of instruction for their children.

The majority of homeland governments have repealed the Bantu Education Act which emphasises mother tongue as the medium of instruction.

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Barlow in education project

STAR 28/9/75 (11)
Mr C S Barlow, chairman of Barlow Rand Ltd today announced the formation of the C S Barlow Foundation and gave details of its first project — a trade school in Lebowa.

Speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg attended by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr Barlow said that the foundation would augment the supply of skilled manpower in South Africa by fostering the education and training of all race groups.

Initially, it would concentrate on technical education of Africans, Coloureds and Asians.

The foundation would spend nearly R700 000 on developing the first phase of the school by Jan 1977. — Sapa.

POLICE PROBE PENSION RACKET

By MARTIN CREAMER
Investigations Editor

POLICE this week began a full-scale inquiry into the old-age pensions racket exposed by the Sunday Express last week.

And the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, expressed disquiet and said he would launch his own investigation into the matter.

At the same time a leader of the Ndebele or Molellane tribe — among whom the racketeering is taking place — called for an inspection of the tribal account to find out what had become of large amounts of money meant to be used for the general well-being of the tribal community.

Last week's report in the Express revealed how old Black people were having to pay for pensions and how some of them were receiving less than the minimum laid down by the Government.

The racketeering is taking place at a settlement called Makeepsvlei, near Marble Hall, in the Northern Transvaal. The settlement falls under the jurisdiction of the Lebowa homeland.

Marble Hall Station Commander, Warrant Officer Johan Roos, said he opened a file on the matter after the Express report.

Tribesman Mr Sam Kekane, whose father was one of the signatories of the title deed over the tribal land, said the pensions

racket had been going on in the area for a long time.

"We are generally dissatisfied with the way things are being allowed to get out of hand at Makeepsvlei and want a thorough investigation into not only the pensions racket but also the tribal account," he said.

"The account is kept at the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's office at Moutse, but members of the tribe, including myself, have been refused permission to inspect the tribe's books in recent months.

"It is our right as members of the tribe to be able to inspect these books, but this right is being denied us."

Reports were circulating among tribesmen that R300 had been drawn from the account this year to pay for children's school books, he added.

"But when I made inquiries, I couldn't find any children who had been given books and parents knew nothing about it."

"Receipts were issued to people who paid to live on

the tribal land I tried to collect some of the receipts to see if the money had been entered into the tribal account.

"But at a meeting called by tribal leaders all the receipts were taken from the people and have not been returned."

The Commissioner, Mr P S. Kloppers, confirmed that he had refused tribesmen permission to look at the tribe's books.

"We keep the books here in trust and do not allow anyone to just come and look at them. Three members of the tribe have signing powers to draw money out of the account — the secretary of the tribe, the tribal foreman and a tribal counsellor."

"These people are appointed by the tribe and given signing powers. Only after a budget presented by them has been approved, are they allowed to draw money."

Asked if the books were audited, Mr Kloppers said the Auditor General looked at the books from time to time.

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F. M. 24/10/75 (111)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



Phatudi "I cannot return to barbarism"

Homelands lament

Government has quashed speculation that its decision to defer purchases of White land for incorporation in the Homelands signals a rethink of its policy of Black-White territorial separation. Yet there is an impasse over the issue, since (the Transkei aside) Homelands leaders have indicated they do not want independence under present circumstances. Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, tells why

Government wants independent Black Homelands. Do you?

We have an integrated economy. If you dismantle it there will be a disaster. The Homelands do not want to be Bantustans; my view is that they should provide homes for Black and White.

With what degree of independence?

That must be hammered out by the Blacks and Whites who live there. Here, for example, it would be the decision of the people of the State of Lebowa.

Will the Transkei make a go of independence?

Only 13% of the land in SA has been allotted to Blacks, including the Transkei. That means 13% for 17m-18m people, 87% for 4m. I find it difficult to appreciate why the Transkei should now forego further bargaining for land.

What of the urban Blacks?

The Blacks in the cities belong there. If they want to move to the Homelands it must be of their own volition. Similarly, people in the Homelands should be permitted to go back to the cities if they so wish. This will be a free SA. We do not separate as we develop; we come together, we do not fall apart. The segregation policy has not worked, and now we seek to find each other; we meet not

as White master and Black servant, but on the basis of corporate development.

Are most Whites aware of the urgency of the need to abandon separation?

Most of the enlightened group are very aware. If the lower strata, the bulk of the voters, were aware it would be a blessing. But I'm not so sure of them.

What of government's planned rehabilitation centres?

My predecessors in Lebowa agreed to this. A rehabilitation centre sounds like a fine thing. But when the things were actually launched, we found ourselves with the prospect of concentration camps. Recently the central government took up the matter with myself and the Lebowa Cabinet. The conclusion reached was that the centres were premature; they are not necessary at this stage.

Is there consensus among Homeland leaders on what government ought to be doing to redress the wrongs done against Black people?

We have indicated in the past to the PM what we think of migratory labour, influx control and the wage gap. We have indicated that so-called urban Blacks are entitled to treatment as human beings.

What social damage has migratory labour inflicted on Lebowa?

Very frequently a man who goes to the cities does not, or is unable to, provide maintenance for his family. Then it is left to us to pick up the pieces. Think of this on a widespread scale.

Look, we are crying aloud on the issue of the pass laws. We don't want them; they assail our dignity. Progress will really only be made if Parliament amends the laws that discriminate against us. There are so many of them. I don't want

to play a secondary role in a country which is mine which might call on me to lay down my life if there is a war.

Are the Nationalists doing enough to convert their own people to change?

No. They are hesitant. But I am certain that if Pretoria went all-out to convert the voters, the opposition parties would join hands with them.

Are we in for social unrest?

I wouldn't rule it out. Our people want change and the example of Mozambique is a powerful one. Unless Pretoria truly speaks up for change I am not going to be able to hold my people back.

If there were a Black government in this country would the rights of the White people be protected?

I have no doubt about it. The way I was taught and the way I think mean I cannot return to barbarism. There is no other direction for me except as a Christian and a democrat, which is what the White people believe in. If there is violent change in SA, the forces which will perhaps overwhelm the ruling dispensation will find me unsuitable. But if I am found suitable, so will my White neighbour. I preach love and peace.

Your people accept this as the path to change?

If these irritations, based on race alone are removed, yes. But if nothing is done the people will say to me, 'We don't believe in it any more, your way is not working'. Let us try the alternative. The alternative to love and peace will be to hate. The onus is on Pretoria. Human values must be restored.

Why have there been upheavals involving students at Turfloop?

You must understand that the students were up against something they didn't like — what any White person wouldn't like, if he was balanced. If the irritations were removed, there would be no unrest. Yet some of the students have been charged with terrorism.

This is what we truly deplore. In our hearts we know the students are not terrorists. When they are here they want to be treated as human beings, when they leave they want the same wage as anyone else with the same qualifications. The State President has said we are all Africans, White and Black. A common community with common interests does not discriminate on colour.

How do the Homelands fit into this concept of a common community?

The Homelands are in opposition to the government. We express the realistic view that there can be no separate development, but corporate development. We know we can't go it alone, and Pretoria itself can't go it alone. At some stage Pretoria will realise this for itself.

(111)

Freedom is suicide, says Phatudi R.D.M. 10/11/75

By STEVE KGAME

THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said asking for independence for the homelands was committing national suicide.

Addressing a gathering of more than 1 000 at Thokoza township, Alberton, yesterday, the Chief Minister warned against inde-

pendence for the homelands and said that would be "committing national suicide"

He said the independence question should be looked at with suspicion because to him it was one way of agreeing to be squeezed into the 13 per cent of the land to accommodate the majority of the

population. This land was already overcrowded.

Dr Phatudi said to think of separate development was "nonsense." Instead he said there should be more co-operative development and the equal sharing of the land.

"To Africanise everything is as wrong as to Europeanise everything. What we really need is to

look for leadership above petty politics. We should become more character conscious than colour conscious," the Chief Minister said.

"What we would like the Government to do is to scrap job reservation, influx control and improve the salary of the Black people before they talk of independence."

Lebowa wins battle over pay

Staff Reporter
PIETERSBURG. — The Lebowa Legislative Assembly has won a battle of words after tussling with Pretoria for about eight months over the question of payments and privileges for Lebowa's Members of Parliament.

The bone of contention was that the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, regarded as unreasonable demands by Lebowa for higher salaries than those paid to Members of Parliament in other homelands.

During the last session the Lebowa Legislative Assembly passed an Act which demanded more pay and the State President, declined to sign the Bill.

Lebowa continued with the demands and Mr Botha warned them not to ask for increments until after December 31, 1977.

According to the Act the Chief Minister is to be paid R12 600, including allowances, Cabinet Ministers R10 200, the Speaker R4 500, the Deputy Speaker, leader of the opposition, government and opposition Chief Whips R4 200, plus R10 sessional allowances.

Mr Botha's quarrel with the Lebowa Government was over the R3 600 to be paid to ordinary Members of Parliament.

In other homelands ordinary MPs are paid R3 000 but the Minister has agreed that Lebowa's MPs be paid R600 extra.

The Legislative Assembly also considered the 1975-6 additional appropriate Bill which augments the additional expenditure for the year ending March 1976 by R3 530 000.

The total appropriation for the year 1975-6 is now R40 260 000.

R.D.M. 23/12/75

Phatudi to boycott Lebowa congress

By STEVE KGAME

THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has emphatically stated that he will not attend the annual supreme congress of his ruling Lebowa People's Party.

Dr Phatudi said he would not attend the congress which, according to the programme, he as the leader will officially open. The three-day congress starts on Boxing Day. Dr Phatudi said it was arranged without his knowledge.

At a meeting held at Seshego Hotel last month to prepare for the congress, Dr Phatudi was not present.

Dr Phatudi said yesterday he had not yet received an invitation to attend the congress. He said he did not expect it and if he received it he would ignore it.

"I will not attend a congress of the party of which I'm the leader, which I know nothing about. I don't expect any invitation. In fact, if I receive an invitation I would ignore it because I am the one who should issue invitations to members," he said.

Dr Phatudi said some members of his executive had been deliberately working behind his back and avoiding him to the extent that his letters from the secretariat are "purposely misdirected".

He said arrangements for a "proper" congress of the LPP were under consideration and that the date would be announced in due course.

He had no intention of cancelling the forthcoming congress and when asked what disciplinary measures he would take against the rebel executive, he replied: "This is a matter which the parliamentary caucus of the ruling party will investigate and then decide what action to take."

Dr Phatudi said some people were under the wrong impression that he had authorised the coming congress.

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Phatudi ousted as party leader

By STEVE KGAME

DR Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, has been ousted as leader of his ruling Lebowa People's Party by the supreme annual congress, which he did not attend. Mr Collins Ramusi succeeds him.

The three-day congress, which ended yesterday was held at the royal kraal of Chief T. J. Motshapo, Minister of Works in Lebowa, and was attended by more than 300 delegates.

Mr Ramusi, the flamboyant politician, lawyer and a sociologist, was sacked from the Cabinet eight months ago by Dr Phatudi. Mr Ramusi was chairman and deputy leader of the LPP and his position is taken by Chief Motshapo.

Dr Phatudi said earlier that he would not attend the congress because he did not authorise it. He planned to arrange for his own congress instead.

Another senior member of the executive axed from his position is the former treasurer, Mr Godfrey Sekhukhune, MP for Sekhukhune, Mr S. S. Motshapo is the new honorary treasurer.

Although Dr Phatudi has been ousted as leader of the LPP he will remain Chief Minister. According to the Lebowa Constitution, Lebowa's Legislative Assembly is the only body which may remove him, after petitioning the State



MR COLLINS RAMUSI
... new LPP leader

President.

Dr Phatudi will have to form a new party, and at this stage it is not yet clear whether he or Mr Ramusi will command a majority in the Legislative Assembly.

Dr Phatudi has been working in close collaboration with Chief M. M. Matlala, the man he defeated for the position of Chief Minister by three votes in 1973. Chief Matlala disbanded his Lebowa National Party after failing to unseat Dr Phatudi.

And, before Dr Phatudi announced the sacking of Mr Ramusi from the Cabinet, Chief Matlala pledged his support for Dr Phatudi. But it is an open secret that the Matlala group is planning to get Chief Matlala back to the premiership.

111

Phatudi ousted by Ramusi

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, has been ousted as leader of his ruling Lebowa People's Party by the Supreme Annual Congress which was held yesterday.

The congress, which was scheduled for three days, starting from December 26 to 28, was held at the Royal kraal of Chief T. J. Mothapo, Minister of Works in Lebowa, and was attended by more than 300 delegates.

Dr. Phatudi has been replaced with Mr. Collins Ramusi, the flamboyant politician, lawyer and a sociologist, whom Dr. Phatudi sacked from the Cabinet eight months ago.

Mr. Ramusi was chairman and deputy leader of the LPP and his position as deputy leader and chairman is taken by Chief T. J. Mothapo, a Cabinet Minister in Lebowa.

Dr. Phatudi did not attend the congress. Earlier, he had said he would not attend because he had not authorised the congress. He added that he was going to arrange his own congress, for which he said preparations were afoot.

Another senior member of the party's executive who was axed from his position is the former treasurer, Mr. Godfrey Sekhukhune, MP for Sekhukhuneland. He was one of those who engineered Mr. Ramusi's expulsion from the Cabinet. Mr. S. S. Mothapo is the new honorary treasurer.

Mr. L. C. Othuba and Mr. A. Selamomela retained their positions as secretary-general and assistant secretary. Mr. L. Mothaba is the organising secretary and also public relations officer.

Although Dr. Phatudi has been ousted as leader of the LPP he will still remain as Chief Minister. According to the Lebowa constitution only the Lebowa Legislative Assembly may remove him after petitioning the State President.

Dr. Phatudi will have to form a new party and at this stage it is not yet clear who will command the majority in the Legislative Assembly.

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Support for 11/1/76 RDM Dr Phatudi

THE Reverend Thomas Molepo, vice-chairman of the Witwatersrand Regional Council of the Lebowa People's Party, yesterday came out in support of Dr Cedric Phatudi in his dispute with Mr Collins Ramusi.

Dr Phatudi was ousted as party leader at a congress called by Mr Ramusi over Christmas at which Mr Ramusi was elected as leader.

Dr Phatudi has rejected the decision as illegal and unconstitutional.

RDM 26/1/76

111

Ramusi calls for national talks

R.D.M.

26/1/76

By STEVE KGAME

MR COLLINS Ramusi, the deposed Lebowa Minister of the Interior, has called for a national convention of all political parties in South Africa.

Addressing a meeting of the Witwatersrand Regional Council of the Lebowa People's Party at the weekend, Mr Ramusi warned South Africa of a possible attack by the MPLA because of South Africa's involvement in Angola.

The Government should withdraw from Angola and leave the Angolans to solve their own problems, he said.

Mr Ramusi was cheered when he called for a national convention at which all parties in South Africa will be represented.

"This convention should be a stepping stone for an umbrella convention that should include the Organisation for African Unity, where the secretary general of the United Nations will be invited," said Mr Ramusi.

He said he had sent out feelers and he was confident that Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party and Chief Gatsha Buthe-

lezi of KwaZulu, would agree to his proposal.

Mr Ramusi said for the last 300 years the Blacks in South Africa had suffered "untold miseries and hardships."

Referring to the pass laws, he said several people were jailed and some left the country because of opposing them.

"The people serving life imprisonment on Robben Island and those in exile—people like Robert Sobukwe and the late Chief Albert Luthuli—all rejected the pass laws," he said.

In a surprise attack Mr Ramusi said the American CIA was active in Lebowa and said a White man in the homeland, whose name he declined to mention, "until an opportune moment," was a CIA agent.

Mr Ramusi said the man had been involved in the quarrel between him and Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi and that several people had warned him about him.

"After my personal investigations I have no doubt in my mind that this White man is an agent of the CIA and his activities need to be investigated," he said.

The Great Government Muddle

If you take the tarred road from Tzaneen to Duwelskloof, among the green, wet hills of the Northern Transvaal, you may catch a glimpse of the growing township of Gakapané — and beyond that the eroded slopes of Modjadji Location

This is the territory of the Ped-speaking Lobedu tribe, who first settled here in 1690 and named the lush valleys and hillslopes "Modjadji" after their rain queen.

disaster

Instead of making the location self-sufficient and helping it to enter the market economy, the plan seems likely to increase dependence on migratory labour and could even

The precious topsoil of the land is being carried away in a wind-blown

Dr P S Hattingh, senior researcher for the Africa Institute of South Africa, recently did a case study of Modjadji. It is published in the Journal of the Department of Planning and the Environment. N

Destroyed

All over Southern Africa, Black farmlands are rapidly being destroyed by human overcrowding, overgrazing by cattle, goats, donkeys and pigs, and by primitive planting and reaping of rain crops

The problems of peasant farming are in fact worldwide, with agricultural figures, as well as a grand scale, tumbling in figures.

It is lucky for the inhabitants of Mogadishu that the Agricultural Division of the BAD is so inefficient or hampered by lack

The full story stretches further back — to 1954/5 when the Tomlinson Com-

● To divide up the

And rational planning, land into grazing areas, apparently is just what arable farmland, and residential plots the Department of Bantu

STAR 31/1/76

Black farming
plan 'a recipe
for disaster'

Primitive farming by Black peasants is one of the greatest obstacles to full economic development in South Africa. GRAEME ADDISON looks at a hopelessly muddled Government plan for a typical farming area.

● To prevent the building of any more houses or huts outside residential areas

harvesters, and other machines. The 1970 census showed that 27 949 people lived at

could only accommodate about 3 300 people in 1973. In other words the new

● To allow no increase in the number of animals beyond the carrying capacity of available grazing.

From 1961 to 1971 more than \$400-million was poured into the Hattingsham area, says Dr. White. They will be projected agricultural re-

In places the population forms cannot proceed on the land as well above 500. The annual growth rate for 1960-70 was calculated at 2.7 percent, but is likely to rise somewhat before the reforms themselves

Modjadidi Location is an area of about 18 000 ha, located in the northeastern Transvaal as part of the Botlopedi municipality. The rehabilitation plan made no provision for the population of the area. The year 2000, when the population total is projected to be 72 100, will see a population of about 10 000 in the area. The 1966 plan provides for Modjadidi to be divided into seven "wards," each being subdivided

Unsuitable

The Tomlinson Commission said that agricultural "settlement areas" should be based on "economic units" of land yielding gross incomes of \$120 per

Dr Hattingh comments that labour-intensive terrace farming could successfully make use of that surplus of 468 families (2 640 people) to whom Modirani plots were allocated. The planners of Modirani realised that if the location was divided into

land. This idea never occurred to the planners with their concepts of White farms with tractors, 14 200

Meanwhile Ga-Kagapane 'economic units,' only 13 percent of the people there in 1966 could be accommodated

So they scrapped the idea of giving people plots that would earn a good living, and came up with "one-fifth economic units."

This implied a gross income of R24 instead of R120 per annum

Stagnation

Dr Hattingh remarks "It would appear that the stagnation which has already beset agriculture will remain. The

location is destined to become even more dependent on migrant earnings in White areas."

The one-fifth economic units would also mean a reduction in cattle holdings, and this would run into opposition from the Black peasants

When the plan was drawn up, more than 60 percent of the Blacks in Modjadji were living scattered over the hills and valleys outside the proposed seven rural villages.

to move them would have required expenditure of R40 000 at that time. The figure has now risen beyond R80 000, and many will have to be moved out of the location altogether.

“Resettlement

If the position weren't so serious the whole thing might seem like another huge practical joke.

dreamed up by the makers of separate development. But poverty and starvation are realities to the people of Mozambique.

Even if production can be raised three-fold by the rehabilitation plan, only 21 percent of the population's grain needs can be met.

"to introduce a farming system which requires more skill and knowledge of the peasants than the existing one, to get them to accept it and carry it out, while the advocated

system does not come near to meeting their needs, is probably an impossibility".

Planners will have to think "small" in order to influence the majority of peasants who are not affected by large-scale capital-intensive projects

Dr Hattingh seems optimistic that Black homeland governments may achieve what White

Subsistence

Dr Hattingh believes that homeland Blacks will for the foreseeable future remain occupied in subsistence and even below subsistence farming.

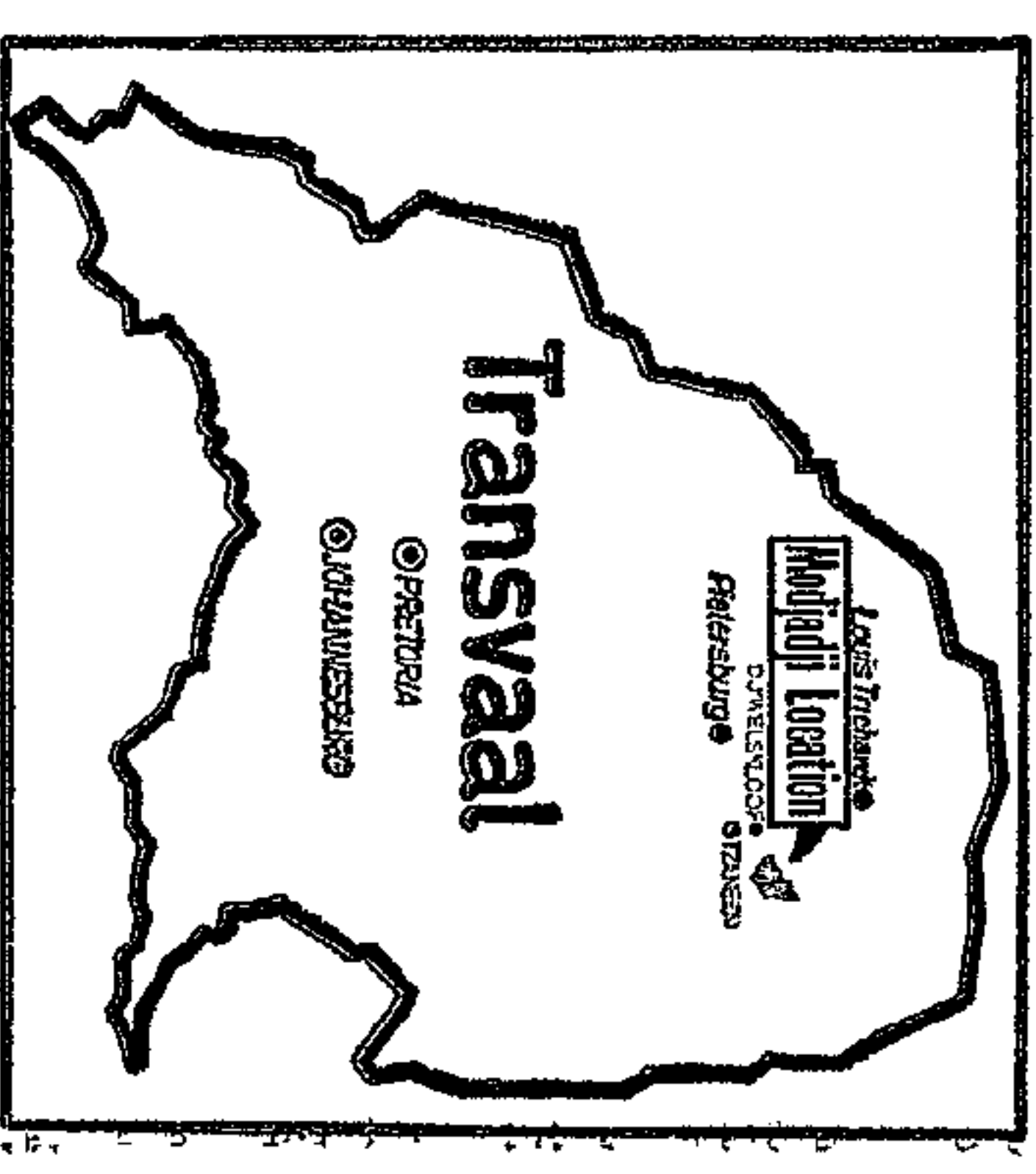
Populism trends and established habits of agriculture make any other alternative seem like a pipe dream. Hopes for mass industrialisation and urbanisation will simply not be realised.

they are intensely afraid of change, and their fears may only be allayed by convincing them that they stand to gain, even in a small way, from new ideas.

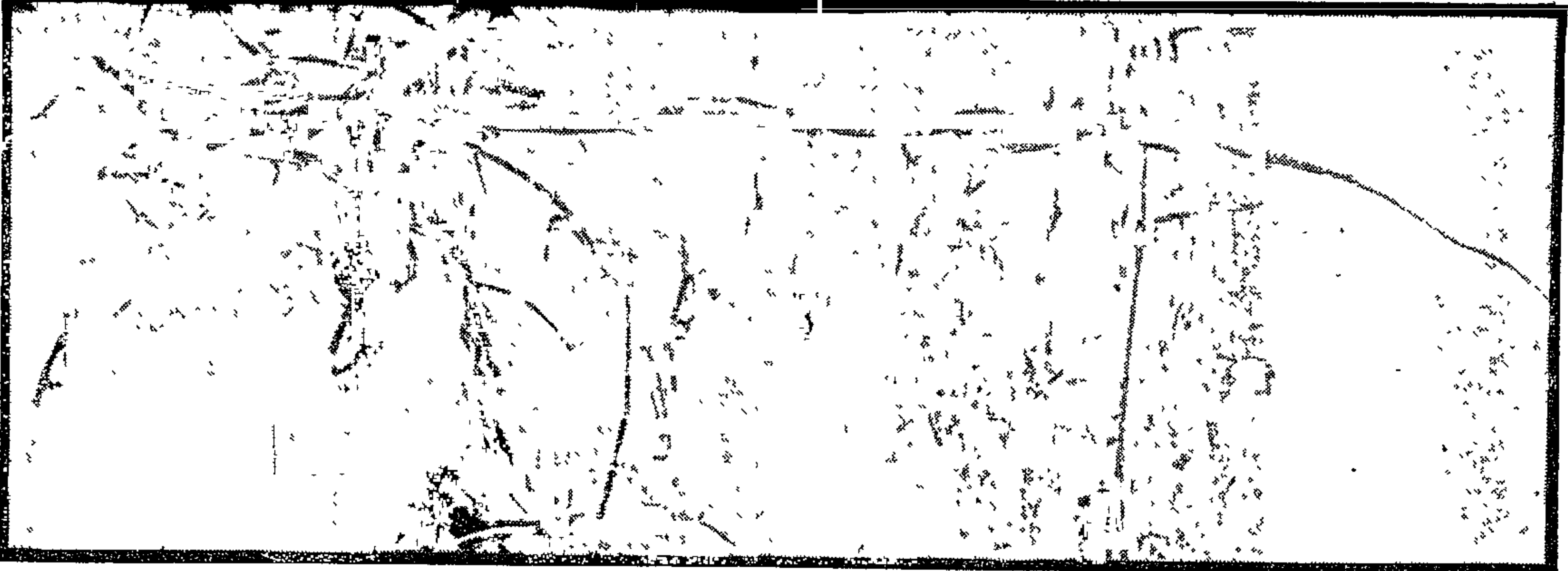
Grand schemes evolved in Pretoria often revolve

"The craving up of an agricultural rehabilitation plan such as that of the Modjadji Location, where more than 30 000 people are concerned, cannot be taken lightly, especially if no provision can be made in a short time to provide the necessary resettlement and may demand the use of force. Moreover, if our heavy-handed bureaucrats run true to form, they will probably alienate more peasants than they help.

And the example of the Modiadji plan reveals that Government experts can make serious mistakes



Dust has inherited what was once a lush maize field. This is the fate in store for huge areas of South Africa unless peasant farming is drastically improved.



Homelands - Lebowa - General

Phatudi STAR demands 22/3/76 shared power

Dr C N Phatudi, Lebowa's Chief Minister, has rejected independence for his homeland and called for Black and White majority rule in South Africa.

Dr Phatudi said this at a meeting of 2 000 of his supporters at Eyethu Cinema, Soweto, yesterday.

Whites had a wrong impression — and often reacted wildly — to the term "majority rule," for they feared Black domination, he said.

"Majority rule," as he understood it, meant the sharing of political power and the country's wealth by both Black and White.

"To Whites majority rule means the elimination of minority groups. This is wrong thinking. I believe majority means Black and White," he emphasised.

Whites' fear of a Black takeover was sparked by the riches — which had left Blacks poorer — they had accumulated over the past 300 years. Black and White had a common destiny and this could not be changed.

Blacks no longer wanted to be dictated to by Whites who claimed to know their needs. Instead Blacks wanted to take part and be consulted in "everything that affects us."

EQUAL STAKE

Rejecting independence for Lebowa, Dr Phatudi pointed out that Blacks had fought for South Africa in both World Wars and therefore deserved an equal stake in the country.

"South Africa is our homeland. Who wants to be independent from a country to which he has contributed so much?" he asked, amid wild applause from the audience.

Before considering what independence entailed, he said, the land issue had to be settled. About 87 percent of the country's land remained under four-million Whites, while 18-million Blacks shared 13 percent.

Phatudi in hands of the chiefs

5 TAR 8/4/76

HARRY MASHAPELA

Future development of Lebowa could suffer as a result of the stand taken in the homeland's legislative assembly session by a small group led by the former Minister of Interior, Mr Collins Ramusi

Mr Ramusi's unsuccessful bid for power has, wittingly or unwittingly, thrust Dr Cedric Phatudi, the homeland's Chief Minister, into a position of being a virtual prisoner of his own supporters — the traditional chiefs

In fact, the move has so united the traditional leaders and made them aware of their potential power in the House, the

Chief Minister may find it hard to do anything likely to displease them

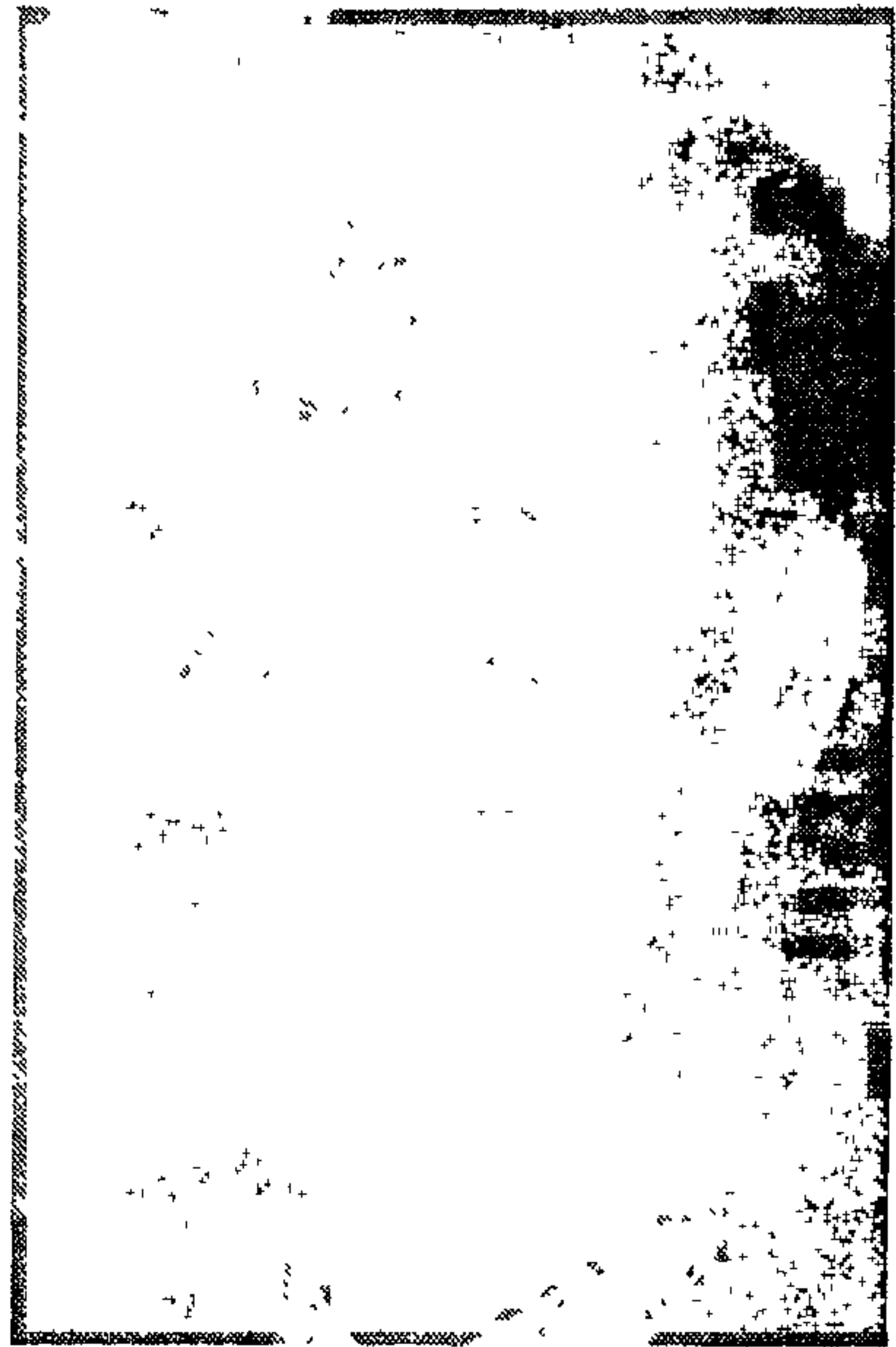
There is a chance for instance, that Dr Phatudi who through the solid backing of the chiefs, quashed moves to overthrow his Government may now drop the controversial Upper House Bill

Aimed at moving the traditional leaders out of the legislative assembly into a special House, the Upper House Bill was introduced last year

However, it had to be suspended "until the next session" because some chiefs claimed it would destroy chieftainship

Although the move to suspend the Bill was called for to enable suspicious chiefs to study it properly, there are doubts it will be raised again

Last year Dr Phatudi himself said the Bill,



Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi . . . a virtual prisoner.

drawn by a commission headed by Mr Ramusi, was in the best interests of Lebowa

His sentiments were shared by many people both in the homeland and in the urban areas

There is also the belief in some quarters that Dr Phatudi might be the first and last commoner to head a Lebowa Government after the rumpus in the legislative assembly last week

111
HANSAID NO. 12

4

877 Employment of teachers from overseas
in Lebowa

*5 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Bantu Education

Whether the Chief Minister of Lebowa
made representations to his Department
in regard to the employment of teachers
from overseas in Lebowa schools, if so,
what was (a) the nature of the representa-
tions and (b) the reply thereto.

APRIL 1976

878

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

No.

*6. Mr R M DE VILLIERS—Reply
standing over.

- (4) how many of the economically active citizens are working (a) in and (b) outside the Homeland,
- (5) (a) what were the total earnings of the workers (i) in and (ii) outside the Homeland in the latest year for which statistics are available and (b) in respect of what year are these statistics given

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Please refer to the explanation given in reply to Question No 458

(a) 2.2 million hectares

(b) 14

- (2) (a) In the light of the explanation given and referred to above, the information cannot be readily furnished at this stage

(b) 6

- (3) (a) and (b) Due to the fact that Certificates of Citizenship have not yet been issued in terms of the Act to all the Sotho speaking people, the numbers requested can unfortunately not be furnished

- (4) (a) and (b) As this question is also connected with citizens and the concept of economic activity, which is being interpreted in different ways, the particulars cannot be furnished

- (5) (a) (i) and (ii) In view of the fact that Certificates of Citizenship have not yet been issued to all Sotho speaking people, authentic information cannot be furnished

(b) Falls away.

Lebowa Homeland

885

461 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) (a) What is the total area of the Lebowa Homeland and (b) of how many separate areas does it consist,

- (2) (a) what will be the final area of the Homeland and (b) of how many areas will it consist,

- (3) (a) what is the total number of Lebowa citizens and (b) how many of them are permanently resident in the Homeland,

New trade school for Lebowa

Lebowa is to get a second trade school financed by private enterprise. Palabora Mining Company yesterday announced that it was giving R750 000 to establish a new trade school at Namakgale, near Phalaborwa.

This school, which is expected to be ready in January 1978, follows the donation to the homeland of a trade school which is at present being built near Groblersdal by Barlow Rand.

The Palabora Mining Company said the concept of a trade school for Lebowa was first mooted at a meeting in London between Dr Cedric Phatudi, the homeland's Chief Minister, and the late Sir Val Duncan, then chairman and chief executive of the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation.

STUDENT HOSTEL

The new school will serve the Black township of Phalaborwa from which the company gets most of its labour.

The initial school complex will comprise four workshops, an administration block, lecture rooms and a library. There will also be a hostel for about 200 students and a dining hall which could be used by the residents of Namakgale as a community hall.

This is the seventh major educational institution to be built in the homelands by private enterprise.

① 111
② 66

141

Phatudi: we share exiled leaders' aims

11/10/76

NEW YORK — South Africa's homeland leaders were a threat to the white minority and had the same objectives as black leaders who were struggling against the system from abroad, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Lebowa Chief Minister, said in a

nationally broadcast television discussion here yesterday

Dr Phatudi asserted that except for the Transkei, the homelands would not accept independence on the Pretoria Government's terms.

He rejected charges that he and the other homeland leaders were South African Government stooges. Dr Phatudi appeared together with the OAU Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr D. Quattara and Mr D. Sibeko, the Foreign Affairs Director of the Pan Africanist Congress

Homeland leaders functioned for all black South Africans and would not perpetuate any ethnic divisions, he said.

"We support majority rule," Dr Phatudi said

Black leaders operated in two groups — those who had left South Africa to fight from abroad, and those, like himself, who had elected to stay and fight from within.

"Our objectives are the same," he said "We want to attack the enemy"

He and other homeland leaders were saying the same things as ANC leader Nelson Mandela and PAC leader Robert Sobukwe, but they were not being pursued for this by the South African authorities.

"We are saying and doing the things which our leaders are saying and we are not arrested," he said

The Government could not stop the homeland leaders now because the Government had created the machinery the leaders were using

Dr Phatudi, here to attract US investment in Lebowa said American firms should operate inside his homeland and not in the border areas. They should not operate a cheap labour policy with blacks as the South African Government did.

(111)

Lebowa to ask ^{DD} ^{9/11/76} for independence

PIETERSBURG — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Phatudi, will ask for independence from the South African Government after a land dispute in his homeland had been settled.

Dr Phatudi, who had previously opposed independence, made this announcement at the opening of the Make Trade School at Lenyenye in the Northern Transvaal.

The Chief Minister said, there was an impression among the people that he and his government did not want independence for Lebowa. The fact was

that the people of Lebowa wanted independence.

After the land dispute with Gazankulu was settled he would ask for independence. There was presently a commission of inquiry into the dispute, which would be settled peacefully.

Dr Phatudi's turn-about on the independence issue is in direct conflict with a statement he and seven other homeland leaders issued after a summit meeting in Johannesburg on August 21.

The homeland leaders said they had no intention of opting for "so-called in-

dependence as we do not want to abdicate our birthright as South Africans, as well as forfeiting our share of the economy and wealth which we have jointly built."

Dr Phatudi will be the third homeland leader to opt for independence, Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei was the first and Chief Lucas Mangope has indicated that Bophuthatswana will become independent in 1978.

Dr Phatudi was not available for comment yesterday — DDC

2 RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, January 10, 1977.

Witch-hunt

THE killing of at least 16 suspected sorcerers in Lebowa in the past two months has been deplored by Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi, who blames the tragic killings on illiteracy and says only universal compulsory education will drive out the superstition of ages.

Some Lebowa village tribesmen are now living in fear of their lives since the latest killings.

According to Sergeant Phillip du Bruyn, of Malipsdrift Police Station near Pietersburg, 15 adults have been burnt alive and another chopped to death since November. All had been suspected of witchcraft by villagers.

He said the latest victims were three women and two men who were locked up last week in two huts which were set on fire.

Trouble began at a village near Malipsdrift when three people were killed in a road accident while returning from a soccer match.

Villagers asked their headman, Mr Mankurwana Magoma, to see a witch-

'Only schooling can purge superstitions'

doctor and find out the cause of the accident.

When Mr Magoma did not return the villagers began to suspect that he had bewitched the accident vehicle and decided to punish him and his wife, Mrs Lesufi Magoma.

A group fetched Mrs Magoma from her home, took her to a sports field and stoned her till she was unconscious.

Then wood was piled on her body and set alight.

Others fetched her husband from Etok Copper Mine, where he worked, and marched him to the spot where his wife's body was burning.

Mr Magoma was also

stoned and his unconscious body placed next to his wife's. Both died.

The Mr Magoma's children have now fled from their home.

Yesterday Dr Phatudi said most Black adults in Lebowa had no schooling and fell easily under the influence of witchdoctors and sangomas.

Compulsory education would help Blacks to shed their beliefs in witchcraft, he said.

A Lebowa woman witchdoctor, Mrs Pamokwen Mashabela, said there was no way to determine if a person was bewitching another. She said killing was wrong.



Preliminary Draft : No portion of this paper may be quoted without permission of Saldru, School of Economics, University of Cape Town.

Audio/visual

Is it
show
such
video

Five more 6 'sorcerers' killed

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room

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see?
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the

Is there enough
proper positioning of one or
more projection screens?

- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system
already installed? Will there be
any distracting noises and can
these be silenced during your
presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies
for any projected visuals or
recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at
your disposal? Will there be an
experienced projectionist
available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or
other aids (e.g. films, videotapes,
sound tapes, slides, etc.) already
available?
- (c) What facilities are there for
obtaining or making others you
may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been
allowed for:

12/1/77 HW
PIETERSBURG — Witchcraft has claimed five more lives in the
Lebowa homeland bringing the number of suspected "sorcerers"
burnt to death in the last six weeks to 11 men and women.

The latest victims —
three men and two
women — were burnt to
death in a hut in Selwane
Township near the home-
land's new capital, Lebo-
wakgomo at the weekend.
They had been accused
of causing the death by
lightning of a newly wed
woman and a young child
on Baldrift farm.

Mrs Rosina Nako (24)
and her sister-in-law, Mag-
gie Nako (19) were killed
on New Year's eve when
the wall of a hut in which
they were sleeping col-
lapsed on them after it was
struck by lightning.

Mrs Nako was married
on the Day of the
Covenant last month, ac-
cording to tribal custom,
and had not met her
husband who was to have
paid her a visit at the end
of this month from Ger-
miston where he is em-
ployed as a labourer.

A Lebowakgomo police
spokesman said at the
time a group of villagers
consulted a sangoma
(witchdoctor) after the in-
cident. The sangoma poin-
ted out several "sor-
cerers" he claimed had
been responsible for cau-
sing the lightning.

However, quick action
by the police at the time
prevented any incidents
and five men were de-
tained for questioning.

SET ALIGHT

A few days later, an-
other group of villagers
consulted a sangoma near
Giyani in the Gazankulu
homeland about the same
tragedy. Three men and
two women living in Sel-
wane Township were

The capital of the Lebowa homeland is being built rapidly near Pietersburg, in the Northern Transvaal. TOM DUFF reports on a town which has suddenly appeared in an area which until recently was open veld.

22/11/73
JPR

A new

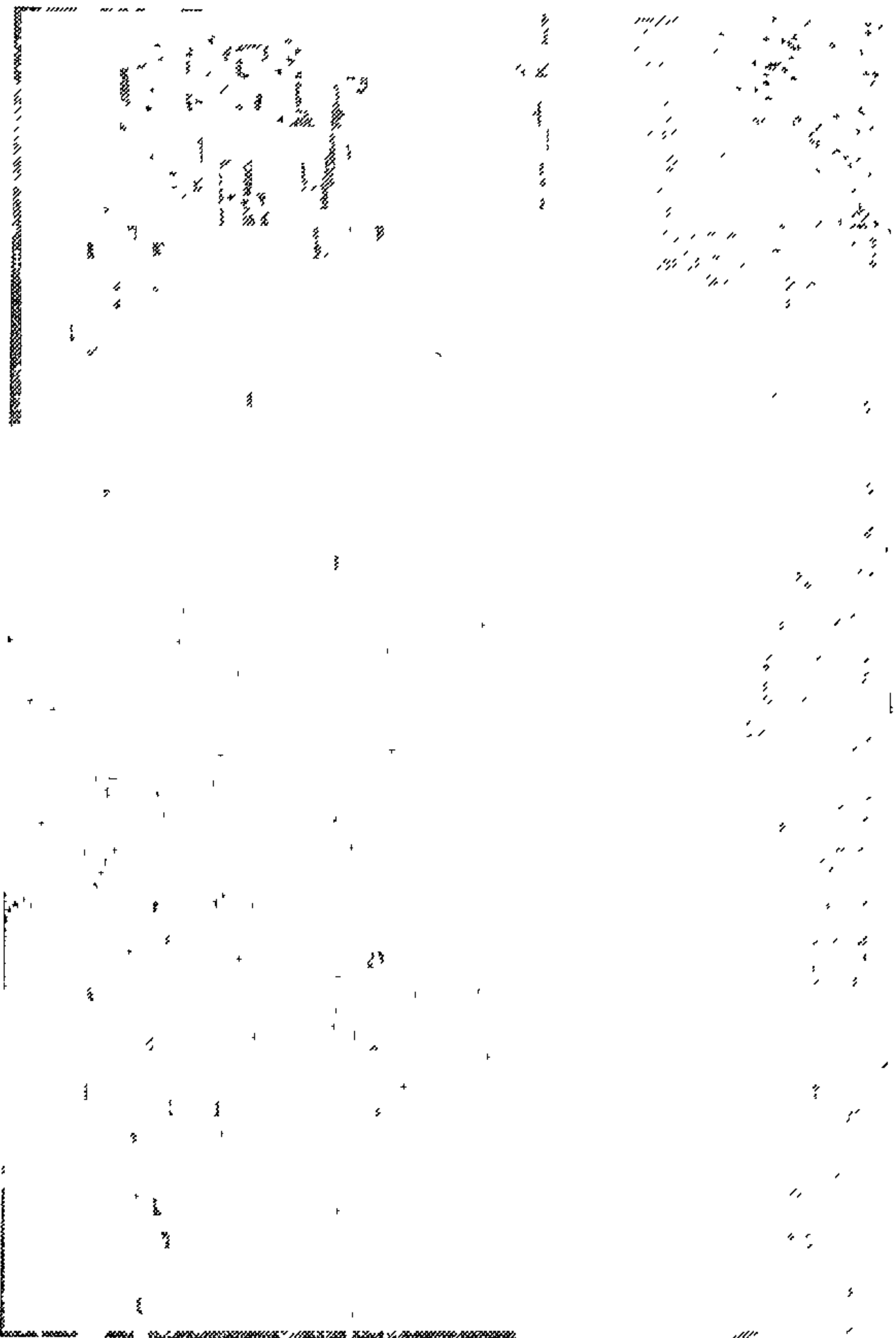
capital

rises

out of

the

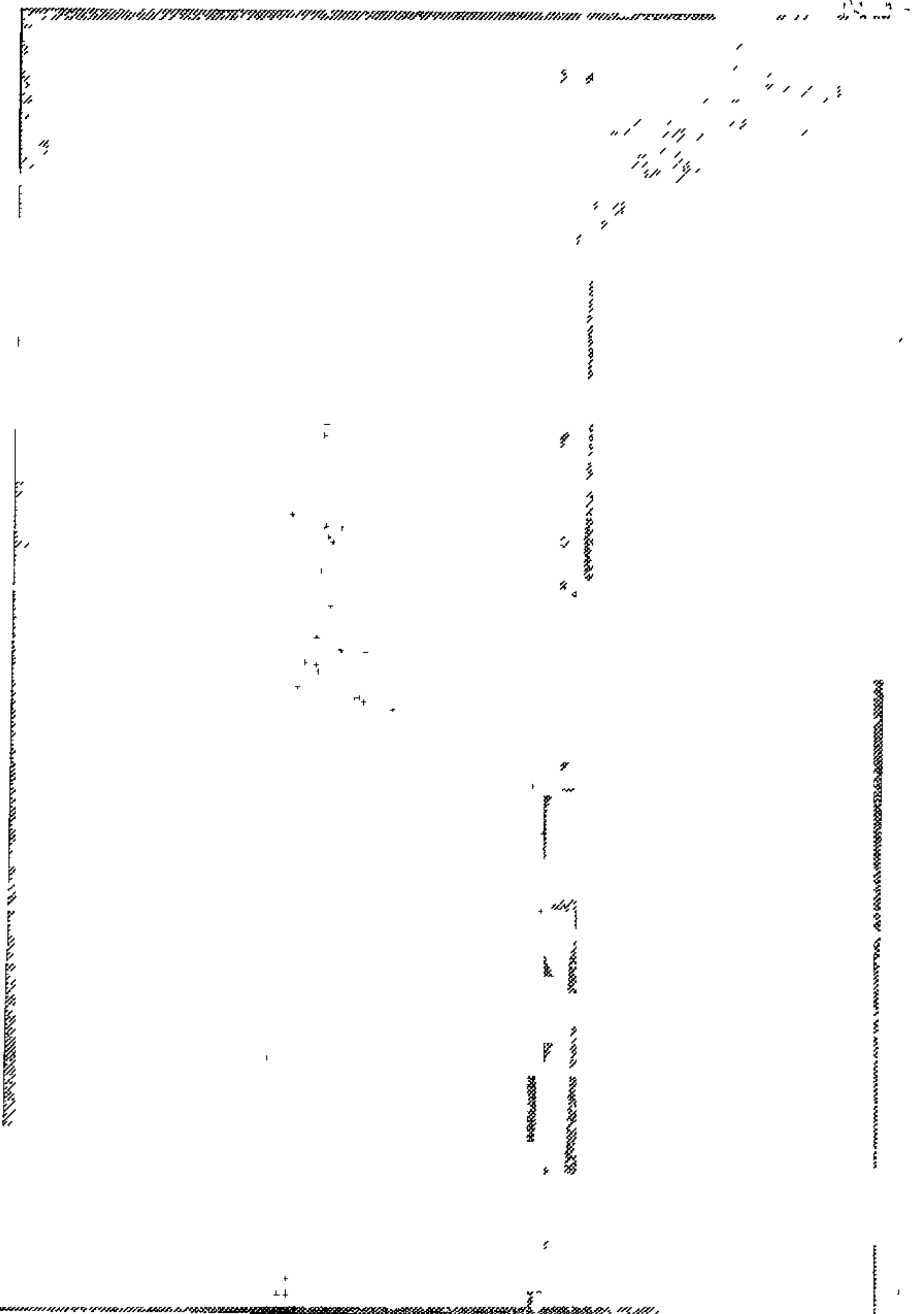
veld



Where two years ago there was just open bush, now there are hundreds of houses. The town of Lebowakgomo begins to take shape.

Lebowa gets that independence look

A cow grazes peacefully in veld bordering on the fast growing town of Lebowakgomo, which is destined to be the capital of the Lebowa homeland.



A puzzled telephone operator didn't know it existed. Neither did several Pietersburg petrol pump attendants.

Yet about 50 km south east of Pietersburg, Lebowakgomo, the planned capital city of Lebowa home-

land is beginning to take shape. Millions of rands are being pumped into this project and Lebowakgomo must rate as one of the fastest growing towns in Africa. Most of the more than 600 houses which now cover what was open bushveld, have been built in the past year.

They are good houses as well — much better than the average matchbox-like dwelling in South Africa's urban black townships. Roads are being tarred and development plans for the coming year are being drawn up as Lebowakgomo is readied to become the capital of a homeland which may

become an independent state within the next few years. Ministerial houses are to be built during the coming year. Some Lebowakgomo Government departments are already based at Lebowakgomo.

It lies in some of the most attractive country in the Transvaal. To the north is the spectacular Chunies Poort and all around are hills and mountains which rear upwards from flat plains.

"We didn't want to build just another location," says Mr S J van der Merwe, chairman of the East Rand Bantustan Administration Board, which is supervising the building of the town. He says there is growing demand among urban black people for homes in the town.

In fact, this demand has increased markedly since the riots of last year. It would appear that many urban people want the more peaceful atmosphere of the homeland and believe it is a better place to bring up their children, he says.

Blacks are able to buy their own homes. R3 300 for a two-bedroomed house, and R5 300 for a three-bedroomed house. Unlike the situation in some urban townships

all houses are wired for electricity.

So far, so good. But if it is to develop into a viable city, industries must be attracted.

There appear to be few in its immediate area and some people in the town interviewed recently said they had to travel far to get to work.

Tribe wants to get out

By STEVE KNAUTH

THE 6000 strong Aman-debele-a-Molelane tribe of Majaneng near Hammanskraal -- whose chieftainess was deposed recently by the Bophutha-Tswana Government -- has asked to join the Lebowa homeland.

According to Chieftainess Esther Kekana the tribal authority has made representations to Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa.

"We have received a

sympathetic hearing," said the chieftainess who, four months ago, was deposed as tribal leader by the Bophutha-Tswana Government.

She said the Lebowa cabinet had promised the matter would be taken up with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

Chieftainess Kekana said she did not think there would be problems if her tribe were to become Lebowa citizens be-

cause they spoke the same language and had the same customs and culture. The Tswanas were of a different ethnic group.

Dr Phatudi yesterday confirmed that Chieftainess Kekana, and her tribal authority, had approached his government and that he had been in touch with Mr Botha about the issue.

Dr Phatudi said he would be happy to accept the tribe as Lebowa citizens.

15/11/11
332

Homelands reject urban students

Rm 10/2/77

By STEVE KGAME

PIETERSBURG — Hundreds of students from Soweto, Pretoria and other urban areas have been turned away from homeland schools in BophuthaTswana and Lebowa.

Students from the schools concerned have claimed that there was ample space in classrooms and in residences.

They alleged that the students were turned away because school authorities blamed urban area students for causing trouble since June 16 last year.

Some of the schools in-

involved have not only refused admission to new students but have also expelled some who were in the middle of their courses.

The Secretary for Education in BophuthaTswana, Mr T M Setiloane confirmed that several students were sent home because "priority must be given to students living in the homelands".

Even Catholic institutions of long standing such as Mose Maria and Pax colleges in Pietersburg, have turned away Reef students.

Other schools in Lebowa which have also refused

admission to students are Setotleng, Madibole and Bochabon.

The teacher training college at Hebrone in BophuthaTswana is said to be virtually empty because students have been told to find their own accommodation in the neighbouring villages.

Some principals in BophuthaTswana, whose names may not be quoted for fear of reprisals are worried about the many brilliant students "we are losing".

Parents who managed to get their children admitted had given homeland addresses.

Front to work for united S Africa



Dr Phatudi

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Black Unity Front committed itself at the weekend to work for a united South Africa — even at the risk of the imprisonment of its leaders.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, told a Front conference at Seshego near Pietersburg. "South Africans, White and Black have one fatherland, which they share and will share and which they build and will build together."

Dr Phatudi, who hosted the conference, added: "If anybody here is arrested for being at the conference, he must tell me — because I will go into the cells myself."

The Front was formed last October after a meeting between homeland leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had failed to fulfil the hopes of key homeland leaders.

In his opening address Dr Phatudi dispelled speculation that he was on the verge of opting for independence.

The emphasis on separation and difference benefited neither White nor Black, he said.

"Each is losing greatly in all directions — politics, economics, justice, social peace and welfare. Only unity for all can bear fruit for all South Africans."

A new South Africa

He asked for and was given a mandate to tell the Prime Minister. "We do not want to retaliate for the deprivations that we have suffered but to go forward to build a peaceful new South Africa."

He rejected the separation of education into racial compartments run by different departments.

"The fundamental aim in education remains unchanged — namely that the capacities or talents of each and every individual regardless of colour, race or class must be developed to the full."

The Front chairman, Dr Siphon Nyembezi, said the purpose behind independent homelands was to squeeze Africans into mini-states.

"We recognize that Whites and Blacks will always be in this country. We want to find a way of getting together. We want free association across colour lines," he said.

Homeland - Lebowa

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LESOTHO - GENERAL

FEBRUARY 1977 -

JULY 1978

LESOTHO GENERAL. R
FEB 77 - July 78

SALDRU FARM LABOUR CONFERENCE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ADDRESSES

167
2 329

Africa Mr. R. c/o SALDRU School of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Aires Mr. A. Dunbrody **Lesotho silent** AND 6115

Antrobus Mr. G. Econom **JOHANNESBURG** ty GRAHAMSTOWN 6140

Archer Mr. S. c/o Sch **Lesotho Government has drawn a veil of secrecy around the activities of the visiting United Nations team** ONDEBOSCH 7700

Ardington Mr. A P O B **After daily promises of a complete itinerary for the team, which arrived on Thursday, an official said yesterday the programme was confidential. The five-member team will visit many of Lesotho's industrial and agricultural projects as well as the disputed border with Transkei.** JLAND

Ardington Mrs. L. P O JLAND

Baffoe Mr. F. The Nat LESOTHO

Bates Mr. R. 14 Park C OF 3600

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Bloch Mr. N. c/o SALDRU, School of Economics U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

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Bowery Mr. M. Wesbro Investment Services, P O Box 6601, ROGGEBAAL C T. 8012

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Ford Mr. Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs, Admin. Board. P O Box 14024 PORT ELIZABETH

Fiske Mr. S. 6 Pat Newson Road, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205

Frean Mr. N. c/o S.A.Cane Growers Association, P O Box 1278 DURBAN 4000

Gebhardt Ms. B. P O Box 469, WINDHOEK S.W.A.

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Sharpeville recalled in Lesotho

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has arranged a meeting between Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan and a Mosotho who is semi-paralysed after being shot at Sharpeville in 1960.

Radio Lesotho said Mr Phoofole Lechesa, was presented to the Prime Minister yesterday to show him the extent of his disability.

The radio said Mr Lechesa's semi-paralysis was "a clear sign of the bitter fruits of racism and apartheid in a country where he had gone to work as a migrant labourer."

As another example the radio mentioned the fatal shooting of a Mosotho labourer by an Orkney, Transvaal, farmer who alleged he was a terrorist.

It seemed to observers here that the exercise was aimed at impressing on the visiting UN mission the need for international aid to enable Lesotho to lessen its dependence on South Africa.

Tension at a border flashpoint

DAVID FORRET 'Mail' Africa Bureau

A WHITE woman shopper with her young child clinging to her hand, nervously hurries past the armed paramilitary policeman standing at a busy street corner.

The man in the olive-drab uniform with the automatic weapon slung casually over his shoulder is a member of Botswana's Police Mobile Unit (PMU) stationed in Francistown, the troubled settlement near the Rhodesian border which has been declared

a "war" zone Francistown, the black sheep of Botswana, which strives to be non-racial, is dry, dusty, and, in more ways than one these days, very hot.

Botswana has been drawn into the Rhodesian guerilla war against its will—and Francistown has become one of the border flashpoints. As a result the town's bad race relations are as low as the water level of the nearby Tati River.

For years the small white community has been warned to end its social and economic discrimination against Blacks. Add to this the highly emotional issues of the neighbouring guerilla war and alleged Rhodesian armed aggression against Botswana, and you have Francistown today — characterised by PMU roadblocks, police searches, random questioning, and an undercurrent of ugly racial feeling.

Notices on prominent display in hotels, shops and other public places, advise residents and visitors that all areas in Botswana within 30 km of the Rhodesian border, including Francistown, have been declared "protected areas" because of the "security situation" and that "police in the protected areas may be armed."

Many of the Whites discount government claims of Rhodesian aggression and are living in fear of the new emergency regulations. They complain of policemen being drunk on duty and are reluctant to travel through PMU roadblocks after two recent shootings, one of them fatal.

Shooting

Mr James Sopper, a South African expatriate, claims there have been cases of people who, after stopping at unmanned road barriers and hooting for attention, had driven off. Shots have been fired, presumably at the cars, but nobody has yet been hurt in this manner.

A few Whites still quaff their sundowner beers at their favourite pub and at the controversial Francistown Club after work, but they make hurried departures before it gets dark and the PMU set up their roadblocks on the outskirts of the town and surrounding areas.

Racist

Mr Simon Hirschfeld, Botswana's Commissioner of Police, says that the Whites are not the targets of a

tom's checks or passport controls on the Botswana side and it is quite possible for a Rhodesian agent to enter and leave Botswana without being detected — or even having a stamp in his passport.

Blacks in Francistown suspect a lot of Whites — many of whom are Rhodesian and South African expatriates — of being "Smith agents" and they fear further attacks from Rhodesia. They claim that a number of expatriates have their sons in the "enemy's" security forces.

There has always been bitter resentment against Whites in the town, which has been developed along classic segregated lines and in the past been labelled Botswana's "bastion of the White South."

With the anger over alleged Rhodesian "atrocities and acts of terror" against Botswana, temperatures have reached boiling point.

A smiling young boy who approached me reluctantly when I turned down his request to look after my car.

"Get out of my town and go back to Rhodesia," he hissed.

Antagonisms and suspicion between the racial groups are rife and deep-rooted and have increased markedly since the recent bomb blast in the town that destroyed the offices of Joshua Nkomo of the African National Council.

And, according to an informed source, a major part of Francistown's problem and the tense atmosphere on the border can be attributed to this facet of Botswana life — the po-

ment-run refugee centres in the country. Although there are airlifts of refugees to Lusaka, Zambia, officially there are still about 860 Rhodesian exiles in Botswana and many of them are in the Francistown area.

A diplomat told me that any small community which absorbed so many refugees was bound to become unstable and exaggerate any friction between the residents.

Whites suspect that some of the reported border incidents and the bomb blast might have been caused by the various ANC faction or in-fighting between them and the refugees are also a sore point with the Rhodesian Government.

Accused

They have accused Botswana villagers near the border of harbouring and sheltering guerrillas, although this has been denied by the Botswana Government on numerous occasions.

The government has announced plans to increase the size of the PMU and equip it with more sophisticated weaponry to fight off Rhodesian aggression.

But with Francistown once again in the limelight — white racism, Black resentment, divided loyalties and too many refugees — it is clear the government will also have to take another long and hard look at the town without a soul.

For, as vice-president Dr Quett Masire maintains, it is Botswana's reputation as a stable nonracial democracy which is at stake.

and so they resent the roadblocks. They make their absurd allegations against his men, he adds, because of their "racistist outlook."

In addition to the roadblocks, plainclothes policemen frequently roam the town to stop and question strangers. But the anomalous situation on the trans from Rhodesia — and South Africa — continues. There are no cus-

litical refugee.

Despite Rhodesia's "Operation Tanager" and increased activity along the Rhodesia-Botswana border, Rhodesian refugees continue to stream across the border to Francistown each month. ANC officials put the figure as high as 500 a month.

The Nkomo faction of the ANC has an office in the town, which also has one of the largest govern-

167
325 Det

Protest over arrests

4/2/77

Rpr

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau
MASERU. — Mr C D. Molapo, Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent strongly-worded notes of protest to the South African Government on the "harassment and detention" of Lesotho nationals by South African police at border posts, Radio Lesotho reported yesterday. The announcement said four Lesotho citizens were arrested yesterday and detained by South African police at Van Rooyen's Gate near Wepener in the Free State.

The four detained Basotho are Mr Peter Phoko, Mr David Molefi, Mrs S. Phoko and Mr. L. Lehloanya of Qachas Neck.

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Lesotho registers lawyers

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Chief Justice of Lesotho, Mr Justice T. S. Cottran, said in Maseru yesterday that since February last year 225 South African legal practitioners had been admitted to practise in Lesotho courts.

Two South African legal practitioners were admitted yesterday. They were Mr Leopold Brian Cohen, of Johannesburg, and Mr Brian Allen Genn, of Cape Town.

Mr Justice Cottran said the Lesotho bar had been trying for some time to get the South African judiciary to reciprocate and allow Basotho lawyers to conduct cases in South Africa.

There have been reports that South African lawyers were registering in Lesotho in order to practise in other Commonwealth countries, but some legal opinion says the "loophole" would not work.

167,245

Lesotho holds SA reporters

5/21/77. Jbar

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Two South African journalists attempting to cover the visit of the United Nations team to the Lesotho border were held by police yesterday while the team visited the controversial border posts at Qacha's Nek and Telle Bridge.

Lesotho authorities said the journalists, Mr David Thomas of The Daily News in Durban and Mr Bruce Stephenson of Sapa, were detained because they did not have Lesotho Press credentials.

However, Mr Thomas, at least, is known to have a South African Press card identifying him as a bona fide journalist.

The leader of the UN mission, assistant secretary

general Abdulrahim Abby Farah, visited the border post at Telle Bridge on the southern border while the journalists were being held by police at Quthing nearby.

At one point during the day a Mr Bogale, who said he was Transkei MP for Herschel, stood in the middle of the Telle Bridge saying he wanted to welcome the UN team and show them around the border area on the Transkei side.

He did not meet Mr Farah, however. Before visiting Telle Bridge Mr Farah flew from Maseru to the eastern border post at Qacha's Nek.

Meanwhile, the technical experts in Mr Farah's team drove in four-wheel-drive vehicles from Maseru to Qacha's Nek.

Lesotho holds SA 'spies'

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Government last night claimed that South African spies had been arrested in the Quithing district, near the Transkei border.

Radio Lesotho said the two men were being held by police for further questioning. "They claimed to be newspapermen but failed to produce valid Press cards," the statement said.

A Government spokesman accused South Africa of increased harassment of Lesotho citizens since the arrival last week of the United Nations team that is assessing Lesotho's needs following the alleged closure of the three Transkei border posts.

He quoted four incidents this week in which Lesotho citizens had allegedly been refused access to Transkei and South Africa.

Last week Lesotho claimed that a South African security police presence had been "repulsed" by villagers in the Quithing area.

The five-man UN mission, which was operating in the Quithing area yesterday, is led by Mr A. A. Farah of Somalia. It is investigating Lesotho's claims for R60-million to develop communications.

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FACULTY OF COMMERCE

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE

EXAMINATION RESULTS 1976

A. Graduates

The fo
degree an

UN LESOTHO MISSION BEGINS WORK TODAY

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU — A five-man United Na-
tions mission begins an intensive in-
vestigation today into the needs of
South African student refugees who
have been granted political asylum in
Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland

Directing the probe is Mr. Abdul-
rahim Farak, of Somalia, a former
UN anti-apartheid chairman, who has
also been leading the team that is
assessing Lesotho's economic needs
following South Africa's alleged
closure of the Transkei border.

Assisting him will be Mr. F. J. Ho-
mann-Herimberg, deputy director of
the assistance division of the UN High
Commission for Refugees, and Mr.
William Conton, director of Unesco's
division of Equality of Education op-
portunities

Secrecy surrounds the work of the
UN delegates.

"We are not allowed to give Press
interviews or say anything until we
get back to New York and report our
findings to the secretary-general," Mr.
Farak told me.

The presence of the UN fact-find-
ing missions in Lesotho follows an ap-
peal to the UN by the Foreign Minister,
Mr C. D. Molapo, to help reduce their
dependence on South Africa

Mr Farak said he expected to com-
plete his reports by the end of the
month.

On Friday the delegation assess-
ing Lesotho's economic needs flew to
the Qacha's Nek and Tele Bridge border
posts.

He was unaware that two South
African journalists had been detained
in the border town of Quyning, during
the visit.

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Armist, A
Asher, A
Fengthei
Brodovck
Burke, C
Davidson
Dennis,
Gautschi
Goldblatt
Gross, H
Harrison
Haupt, P
Isaacson
Jacob, L
Klein, L
Lander, C.
Loxton, A.D.
McDonald, J.A.
Morley, C.J.C.
Papilsky, D.M.
Richardson, A.G.
Rimer, B.
Ryder, A.C.M.
Sakinofsky, I.G.
Slatem, D.J.
Theunissen, M.F.
Urquhart, G.A.
Wilson, D.J.

Business Finance
Business Finance
Business Finance
Law (B.Bus.Sc./Ll.B.)
Actuarial Science
Business Finance
Actuarial Science
Personnel Management
Marketing
Personnel Management
Law (B.Bus.Sc./Ll.B.)
Business Finance

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(28)

B. Students requiring courses to complete degree:

Drummond, J.R.

Actuarial Science I (R)
Actuarial Science II (R)

Dunn, M.P.W.

Accounting B
Business Finance
Communication
Costing (Management Acctg) I
Taxation & Estate Duty II

Elkin, B.

Sake Afrikaans
Communication
Introduction to Computing (R)

229
167

South Africa.
Rondebosch, 7700,
University of Cape Town,
French Department,
Dr. Pierre PETIT,
Thérèse Desqueyroux
2761, Valfican

ADDRESS: until 1st December 1976

raliste
in the United States
project: creation of a Centre
(Cape Town, 1976)

acting in comedy by Georges I

tour of South Africa
comedy by Georges I

comedy by Georges I

Department at the University
production of the University
(since 1964)

Secretary of the University
(Bordeaux) from 1964 to 1976

editor (Section) for the
"L'Esprit", French Studies

MISCELLANEOUS:

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"L'AFSSA", No. 3,
1975

Enseignement
individualisées
1972-1973

Commentaire
TV-ETIAJ 578

in preparation: 773
WCSC-TV-ETIAJ 777

Côtes, rivières et ports
Manuel de la géographie
1977

Volume II: Dossiers
Géographie de la France

Chaque série de films (VI)
série de télévision films (VI)

(publication) de la série
approche pédagogique, Bulet

La poésie française des nouvelles
in Southern Africa, No. 5, 1

d'analyse bachelardienne de
L'eau, structure de la conscience

of the Alliance Française ()
Paris, 1975, 286 pages (textbook of)

Commentaire de la poésie
Université de Bordeaux II, 1975, 1976

Methodologie en civilisation
Université de Bordeaux (Cape Town, 1974)

Université de Bordeaux
1975 en Afrique du Sud. Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Johannesburg)

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en projet: création d'un Centre
français en coopération avec la France

jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976 (pendant
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Frère I Department
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South Africa.

97 rue Mazarin,
33000 Bordeaux,
France.

UN team starts Lesotho inquiry

'Mail' Africa Bureau
MASERU — A five-man
United Nations mission be-
gins an intensive investi-
gation today into the
needs of South African stu-
dent refugees who have
been granted political as-
ylum in Botswana, Lesotho
and Swaziland

Directing the probe is
Mr Abdulrahman Farah of
Somalia, a former UN an-
ti-apartheid chairman, who
has also been leading the
team that is assessing Le-
sotho's economic needs af-
ter South Africa's alleged
closure of the Transkei
border

Assisting him will be Mr
F J Homann-Herimberg,
deputy director of the as-
sistance division of the
UN High Commission for
Refugees, and Mr William
Conton, director of
Unesco's division of equal-
ity of education opportu-
nities

The presence of the
fact-finding mission in Le-
sotho is the result of an
appeal to the UN by Le-
sotho's Foreign Minister,
Mr C D Molapo, for help
in reducing dependence
on South Africa

DIVERS.

collaboration
(page des jeun.)

secrétariat

Australe

français de l'Université

comédie de Georges Feydeau

comédie de Tristan Bernard

1975 en Afrique du Sud. Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Johannesburg)

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South Africa.

97 rue Mazarin,
33000 Bordeaux,
France.

Lesotho fears truth — freed journalists

167, 247

UMTATA — Two South African journalists arrested by Lesotho police on Friday both said their detention showed clearly Lesotho does not want the world to know the truth about the Lesotho-Transkei border dispute.

The two, Mr David Thomas of the Daily News and Mr Bruce Stephenson of SAPA — who are both based in Umtata — were held for nearly ten hours in Quthing after they tried to trace a United Nations team visiting Lesotho in connection with the border dispute.

In a statement from Maseru the Lesotho Government claimed they had arrested two spies when referring to the arrest. The police, however, knew they were reporters, as they con-

fiscated their press cards.

Mr Thomas said during their interrogation the Lesotho police seemed concerned about where they had received the information that the UN team would visit the border post at Telle Bridge which is 20 km from Quthing.

Mr Thomas said he had had a tipoff from his head office in Johannesburg and Mr Stephenson said he heard the news on the radio.

The policeman who did most of the interrogating was a man who called himself Warrant Officer John Zuma who seemed to give orders to uniformed men much higher in rank.

WO Zuma told the reporters "We want absolutely no interference with what the UN delegation is doing in our country." He said the border was "politically closed."

The two men saw a car with the registration UNDP 1 at the hotel in Quthing which the police removed from sight. But they did not contact any of the UN team.

When they were released they discovered the UN team had visited the border post at 5.30 pm while the post closes at 4 pm.

The Transkei MP for Herschel, Mr Simon Burhali, is reported to have shouted at the UN team to come over to the Transkei side and see for themselves if the border was closed. They ignored him.

The two men were treated well by the Lesotho police although they said they were very angry when they first arrested them.

Mr Stephenson was told that there would be a recommendation made to the Lesotho Government that he be banned from Lesotho for life.

Last month when he visited Maseru and tried to apply for a press card he was told to leave by the police and ordered to stay in his hotel room.

When the two asked the police to release them they were told they were being held because they did not want them to meet or observe the UN team.

They were released soon after the UN team visited Telle Bridge —
DDR

R85 000 aid for refugees in Lesotho

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau
MASERU — The African
American Institute has
given more than R85 000 to
help South African student
refugees in Lesotho

The announcement was
made yesterday by the Le-
sotho Foreign Minister, Mr
C D Molapo

Part of the money will
be used to build a hostel
for the students at the Na-
tional University of Le-
sotho

Yesterday Mr Molapo,
the Minister of the Interior,
Mr Jobo Rampeta, and
senior government officials
met the visiting United
Nations team to draw up a
comprehensive programme
to help South African refu-
gees in Lesotho, Botswana
and Swaziland.

The UN mission met a
number of the refugees,
who gave an account of the

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Pupil probe in Lesotho

The Star's Africa News
Service

MASERU — The United Nations team assessing Lesotho's need for aid today began looking into the influx of pupils from South Africa

About 30 pupils who fled from Soweto at the time of the riots are in Lesotho, together with nearly 1,000 others, mainly in primary schools, whose parents have sent them to Lesotho to be educated.

The UN team headed by assistant secretary-general Abdulrahman Abby Farah will also examine the question of refugee pupils in Swaziland and Botswana.

Jonathan claims OFS

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho has claimed that the whole of the Free State belongs to Lesotho and has demanded its return.

He also demands Matatle in Natal, the Herschel district in the Transvaal and the Southern Sotho homeland of Gwa Qwa.

Repeating Lesotho's claim that these areas were "fraudulently" taken from it during the Basotho wars, Chief Jonathan said: "We demand the return of these lands and advise the leaders of the so-called homelands not to fall victims to the South African machination of causing ill-blood among the Africans."

Speaking at Matatle in the Matseteng district at

the weekend, Chief Jonathan said Basotho living in the "conquered territories" had made strong moves to assert the legitimacy of the claim for their return to Lesotho.

The Prime Minister accused South Africa of withdrawing its maize and

wheat subsidies, forcing an increase in prices of these foods in Lesotho, "in utter anger at our refusal to glorify its apartheid creation of Transkei."

"We do not lament what they have done and shall not go belly-crawling to Pretoria and apolo-

gise," he said.

The subsidy withdrawal would create great hardship in Lesotho, he said, but it was time "that we removed the ignominy of complete dependence on a foreign country with a strange political ideas."

He accused South Africa

of withdrawing the subsidies in an attempt to starve the Basotho into submission.

"We shall arrogantly resist as our forefathers did when the Boers destroyed their crops during the Segha war. History repeats itself."

167

Lesotho to resist food cuts

MASERU — South Africa's withdrawal of wheat and maize subsidies for Lesotho had been made in "utter anger" at Lesotho's refusal to glorify its apartheid creation of Transkei, Chief Leabua Jonathan, Lesotho Prime Minister, said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting Chief Jonathan said this had forced an increase in the price of these products, and accused South Africa of trying to starve Lesotho into submission.

"We shall arrogantly resist, as our forefathers did when the Boers destroyed their crops during the Segiti War. History repeats itself. They (South Africa) have always fought by denying us food in order to destroy our nation."

Lesotho had lost most of her territory through fraud during the wars of dispossession with South Africa.

He said South Africa "in its shame and in the face of our demands for the return of our territory is parcelling this territory into the so-called Bantustan homelands. Lesotho demands its return." — SAPA

Hansard 3 & cols 198-199 8/2/77

Quthing, Lesotho: Arrest of pressmen

(29) Mr T G HUGHES asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether two South African pressmen were arrested and detained at Quthing in Lesotho on 4 February 1977, if so,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter

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The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) It has come to my notice that two South African pressmen were detained at Quthing in circumstances which might suggest that the Lesotho authorities were trying to keep them from ascertaining the truth about the situation on the Lesotho and Transkei border. My Department has conveyed its concern to the Government of Lesotho and asked for the facts of the incident. Upon receipt thereof the matter will be further considered.

- (2) Apart from this incident, Lesotho Government spokesmen have during recent months made some wild and provocative statements culminating with Prime Minister Jonathan's absurd claim to the whole of the Orange Free State, Qwa Qwa and districts in Natal and the Republic of Transkei.

At the same time Lesotho appears to be intent on creating border incidents and then complaining to us about them in outrageous and abusive terms. In some cases their complaints are released to the press before we even receive them. We can only conclude that all this is an attempt to provide some musical background for the benefit of the United Nations visiting mission.

It has always been South Africa's policy to avoid any friction whatsoever with neighbouring states—to facilitate traffic between ourselves and them and to foster good neighbourliness.

In this spirit we have acceded to many of Lesotho's past requests. We remain ready to discuss any problems that may arise, but the Government of Lesotho must appreciate that co-operation must come from both sides and that we will not be pressurized by attempts to build up United Nations dossiers.

LESOTHO KEEPS her maidenly honour intact

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It was just a joke exchanged between two politicians, but it said a lot about the mood in Maseru as the United Nations sent in a high-level team to investigate Lesotho's need for international aid.

"We might have been a rich country," said one "if we had prostituted ourselves to South Africa."

"That's right," said the other. "But at least we still have our political virginity."

The image of the poor but proud virgin defending her honour against the rich villain across the border seemed to be much in the minds of Lesotho's politicians in the presence of the UN mission.

And if the mission was not a rescuing hero it was at least something like a benevolent uncle who would persuade the international community to give generous assistance to help lessen Lesotho's economic dependence on South Africa.

When the UN team, led by Assistant Secretary-General Abdulrahim Abby Farah, flew in recently Lesotho was smarming under accusations that it had hoaxed the Security Council by claiming its main exports had been blocked by Transkei's closure of the border.

The Lesotho Government insists it has a valid case that has been obscured by irrelevant controversy over whether the Transkei border was physically closed to all traffic.

Nevertheless, the border closure, whether real, imaginary or temporary, was convenient for Lesotho.

The Maseru Government needed something to dramatise its case for aid, which existed before the border dispute and goes much wider.

Essentially, the case is that Lesotho needs the help of the outside world to break South Africa's geographic and economic stranglehold. If Lesotho is expected to uphold the international anti-apartheid line it must be given the wherewithal

Lesotho needed something to dramatise her case for international help to break her economic and geographical dependence on South Africa, reports GERALD L'ANGE of The Star's Africa News Service in Maseru

International aid likewise has not been enough to enable Lesotho to climb out of its grinding poverty.

Against this background Lesotho's approach to the Security Council may be seen as an act of desperation.

Yet Lesotho politicians deny that the approach was purely opportunistic. Though reluctant to give details of the export trade allegedly blocked by Transkei, they cite examples of hardships suffered by Basotho as a result of South Africa's granting of independence to Transkei (which Lesotho refuses to recognise, in common with all other states).

For instance, most Basotho crossing the Transkei border are heading for South Africa, yet cannot get their travel documents validated for South Africa at the Transkei border. Thus they risk being arrested in South Africa for illegal entry.

There is bitterness in Maseru over South Africa's withdrawal of its maize subsidy in what is seen as retaliation for Lesotho's refusal to recognise Transkei and for its public condemnation of apartheid.

Yet in Maseru there remains a strong desire for close co-operation and good relations with South Africa. It is recognised that Lesotho will continue for a long time to remain economically dependent on South Africa.

At the same time it is felt that Pretoria should recognise that it cannot expect Lesotho to be a servile reservoir of cheap labour with little hope of escaping its poverty.

Whatever the Farah mission recommends, Lesotho may get little aid from the outside world. But its politicians apparently feel it has the right — indeed, a desperate need — to try.

Lesotho has always survived largely on the crumbs from its rich neighbour's table, but direct aid has not been large enough to win its allegiance to South Africa.

While Pretoria was lavishing aid on black states to the north to promote détente, Lesotho was largely ignored, some politicians claim.

They believe South Africa has deliberately tried to keep their country poor to ensure it remains dependent.

Though this is denied in Pretoria, many Basotho believe that South Africa has at least taken Lesotho too much for granted.

For example, Pretoria granted independence to Transkei without even bothering to discuss with Maseru how it would if Lesotho and Transkei agreed to form a joint state between Lesotho and South Africa on open borders and labour and other questions.

9/2/77

Muller: Lesotho creating incidents

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, accused the Lesotho Government yesterday of creating border incidents and then complaining about them in outrageous and abusive terms.

He was replying to a question by the United Party's Chief Whip, Mr T Gray Hughes, over the two South African journalists detained at Quthing at the weekend.

Dr Muller said he had been informed two journalists had been detained for ten hours in circumstances which might suggest that the Lesotho authorities were trying to keep them from ascertain-

ing the truth about the situation on the Lesotho and Transkei border. The Lesotho Government had first claimed they had arrested two spies.

His department had conveyed its concern to the Lesotho Government and had asked for the facts of the incident.

Dr Muller said wild and provocative statements in recent months had culminated in Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's absurd claim to the whole of the Free State, QwaQwa and district in Natal and Transkei.

"We can only conclude that all this is an attempt to provide some musical background for the benefit of the visiting United Nations mission," Dr Muller said.

Mr Hughes said later he wondered what had happened to the Government's policy of detente. There was no doubt Lesotho was intent on doing what the Minister said and he could not understand what Lesotho hoped to gain by it.

The Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglu, called for a foreign ministers' summit between Lesotho and South Africa before the situation developed into hardline antagonism — PC.

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Lesotho demands border talks

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Lesotho Government yesterday called on South Africa to participate in a joint boundary commission to resolve Lesotho's claims to vast tracts of "conquered territory" in the Free State, QwaQwa, Natal and Transkei.

In a Radio Lesotho broadcast, the Foreign Minister, Mr C. D. Molapo, accused the South African Broadcasting Corporation and Mr Digby Koyana, the Transkei Foreign Minister, of "going all out" to discredit Lesotho.

"Once more we appeal to South Africa not to preempt the issues but to join us in the formation of a boundary commission that will go into the whole matter," he said.

Tracing the history of Lesotho's territorial claims, Mr Molapo said the present boundaries were decided by the British Government and the Free State in the second treaty of Aliwal North of 1869.

"No Mosotho took part

in the negotiations but by that treaty the Basotho people were deprived of large territories which since old had belonged to them.

"The Government maintains that the validity of the different treaties, and particularly the second Aliwal North treaty, can be challenged both legally and morally."

But South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, has dismissed the claims as "absurd".

He said in the House of Assembly on Tuesday that Lesotho created border incidents and then complained about them in "outrageous and abusive terms".

"We can only conclude that all this is an attempt to provide some musical background for the benefit of the visiting United Nations mission," Dr Muller said.

The team, led by former UN anti-apartheid committee chairman, Mr Abdulrahim Farah, leaves Maseru for Swaziland and Botswana tomorrow.

SA building wall around us—Molapo

By GEOFF DALGLISH
"Mail" Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, fired another fusillade last night in the border clash with South Africa.

Reacting angrily to Tuesday's broadside in the House of Assembly by South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, he said "He cannot be allowed to go unchallenged."

"The assertion that Lesotho has made protests in outrageous language is indeed remarkable. What is outrageous are the incidents that have provoked Lesotho's protests."

Mr Molapo claimed:

- A Lesotho miner was killed in Klerksdorp by South African Railway Police because "he appeared to be a terrorist"
- A Lesotho citizen and his wife were molested by Wepener police
- Lesotho officials were arrested at the Van Rooyen's Gate border post
- Basotho nurses were harassed by Transkei officials at the Qacha's Nek border post

"These incidents are part of the lengthening catalogue of acts of harassment by South African agents at border posts," Mr Molapo said.

"The fact that Pretoria has been unable to offer any explanation to Lesotho is the clearest evidence, if anyone requires it, of the intention to build a wall around Lesotho's borders. This is clearly demonstrated by the silence of Pretoria with regard to its obligations to re-open the three south-eastern border posts," he said.

A top Government official claimed last night that Lesotho was investigating a case in which four Basotho with valid travel documents and Transkei visas were allowed through the Qacha's Nek border post and then arrested when they attempted to return to Lesotho at the

Van Rooyen's Gate border post. "There was no place at which they could have validated their entry to South Africa but they were arrested and convicted," he said.

He claimed that Basotho entering South Africa through the Transkei ran the risk of being arrested as illegal immigrants because there were no controls between Transkei and South Africa in places

Placard-carrying students at the National University of Lesotho yesterday expressed solidarity with the Government's stand on the border dispute and welcomed the visiting United Nations' team

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Spee

Border call by Lesotho

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASEBU—The Lesotho Government yesterday called on South Africa to participate in a joint boundary commission to resolve its claims to vast tracts of conquered territory in the Free State, Qwaqwa, Natal and Transkei.

In a Radio Lesotho broadcast the Foreign Minister, Mr. C. D. Molapo, accused the South African Broadcasting Corporation and Mr. Digby Koyana, the Transkei Foreign Minister, of going all out to discredit Lesotho.

"Once more we appeal to South Africa not to pre-empt the issues but to join us in the formation of a boundary commission that will go into the whole matter," he said.

Mr. Molapo said the present boundaries were decided by the British Government and the

Free State in the second treaty of Aliwal North of 1869.

The Basotho took no part in the negotiations.

The validity of the different treaties, particularly the second Aliwal North treaty, can be challenged, Mr. Molapo said.

But South Africa's Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, has dismissed the claims as absurd.

"We can only conclude that all this is an attempt to provide some musical background for the benefit of the visiting United Nations mission," he said.

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GAMBLE IS NEAR TO PAY-OFF

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU—The great Lesotho gamble is on the brink of a multi-million rand pay-off with today's departure of the United Nations mission organising a programme of aid after the alleged closure of the border with Transkei.

Today the team, led by former UN anti-apartheid chairman Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, is expected to pay a courtesy call on King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, the world's longest reigning monarch.

Later they will interview representatives of South Africa's student refugee population in Swaziland and Botswana.

The team spent 18 days in Lesotho after a UN Security Council resolution to "organise with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho to overcome the economic difficulties arising from the closure of the border posts."

Although the visiting UN mission has maintained a strict silence about its activities, Mr. Farah has promised the visit will be "worthwhile."

100 homeless
 The Star's Africa
 News Service
GABORONE — More than
 100 Selebi-Pikwe residents
 have been left homeless
 because of torrential rain
 this week. Forty homes in
 the traditional housing
 area were destroyed and
 the occupants are now stay-
 ing with friends and re-
 latives.

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The old man and his herd

UMTATA — The bitter wrangling between Transkei and Lesotho over allegations that borders have been closed has not affected the life of a herder high up in the Drakensberg Mountains.

Mr Andreas Thloare, a gaunt man whose snowy beard suggests he is in his 70s, drives a herd of cattle and a small flock of sheep from the Lesotho side of the Qacha's Nek border post every day for better grazing on the Transkei side.

Lesotho's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr

Mooki Molapo, insists Transkei has closed their common border, apparently to coerce Lesotho into recognising Transkei's independence.

In halting Xhosa, spiced with Fanakalo picked up in his younger days at the Free State gold mines, Mr Thloare said there was nothing odd about a man looking for a better patch of grazing for his livestock.

If the grazing happened to be good on the Transkei side of the mountain one just moved one's stock there.

"Of course, there is this law about a book," he said, fishing into his tattered old army coat for a green-covered document with the title "Lesotho local passport."

The cattle and sheep are counted each time they cross the border. The

reason for this precaution is that stock theft is rife in the mountains. The border police make sure he is not taking home any animals from the Transkei.

Mr Thloare says thieving across the border has been going on for as long as he can remember.

The old man, with the faraway look of someone who spent long hours all

He is contented with tending cattle and sheep on the eastern side of the mountains in one country and going to sleep on the western side in another country.

He squinted at the setting sun and said "kakhoiso" (peace), then moved off to gather his charges for the long trek through the border post and home — SAPA.

by himself, said he knew every crevice and gorge on that part of the mountains like the back of his wrinkled hands.

However, he had never taken advantage of his knowledge of the area to rustle stock.

Standing there on a summer afternoon among the lengthening shadows of the domes of rock that adorn the Drakensberg range, Mr Thloare cut a peaceful figure against the harsh expanse of boulders and bushes, unconcerned about border disputes

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aanloot, met 'n oorgeëfde verskynsel te make

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en getuensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat na 'n kompara-* tief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands”, in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkinge

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal

opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank-

SA curb on Basotho

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has told Lesotho that its citizens travelling to South Africa across Transkei may enter South Africa only at the Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu border posts.

A South African Note said that, as a result of Transkei independence, South Africa no longer had jurisdiction over the border posts at Tele Bridge, Qacha's Nek and Ramatselis's Gate, all of which now belong to Transkei.

ord. Talle van die fynere jur kon uit die aard van die verskynsels wat wel nie eensklaps ontstaan het nodig om die Afrikaanse ontwikkelingsproses het baie van die woordeskat, die sinbou bygedra. Wanneer s dat nie die een of ander vir die wording van Afrikaanse taal die produk

sonder belangrik was die

blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendense in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teengewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talje vreemde tinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie

1. Teorie oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans Th Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. E. Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesselning het die teorie in 1897 al weerle In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het, hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed, aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreooliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesselning het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesselning s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesselning moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesselning 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoolisering. Hesselning moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreoolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesselning destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

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Lesotho: Joint boundary commission

*13 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether South Africa has made any proposals to the Government of Lesotho in respect of the appointment of a joint boundary commission, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the Lesotho Government's reply and (c) what progress has been made in the matter

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (a) Yes In November 1968 South Africa, with a view to ensuring proper border control and the maximum measure of stability in regard to the movement of animals and animal disease control, proposed the appointment of a joint boundary commission to consider the demarcation and fencing of certain sectors of the South Africa/Lesotho boundary in Natal and Cape Province where uncertainties existed as regards the actual ground location of the boundary
- (b) In January 1975 the Lesotho Government agreed in principle to the establishment of a joint boundary commission but suggested the following terms of reference—
 - (i) to investigate the limits of the boundaries between Lesotho and South Africa, taking into account the entire history of the boundaries without prejudice to the juridical positions of the two governments, and
 - (ii) to recommend to both governments the delimitation and demarcation of the aforesaid boundaries

- (c) In reply to the terms of reference proposed by Lesotho, South Africa pointed out that the major part of the Lesotho/Orange Free State sector of the boundary was a river boundary which did not give rise to the same problems as the Lesotho/Cape and Lesotho/Natal sectors, where uncertainties existed as regards the actual ground location of the border. Consequently it was the South African view that the terms of reference of the proposed boundary commission should refer only to the Lesotho/Cape and Lesotho/Natal sectors.

Lesotho in reply expressed the view that the Lesotho/Orange Free State sector should be included in the boundary commission's terms of reference. In October 1975 South Africa informed Lesotho that its views in this regard remained as stated. No further progress has been made.

Black labour warning

CAPE TOWN — Employers who use black labour will have to pay for the privilege, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said yesterday.

He was opening the annual conference of the United Municipal Executive.

Mr Cruywagen also warned local authorities that advocating the abolition of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards would serve no purpose. The boards had come to stay.

On the all-important question of black labour, the Deputy Minister said employers sometimes took on staff without thinking of the implications.

Frequently the black man employed was a person who, in terms of existing legislation, did not have a right to live or work in the area.

Mr Cruywagen said the presence of black workers and their "qualified dependents" in the white areas should be the responsibility, as far as the financial implications were concerned, of the worker, the employer and the authorities. Until now the worker and the employer had got off lightly.

He said what he was proposing should not damage any sectors of the economy or increase unemployment.

The measures — which he did not describe — could be applied on a regional basis with the ultimate aim of promoting decentralisation and the development of the homelands.

Mr Cruywagen said he was not seeking a higher income for the Bantu Administration Boards. Additional income would be used to guarantee decent homes and a meaningful existence for the future.

— DDC

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hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Daſſige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

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J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands”, in *Dietsse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van sake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie oordings op die gebied van die woordeskat, die logiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons dit bestudeer, sien ons dat nie een of ander spesifieke faktor was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands, soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskrywingsfaktore teegewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talie vreemdelelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.



1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans Th Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste pos-ting tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans Hoewel hy vas- stel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M de Vries en J. E. Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesselning het die teorie in 1897 al weerle. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het, hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse in- vloed, aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreol- liseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesselning het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesselning s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was Volgens Hesse- ling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en ampe- tenare en die taal van die Ooserse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesselning 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk ver- eenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika Wanneer 'n kul- tuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuur- verandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisie- ring. Hesselning moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesselning destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal- gegewens beskik nie, hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie Daar- om was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig, dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie

Lesotho's exiled BCP willing meet Jonathan

By DENIS GORDON
'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE EXILED wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) is anxious to settle the political impasse in Lesotho and would agree to meeting members of Chief Leabua Jonathan's government at any place of their choice outside the country.

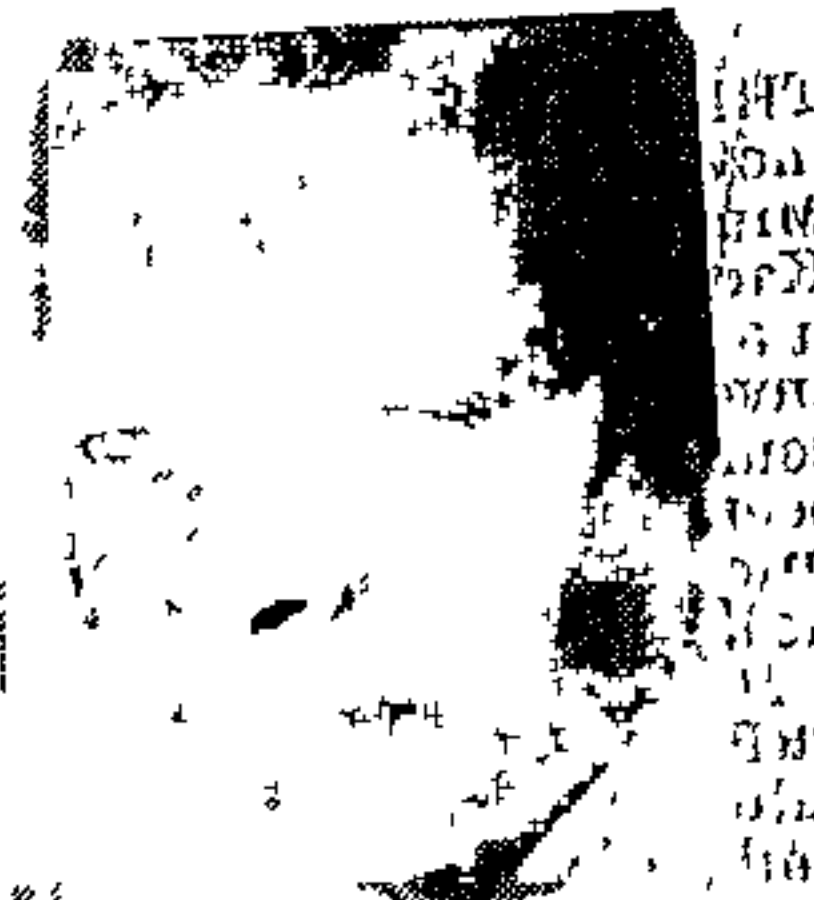
This unexpected development in the long wrangle over politics in Lesotho — which began in January 1970 when Chief Jonathan suspended the constitution after declaring the general election null and void — is contained in a statement issued by the BCP's Secretary General, Mr Koenyama Chakela, in Gaborone, Botswana.

It comes significantly after a major split among the exiles living in Gaborone and in Lusaka, which culminated in the expulsion of the party's charismatic leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

If a meeting can be arranged between Chief Jonathan's ruling Basutoland National Party (BNP) and the BCP it could finally bring Lesotho back to constitutional rule and a multi-party system.

But there is still obvious doubt about Mr Mokhehle's support in Lesotho in the statement released by Mr Chakela. He appeals to party members in Lesotho and South Africa not to over-react to the expulsion of Mr Mokhehle.

The exiles have received letters from BCP members saying that the expulsion of Mr Mokhehle was too



MR CHAKELA
... new appeal



MR MOKHEHLE
... expelled

harsh a measure. The statement says that Mr Mokhehle still has the right to appeal.

Mr Mokhehle's reaction to his constitutional expulsion, says the statement, is of "a man who would rather wreck the party, if he does not lead it".

It continues: "The interests of the Basotho are too important to be sacrificed on the altar of personal greed for power. We cannot afford to sacrifice the principles that sent us into exile for a life of debauchery and aimlessness."

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Lesotho land claims

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has instructed his Foreign Minister, Mr C. D. Molapo, again to request the South African Government to form a joint boundary commission with Lesotho.

Chief Jonathan said the entire area between the Caledon and Vaal rivers in South Africa belonged historically to the Basotho

Natal by the same token belonged to the Zulus and the Cape to the Xhosas

Repeating a previous statement that the whole of the Free State belonged to Lesotho, Chief Jonathan added that Herschel and Matatiele also belonged to Lesotho

He emphasised that Lesotho would ultimately repossess this large portion of South Africa — DDC.

from

Lesotho hits at foreign companies

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan accused certain foreign companies operating in Lesotho today of collecting revenue in the country for investment in South Africa.

Opening an international conference on development co-operation, he said the "tactless" policies of the companies was allowing the transfer of resources "from the poor to the rich."

He said some British-based insurance companies, having been requested to invest in the country, had said investment policies formulated by their parent companies did not permit them to invest in Southern African countries outside of South Africa.

"As far as these insurance companies are concerned, is there any moral basis to collect insurance premiums in Lesotho, which is so short of capital and invest in South Africa," he asked.

bsc

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Banks are rapped by Jonathan

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU—The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday slammed the Barclays and Standard banking groups and accused South Africa of obstructing investment in Lesotho.

In a scathing attack on a number of companies operating in Lesotho, he said: "Transnational corporations have a major role to play not only in bringing the gap between the haves and the have-nots, but in the development of a harmonious relationship between the rich and poor."

"Instead, some have allowed themselves to be used as vehicles of unjust resources transfer from the poor to the rich."

Accused

"Barclays Bank, Standard Bank and some insurance companies collect savings in Lesotho and invest these in South Africa," he said in his opening address in Maseru yesterday at the international conference on "transnational corporations and developing countries."

He accused Barclays Bank of "strengthening oppression of the majority by the minority" with last year's R10 million purchase of South African Defence Force bonds.

"Such behaviour cannot promote harmonious relations."

Criticism

Chief Jonathan also singled out the Security Life Assurance Corporation and the Prudential Assurance Company in his attack.

On October 12 last year, he said, a reply was received from the Security Life Corporation, which read: "In response to your recent request that we should investigate the feasibility of investing in Lesotho we have to advise that our investment policy, which is for-

mulated by our parent company in the United Kingdom, does not permit us to invest in territories outside the Republic of South Africa."

Two days later the Prudential Investment Company replied: "Our investment policy, which is laid down by our chief office in London, does not permit us to invest funds outside the Republic."

"As far as these insurance companies are concerned, is there any moral basis to collect insurance premiums in Lesotho, which is so short of capital and invest in the Republic?" he asked.

Jonathan hits at SA banking

By GEOFF DALGLISH
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday criticised the Barclays and Standard banking groups and accused South Africa of obstructing investment in Lesotho.

"He was opening an international conference on 'Trans-national corporations and developing countries'."

In his criticism of a number of companies operating in Lesotho, he said. "Trans-national corporations have a major role to play, not only in bridging the gap between the haves and the have-nots, but in the development of a harmonious relationship between the rich and poor."

"Instead, some have allowed themselves to be used as vehicles of unjust resource transfer from the poor to the rich."

"Barclays Bank, Standard Bank and some insurance companies collect savings in Lesotho and in-

vest these in South Africa."

He accused Barclays Bank of "strengthening oppression of the majority by the minority" with its purchase last year of R10-million worth of South African defence bonds.

Chief Jonathan also singled out the Security Life Assurance Corporation and the Prudential Assurance Company.

He said that last October Security Life wrote to the Lesotho Government "In response to your recent request that we should investigate the feasibility of investing in Lesotho we have to advise that our investment policy does not permit us to invest in territories outside the Republic of South Africa."

A similar letter was sent by Prudential Assurance, Chief Jonathan said.

"Is there any moral basis for them to collect insurance premiums in Lesotho, which is short of capital, and invest them in the Republic?" he asked.

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R97m aid plan for Lesotho

UNITED NATIONS — A R97.1 million aid programme is proposed for Lesotho so it can continue to snub Transkei.

The money is needed mainly to improve road transport network in the south and south-west and create an independent air system. Agriculture would also be developed and a basic food reserve

established under the plan presented yesterday to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim

The proposal comes less than a week after R48 million was asked for Botswana, to help it cope with Rhodesian border troubles and secure it for possible siege conditions if warfare there mounts.

Both plans emerge out of complaints to the Security Council last year which resulted in the United Nations dispatching a team of investigators to study conditions on the spot.

There is more to come. A report is awaited, for example, on the impact of South African refugees in the neighbouring territories.

Lesotho complained that South Africa was pressuring it to recognise Transkei through various forms of harassment — particularly at the three Transkei border posts.

The United Nations team's response is a series of developments to make Lesotho less dependent on Transkei and the Republic. — DDC

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R97-m UN

plan for Lesotho

NEW YORK — A R97.2-million international aid programme to cut Lesotho's dependence on South Africa and help it cope with the "emergency situation" caused by the alleged border closures with Transkei, is recommended in a Security Council mission's report.

The mission was headed by the Assistant Secretary General, Mr Abdulrahim Abby Farah. It spent 18 days in Lesotho in January following the December 22 resolution by the top UN body.

The resolution condemned alleged South African action intended to coerce Lesotho to recognise Transkei and called on Pretoria to act immediately to have Transkei border posts with Lesotho re-opened.

It also asked that Lesotho receive international help for her stand against apartheid and the homelands policy.

The report, released yesterday, recommended a R57.13-million emergency programme to improve Lesotho's roads, civil aviation, agriculture and livestock industries, health services and telecommunications.

RECOMMENDS

This programme was designed to help Lesotho against the alleged border closures. It was also aimed at possible South African pressure against Lesotho like the withdrawal of grain subsidies this year.

Finally, it included provision of food reserves because of an expected poor maize harvest this year.

A R40.07-million accelerated development programme was designed to strengthen Lesotho's economy, enhancing her ability to stand against apartheid.

Of this, R26-million should go to roads, agriculture and livestock, the report said. It further recommended expenditure under this programme on hydroelectric power, education, health, industry and mining.

The report said both programmes needed a total of 320 work years by foreign staff living in Lesotho, says Sapa.

● Transkei Government has repeatedly denied that its border with Lesotho has ever been closed

Lesotho shooting confirmed

Free State police have confirmed Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's claim that a Mosotho woman was shot near the border this week.

A police spokesman in Ladybrand said he could not confirm other details mentioned by the Prime Minister of Lesotho, as the matter was still being investigated.

The Lesotho Government has sent a formal protest Note to South African authorities about the shooting incident, reports The Star's Africa News Service.

The incident took place this week on the border between the Fouriesberg area of the Orange Free State and Butha Buthe in northern Lesotho.

According to Mr Jonathan the woman, Mrs Mpho Tshabalala, was on the Lesotho side of the Caledon River when she was shot at four times by a white man, reportedly an employee of a hotel on the South African side.

She was wounded in the leg and has been admitted to Butha Buthe hospital. Chief Jonathan told Parliament yesterday.

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'It's war' as border issue flares

N. MERCURY
7/4/77

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, announced yesterday that a Mosotho woman had been admitted to hospital here after being shot four times by a White South African.

Firing another fusillade in the border dispute with South Africa, he told the Lesotho National Assembly: "I have just received information that Mpho Tshabalala, a Mosotho woman under Chief-tainess Mamaziuko, was shot four times by a White South African and wounded in the leg.

"She was already on the Lesotho side of the river," he said. Later, when questioned about the incident, he described it as "a declaration of war against Lesotho," but reiterated his belief that differences with South Africa could still be resolved with dialogue.

He said a protest had been lodged with the South African authorities.

Chief Jonathan praised the efforts of the United Nations mission led by Mr Abdulrahim Farah which has recommended aid worth R97,2 million to help with the "emergency situation" created by the alleged closure of the Transkei border.

"But the recommendations of the report do not deal with all the problems that face this nation," he said.

"It is already clear that there are further problems with the plans to establish other Bantustans around our borders."

The Mercury was unable to get comment from the police on the shooting incident.

Northern and big cities is availability

The non-availability of other influences extend, the measures are aimed specifically even where the Maize harvest (and in many cases today very little) be almost impossible, in the of casual labour rural Africans an offer of cash maize to tend

The sugar industry evening out the dependent on cash to dovetail the season, and employment when that demand

Similarly, vegetable succeeded in doing their monthly

There is no doubt casual employment to reduce their part of the family's relative importance attached to schooling and can be expected

from the state. The

ing great 1 farms ecks - roduction.

only marginally cheaper (ive) than hand reaping, but stesd purely because it would the labour to do it. Inci- production, the availability weak because most of the lly be prepared to consider have their own crops of

ticularly successful in for workers. Once heavily better farmers have learned rammes with the cutting sea- educe the demand for weeders th either of the former jobs.

nd fruit growers have often nce of crops which evens out ts.

nce of labour available for rmers to take further steps . Casual labour will be more years, but its rel- As greater value is by employers and to housing, loyees, the labour force ettled. .0

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CHIEF JONATHAN

Jonathan meets opponents

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Jonathan, has met a delegation from the main opposition Basutoland Congress Party who had a message from the party's exiled leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday

The announcement said the delegates were the party's deputy chairman, Mr M. T. Thabane, and a member of the national executive committee, Mr S. Motlamelle. It disclosed no details of the message from Mr Mokhehle, who now lives in Gaborone.

Political observers here believe this might be the beginning of attempts to resolve the country's present political and constitutional impasse which has lasted since the aborted general election in 1970. At the time, Chief Jonathan suspended the constitution, declared the election results null and void, and declared a state of emergency.

Mr Mokhehle was expelled from the party by dissident members, but his expulsion has been declared invalid by six senior members of the party in exile in Gaborone, who say a party leader can only be removed from office by a decision of the party at its annual congress — SAPA.

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Fighting soaring costs Lesotho-style... a Mosotho worker demonstrates that a branch is just as effective as a broom in helping to keep Maseru clean

Lesotho will be asked to talk to SA on borders

2/4/77
RDM

RDM
21/4/77

MASERU — An opposition member gave notice in the Lesotho National Assembly in Maseru yesterday that he intends asking the Lesotho Government to negotiate with South Africa on their international boundaries.

Mr L. Shoaepane, of Quthing, will ask the government next Friday whether it has made any representations to the South African Government on the appointment of a commission to investigate the boundaries.

The establishment of a boundaries commission was raised in 1973 in a speech by King Moshoeshoe II at the opening of Lesotho's first national assembly.

He said Lesotho intended to negotiate with South Africa on their common boundaries.

Lesotho has since made several claims to land in the Free State.

On a different tack, a

former Lesotho Cabinet Minister yesterday tried to explain the country's poor results this year in the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examinations.

Chief Selbourne Letsie told the national assembly in Maseru that an influx of Indian school teachers into Lesotho high schools had been a contributory factor.

Speaking during the budget debate, Chief Letsie said the Indian teachers could not adjust to the teaching system in Lesotho.

Meanwhile Radio Lesotho announced that Lesotho has started investigating the production of hydro-electric power to reduce its dependence on Escom power from South Africa.

The announcement said a Canadian firm sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency would investigate.

The probe will cost R200 000 — Sapa.

Lesotho plans border army

MASERU — Lesotho may form an army to counter frequent border problems with South Africa, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan announced in the National Assembly yesterday.

The Lesotho decision follows a similar one by the Botswana Government last month to create an army after years of border tension on the north-eastern border with Rhodesia.

Chief Jonathan said the country's paramilitary police force — the police mobile unit — would possibly be developed into an army because of "flagrant violation of our

territorial sovereignty by South Africa."

The Prime Minister said this was tantamount to calculated aggression.

Diplomatic relations between Lesotho and South Africa are strained following Lesotho's failure to recognise Transkei.

Lesotho Government spokesmen have also chronicled a number of border incidents which they claim included shootings, kidnapping and harassment.

Chief Jonathan said he was reluctant to announce plans for expansion to the police force into an army because it would mean sacrificing economic development.

He was considering making a financial request to the National Assembly for the conversion of the police into an army — and he warned that the request might come earlier than expected if the situation worsened.

Referring to a recent shooting incident at Buthe Buthe in which a 12-year-old girl was allegedly shot by a South African, Chief Jonathan said the only reply from the South African Government was "an arrogant telex message characterised by unusually undiplomatic language" — DDC.

DAICJ DISP
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Lesotho gives Western aid to SA refugees

27/4/77
flew

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The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Some of the aid Lesotho has been given to lessen its dependence on South Africa will be channelled to help South African refugee students in the country.

Lesotho appealed to the

United Nations last year for aid and so far West Germany has responded with R13,8 million and Canada with R25 million.

The leader of a West German delegation which visited here last week, Dr Willie Ehmann, said the West German Government recognised the South Afri-

can refugee problem, created by last year's Soweto riots.

His delegation had therefore agreed to a request from the Lesotho Government to help establish hostel accommodation for South African students at the National University of Lesotho. There are 30 Soweto students at the university.

A Canadian delegation was also in Maseru last week and the bulk of the aid from both Canada and Germany will be used for road construction, agriculture, civil aviation rural development, education and health services and industrial development.

The West German contribution will be R11-million in financial assistance and R2,8-million in technical aid during this year and next.

The Canadian contribution will be an outright grant of R25-million over the next five years.

STAR

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28/4/77 RDM

Lesotho plans army to quell border problems

By MIKE PITSO
"Mail" Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho may form an army to counter frequent border problems with South Africa, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, told the National Assembly.

The Lesotho decision follows a similar one by the Botswana Government last month to create an army after years of tension on the northeastern border with Rhodesia.

Chief Jonathan said the country's paramilitary police force — the Police Mobile Unit — would probably be developed into an army because of "flagrant violation of our territorial

sovereignty by South Africa".

He said this was "tantamount to calculated aggression".

Lesotho Government spokesman have chronicled a number of border incidents which they claim included shootings, kidnapping and harassment.

Diplomatic relations between Lesotho and South Africa are seriously troubled following Lesotho's failure to recognise Transkei as an independent state and saying so vociferously at the United Nations.

Chief Jonathan said he was reluctant to expand the police force into an

army because economic development would have to be sacrificed.

He said he was considering making a financial request to the National Assembly and he warned that the request might come "earlier than expected" if the situation got worse.

Chief Jonathan referred to a recent shooting incident at the border village of Butha Buthe when a 12-year-old girl was allegedly shot by a South African. He said the only reply from the South African Government was "an arrogant telex message characterised by unusually undiplomatic language."

THE TINY Kingdom of Lesotho — encapsulated in South Africa — is tackling its second independence process.

The Union Jack was replaced in 1966 by the national flag with its Basotho hat symbol to end the colonial era.

Now the one million citizens of Lesotho are trying to free themselves from dependence on South Africa and to lessen the impact of the hated, but still accurate, description of being a "hostage" state.

Clearly Lesotho can never really escape the loveless embrace of South Africa. It is one of the world's 25 poorest countries — as a result, the Government maintains, of colonial neglect.

Manpower exports to the South African mines are responsible for the major part of its income.

Nobody sees a time when the men from the mountains will not be streaming to the gold and coal mines of South Africa in their colourful blankets.

No exports can leave Lesotho and no imports reach it without traversing South Africa. Most consumer goods originate in South Africa.

But there are ways in which Lesotho can lessen its reliance on South Africa and many Basotho are anxious that their government should act swiftly and more positively.

The lesson in self-sufficiency that the Basotho are learning is being taught by South Africa itself, according to Foreign Minister, Mr C. D. Molapo.

And, ironically, South Africa stands to lose. Admittedly, if Lesotho does cut its strong ties over the border with little towns like Ladybrand, Fouriesburg and Ficksburg in the Free State, Matatiele and Kokstad in East Griqualand and Underberg and Homeville in Natal, it is not going to put the South African economy into a speed wobble.

But it certainly will affect the people of these towns at a time when there are economic difficulties.

The new desire to free themselves from across-the-border contact stems from Lesotho's decision not to recognise the Independence of the Transkei, her South-Eastern neighbour.

Lesotho claims that since then South Africa has made

Lesotho fights to free itself from dependence on SA

The ties between Lesotho and South Africa can never be completely cut. But recent events have spurred the Lesotho Government into wanting to lessen the inter-action between the neighbours. DENNIS GORDON, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, reports from Maseru

repeated attempts to coerce recognition for the homeland and meted out "punishment" when defied.

But, Mr Molapo says, some of the problems that wreck relations don't even seem to be necessarily orchestrated from Pretoria. The latest incident took place last week when, he alleges, a police station commander at Matatiele arbitrarily closed the border post near Qacha's Nek.

The Lesotho Foreign Affairs Ministry is convinced its Pretoria counterparts did not know in advance.

Basotho citizens wishing to cross the border that day to Matatiele were faced with a full day's extra journey to another border post at Ongeluksnek.

"This is just part of the general pattern," commented Mr Molapo. "It illustrates what apartheid means."

"How can foreign affairs be handled by a policeman? If a policeman caused such a tremor between two White states he would have been removed. I don't expect it will happen."

The concern felt in Maseru for citizens who were prevented from reaching Matatiele — which they rely on for shopping, legal and medical consultations, banking and to market their produce — was reflected last week in the little East Griqualand town as well.

Matatiele's Town Clerk, Mr R. F. Sorour said last week the town's economy was being seriously threatened by newly enforced police action against Basothos. Mr Sorour said the situation was "delicate enough to spark an international incident."

Mr Molapo has cold comfort for Matatiele. He believes his government will speed shopping development at Qacha's Nek.

"We can't break off trade, but we can reduce it," he said. Lesotho's counter 'ac-

tion depends heavily on the construction of roads to the mountain regions Qacha's Nek, for instance, is connected to Matatiele by road — but not to the rest of Lesotho.

Mr Molapo wants Lesotho to be a model of good international relations. Many thousands of South Africans visit the country every year — to gamble at Maseru's casino. To ski and camp in the mountains and to race in some of the world's most gruelling motor sport events.

"South Africa has not once

officially complained to us in 10 years about treatment of its nationals," Mr Molapo says. "But our list of complaints runs into hundreds."

Almost every Lesotho citizen, including high government officials, can chronicle an incident of racial discrimination over the border on shopping trips or on business in Bloemfontein and Johannesburg.

Lesotho's main priority now is road construction. A United Nations Commission which visited the country in January to investigate the Transkei border problem

has recommended that foreign aid totalling nearly 100-million rand be channelled into Lesotho to back up the government's decision to have nothing to do with Transkei.

But the spin-off of the constant border problems has been much more comprehensive.

Lesotho has enlisted world sympathy for its stand against South Africa in not recognising Transkei, it has increased its agricultural programme to counter withdrawal of South African maize and wheat subsidies.

Mr C. D. Molapo, Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs reports from Maseru.

"For all these things we have to thank South Africa," says Mr Molapo.



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Lesotho and SA expected to meet soon

By DENNIS GORDON
Mail Africa Bureau

TALKS between the South African and Lesotho Foreign Ministers are expected soon in an attempt to ease the tension which followed Lesotho's refusal to recognise Transkeian independence last year.

It is desirable for both countries to settle their differences.

Mr Botha, who will be a key member of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster's negotiating team at the talks with United States Vice-President Mr Walter Mondale in Vienna on May 20, has said he plans to go to Maseru soon afterwards although no date has been fixed.

Relations between the two countries have seen-sawed since Lesotho's independence in 1966.

Prime Minister Jonathan was the first Black head of state to visit South Africa in September 1966 he

met Dr Verwoerd in Pretoria just four days before his assassination.

In January 1967, he met Mr Vorster in Cape Town. Both meetings were cordial — and political opponents of Chief Jonathan alleged South Africa secretly backed his party's campaigns.

WITHDREW

By 1971 Lesotho was in the forefront of South Africa's attempt to establish dialogue with Black states, but withdrew when Chief Jonathan said Pretoria had no intention of talking about the central issue — dismantling apartheid.

Mr Vorster told Lesotho bluntly not to interfere — and relations were strained almost to breaking point.

The confrontation eased when Dr Hilgard Muller, South Africa's previous Foreign Minister, visited Maseru on May 20 last year.

In the previous year Lesotho accused South Africa of kidnapping a political refugee and, harassing citizens at the border posts and claims were also made against South Africa.

COOLED

Tempers cooled when Mr C. D. Molapo was appointed Foreign Minister. He visited Pretoria in 1975 and his more pragmatic approach led to a period of diplomatic calm.

But Mr Molapo implemented Lesotho's decision not to recognise Transkei and diplomatic relations were plunged into further difficulties.

Mr Molapo has accused South Africa of trying to force Lesotho into recognising Transkei, of harassing Lesotho citizens trying to enter South Africa through Transkei and of other border violations.

PROBE

He conducted a special UN-investigating team around Lesotho to probe the effects of border problems with Transkei. He recommended international aid amounting to about R100-million.

The Foreign Ministers will almost certainly discuss Lesotho's claims for land in Natal and the Free State. And they will have to decide on a compromise on the Transkei issue.

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DECISION SOON ON PASSPORT CONTROL

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Blake Wilkins

PIETERMARITZBURG — The South African Cabinet is expected to make a decision within the next week on establishing passport control facilities for people travelling between South Africa and Lesotho through the Transkei.

The issue was brought to a head at Matatiele last week when South African Police warned Basotho crossing the border from the Transkei that they would be arrested if they did not have correct entry documents.

No further action was taken after intervention from Pretoria.

Matatiele is an important railhead in East Griqualand for Basotho

and Xhosa mine workers and also serves as a pantry for thousands of Africans in the Transkei and Lesotho.

The passport anomaly arose when the South African Police handed over control of the Qacha's Nek border post to Transkeian authorities last October.

There is no passport control post at Matatiele, which is on the border between the Transkei and South Africa.

The only point at which Basotho travelling to Matatiele can have their travel documents stamped is at Ongeluksnek, about 55km west of the town, involving a detour of about 100km.

Only route

The Qacha's Nek border post — subject of an international investigation recently after claims by Lesotho that it had been closed — controls the main route between southern Lesotho and the outside world.

The road is heavily used by trucks transporting provisions from Matatiele to Lesotho and by a daily bus service.

It is the only recognised route into Lesotho from East Griqualand as the Ongeluksnek road can only be used by four-wheel drive vehicles.

Mr. J. L. S. Fourie, Secretary for the Interior, said in Cape Town yesterday that his department was aware of the problems faced by commerce, the municipality and the railways at Matatiele.

An offer

Mr. R. Sojour, Matatiele's town clerk, has offered the Department

Interior, said in Cape Town yesterday that his department was aware of the problems faced by commerce, the municipality and the railways at Matatiele.

An offer

Mr. R. Sojour, Matatiele's town clerk, has offered the Department for the Interior the lease of a building for passport control.

The lease comes up for public auction on June 3.

There is no building on the South African border, which is about 6km from the town and runs along the municipal boundary.

Police action resulted in a telegram being sent to Dr. Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior, in Parliament by Matatiele's mayor, Mr. Bob Pike, and the chairman of the chamber of commerce, Mr. Henry de St. Pern, asking for a solution to be found quickly on passport control.

The telegram suggested that "a border post be established with immediate effect, even if this means erecting a tent."

Mr. Pike told the Mercury that trade with Lesotho brought millions of rands annually to Matatiele.

Shopowners in Lesotho bought their stocks from wholesalers at the town.

Warnings

Mr. Pike said the police warnings had resulted in Basotho losing confidence in the authorities. Several telephone calls had been received from Lesotho by callers inquiring if it was safe to enter Matatiele.

There had also been a fall-off in the number of people using the bus service between Matatiele and Lesotho.

The South African Railways stand to lose if entry from Lesotho is prohibited.

Matatiele is a railhead through which thousands of Xhosa and Basotho pass on their way to the mines or other employment.

The trains also carry heavy volumes of consumer goods.

The tiny kingdom of Lesotho — encapsulated in South Africa — is tackling its second independence process

The Union Jack was replaced in 1966 by the national flag with its Basotho hat symbol to end the colonial era.

Now the one million citizens of Lesotho are trying to free themselves from dependence on South Africa and to lessen the impact of the hated, but still accurate, description of being a "hostage" state

Clearly Lesotho can never really escape the loveless embrace of South Africa. It is one of the world's 25 poorest countries as a result, the Government maintains, of colonial neglect. Manpower exports to the South African mines are responsible for the major part of its income

Nobody sees a time when the men from the mountains will not be streaming to the gold and coal mines of South Africa in their colonial blankets

No exports can leave Lesotho and no imports reach it without traversing South Africa. Most

DENNIS GORDON reports on Lesotho's struggle for independence

Lesotho: a hostage state

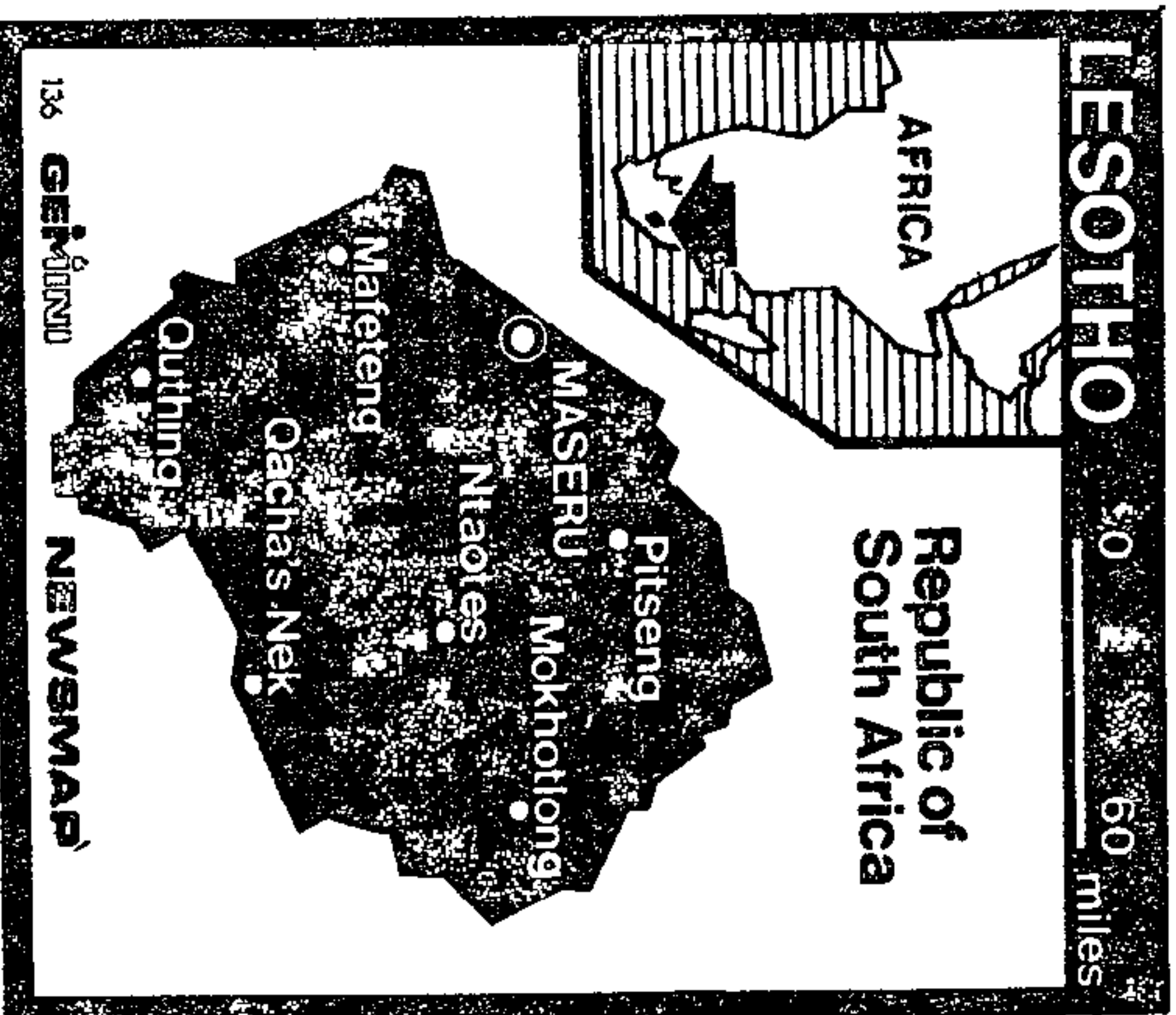
consumer goods originate in South Africa

But there are ways in which Lesotho can lessen its reliance on South Africa, and many Basotho are anxious that their government should act swiftly and more positively

The lesson in self-sufficiency that the Basotho are learning is being taught by South Africa itself, according to Foreign Minister Mr C. D. Molapo

And, ironically, South Africa stands to lose. Admittedly, if Lesotho does cut its strong ties over the border with little towns like Ladybrand, Fouriesburg and Ficksburg in the Free State, Mafatetele and Kokstad in East Orange, and Himeville in Natal, it is not going to put South African economy into a speed wobble

But it certainly will affect the people of those towns at a time when



12/5/77
wishing to cross the Border that day to Mafatetele were faced with a full day's extra journey to another border post at Ongeluknek.

"This is just part of the general pattern," commented Mr Molapo. "It illustrates what apartheid means"

The concern felt in Maseru for citizens who were prevented from reaching Mafatetele — which they rely on for shopping, legal and medical consultations, banking and to market their produce — was reflected last week in the little East Griqualand town as well

Mafatetele's Town Clerk, Mr R F Sorour, said last week the town's economy was being seriously threatened by newly enforced police action against Basothos. Mr Sorour said the situation was "delicate enough to spark an international incident." Mr Molapo has cold comfort for Mafatetele. He believes his government will speed shopping development at Qacha's Nek

The Lesotho foreign affairs ministry is convinced its Pretoria counterparts did not know in advance. Basotho citizens

it," he said. Lesotho's counter action depends heavily on the construction of roads to the mountain regions. Qacha's Nek, for instance, is connected to Mafatetele by road — but not to the rest of Lesotho

Mr Molapo wants Lesotho to be a model of good international relations. Many thousands of South Africans visit the country every year — to gamble at Maseru's Casino, to ski and camp in the mountains and to race in some of the world's most gruelling motor sport events

"South Africa has not once officially complained to us in 10 years about treatment of its nationals," Mr Molapo says. "But our list of complaints runs into hundreds"

But the spin-off of the constant border problems has been much more comprehensive

Lesotho has enlisted world sympathy for its stand against not recognising Transkei and it has increased its agricultural programme to counter withdrawal of South African maize and wheat subsidies

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Lesotho border claims

MASERU.—The South African Government was not willing to negotiate with Lesotho on the question of boundaries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. C. D. Molapo, told the Lesotho National Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Molapo said he had asked for discussions with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and for the establishment of a commission to investigate the boundaries.

At different times Lesotho's Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, and other Ministers have made claims to large tracts of land in the Free State and the Northern Cape adjoining the present Lesotho border.

Dr. Jonathan has even claimed the whole of the Free State—Sapa

SABC gets 21/3/77 'smears' accusation

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday accused the South African Broadcasting Corporation of directing a smear campaign against Lesotho.

He said a Thursday night news report which claimed that he and his Cabinet had decided to scrap the constitution and rule permanently by decree was totally untrue.

"It is a complete fabrication intended to discredit us in the eyes of countries and organisations that are coming to our aid," he said at his Maseru residence.

"The South Africans are going all-out in a smear campaign against us."

Earlier in the week the SABC allegedly accused Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr. C. D. Molapo of calling for a boycott of the South African border towns that rely on business from Basotho shoppers.

"What I said was that Lesotho had sustained these towns and yet we are badly treated at the border posts," he said yesterday.

"We cannot go on suffering these indignities and shall have to provide our own facilities so our people can shop in Lesotho. I did not call for a boycott," Mr. Molapo said.

Int trade

Bid to give Lesotho R95-m

STAR 25/5/77

NEW YORK—A resolution was introduced yesterday in the United Nations Security Council endorsing a proposed R95.6-million in assistance for Lesotho to reduce that country's dependence on South Africa.

The aid proposals were contained in a report by a mission which the council sent to Lesotho in January after hearing charges that South Africa had closed three border posts between Lesotho and Transkei.

Lesotho said it had been subjected to this and other forms of pressure by South Africa to force it to recognise Transkei, a black homeland whose independence last October 26 was denounced by the General Assembly as a sham.

DEPENDENCE

The UN missions report, published in March, recommended a R56-million emergency programme to cope with the situation stemming from the alleged border closures.

It also proposed a R40-million accelerated development programme to help strengthen Lesotho's economy and diminish its dependence on South Africa.

The report said it was understood that about nine percent of the total

sum required was covered by external financing already negotiated or pledged, but that most still had to be raised.

Yesterday's resolution, sponsored by Benin, India, the Libyan Jamahiriya (formerly Libya), Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama and Rumania, would commend Lesotho for its decision not to recognise the "so-called independent Transkei" and endorse the recommendations of the aid mission.

It would also request the UN and its various bodies to assist Lesotho.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim told the

15-nation council that he planned a meeting on June 6 of representatives of governments prepared to provide assistance.

The resolution, introduced by Ambassador Radha Kishna Ramphul, of Mauritius was similar to one he presented to the council yesterday morning endorsing a R45.5 million three year aid package to another African nation, Botswana.

INCURSIONS

In that case, the assistance would be to compensate Botswana for the diversion of development

resources to counter repeated incursions by Rhodesian troops.

The council is expected to approve the Botswana aid recommendations at a morning session today and the assistance to Lesotho this afternoon.

Introducing the resolution on Lesotho, Mr Ramphul cited that country's vulnerability as being not only landlocked but "landlocked within the territory over which the South African racist regime exercises power and control."

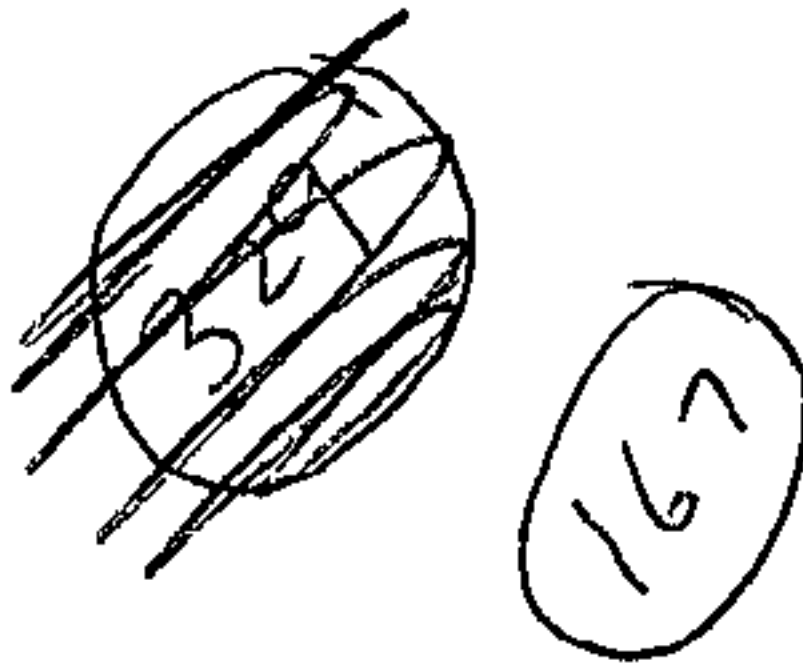
He said he had no doubt that South Africa, by removing its border

officials and having closed down the border facilities, which it was obliged to maintain under agreements, had in fact closed the three border posts.

"It is not sufficient to state that because those posts are now being manned by officials of the so-called independent Transkei that the posts are functioning under normal conditions."

When Lesotho first lodged its complaint against South Africa last November, the South African UN mission said in a letter that the Transkei had already denied having closed the border but had merely insisted on valid travel documents for people crossing into Transkei.

Secretary General Mr Waldheim said it was estimated that South Africa provided jobs for 175 000 workers from Lesotho, of whom 126 000 worked in the mines.



Tension on the border mounts as farmers chase the rustlers

Tribune Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S sensitive border with Lesotho is likely to come under the spotlight soon when Parliament debates the issue of "hot pursuit" by farmers chasing stock thieves.

In the House of Assembly this week, the United Party's Brigadier Curt von Keyserlingk, MP for Umlazi, was told by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, that the matter can be debated when his vote comes up for consideration.

Brigadier von Keyserlingk, a former policeman, had asked for details of stock thefts in the Ongeluksnek area of East Griqualand over the past six months.

Mr Kruger replied there had been 13 thefts in the six months ended April 30 and that livestock worth R6 460 had been recovered.

Then Brigadier von Keyserlingk asked if Mr Kruger was aware that some farmers were adopting a policy of hot pursuit into a foreign country? Mr Kruger avoided a direct reply, saying this could be debated under his vote.

With Lesotho adopting a more truculent attitude toward South Africa, cattle and sheep rustling — which has been going on for years — and recovery raids from the South African side have become a delicate matter.

The Lesotho Government has accused the South African Police in the past of entering the country illegally to abduct wanted persons, and at least once the South African Government admitted fault and returned the prisoner involved.

More recently the Lesotho Government complained to the United Nations that a border post into

Transkei — in the same region — had been closed and that it was suffering financially as a result.

This week the UN took steps to provide Lesotho with R95 million in compensation.

East Griqualand farmers and the South African Police have for years crossed the international border to track down stock rustlers, often with the cooperation of the Lesotho mounted police.

But it is feared now that Lesotho could be able to use these incidents as a weapon against South Africa.

"The way our relations seem to stand with Lesotho at present, I would like to know just what is going on there and what can be done about it," Brigadier von Keyserlingk said in an interview this week.

He said he based his Parliamentary questions on recent reports — which concerned events after the six-month period referred to by Mr Kruger — of apparently rising tensions along the border.

Farmers in the ruggedly mountainous border area are threatening to move into Lesotho and clean up pockets of cattle thieves themselves if nothing is done about the problem, as they say they are being ruined financially.

One farmer, Mr Victor Biggs, of Ongeluksnek, has lost 27 cattle since the beginning of this month.

"We realise this could cause an international incident and we don't want to take the law into our own hands, but we've got to do something," he said.

A sinister development recently has been an apparent lack of co-operation from the Lesotho authorities.

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The first in-depth interview with Chief Leabua Jonathan since 1966

The Lesotho position

Chief Leabua Jonathan might have been content to be a simple farmer if it hadn't been for the humiliations and injustices of his shilling and sixpence a day job as a migrant worker at the New Modderfontein gold mine in Benoni.

Instead he has emerged from the backwoods of Lesotho politics as a thorn in South Africa's side with his increasingly frequent and fiery attacks on apartheid.

Recent years have also seen the change from a man regarded as a politically naive leader of a "captive state" depending on South African support into a spokesman for black aspirations right in the heart of South Africa.

"Lesotho and South Africa have never seen eye to eye on the policy of apartheid and its underlying motives, and the chances of a normalisation of relations will only come if white South Africa accepts a complete overhaul of its philosophy," he said.

But in a surprisingly candid interview, the outspoken 62-year-old Prime Minister and leader of the ruling National Party told me "Farming is my first love. Politics is a nasty job."

I was given a rare insight into his private life, his dreams and disappointments during a two-day visit to his official residence in Maseru, his farm at Kolonyama on the banks of the Caledon

River overlooking the Free State, and at the popular Molimo N'Thuse mountain retreat which is reached after a breath-taking drive up "God Help Me Pass." "My home life is that of a Mosotho," he said simply when we met at his official residence on a hilltop in Maseru West, the exclusive suburb that was the preserve of white colonialists before independence in 1966.

His official residence is a double-storey house set in a large, unpretentious garden surrounded by high security fences and guarded by members of the Police Mobile Unit.

By Maseru standards it is striking, but it would attract little attention in one of Johannesburg's prestige suburbs.

Our initial interview was conducted in a plush lounge which combines dark wood panelling and red velvet upholstery. Chief Jonathan wore an immaculate suit and a tie with a Basotho hat motif.

Speaking softly and occasionally stammering when he hunted for a word, he presented a sharp contrast with the tough, shrewd politician who has held onto power despite a number of attempts to dislodge him.

Born in Leribe at the outbreak of the First World War, he followed the familiar pattern of a basic education at a local mission school before venturing across the border in search of employment on the South African mines.

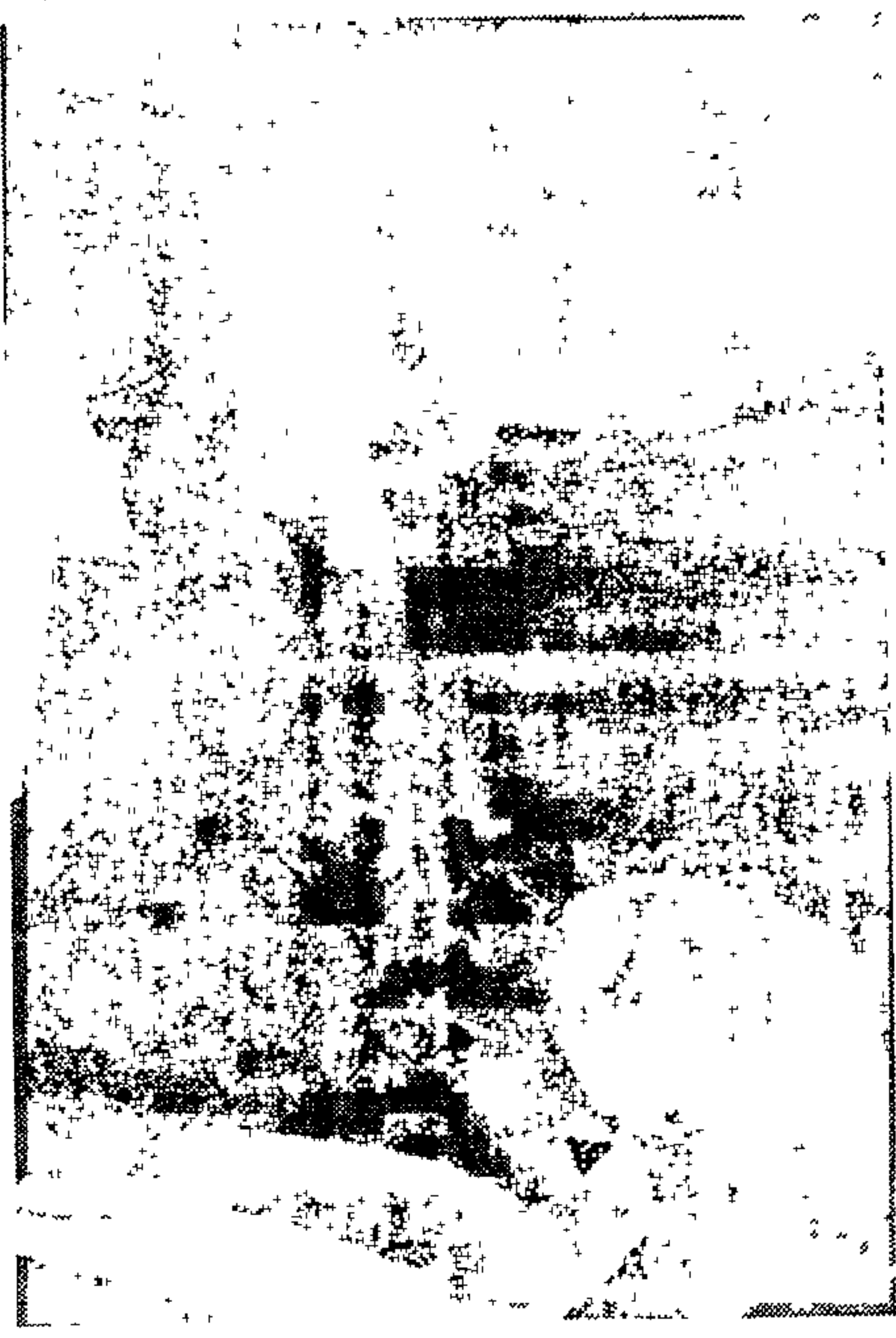
"I worked as a corn-pound clerk and was paid at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a shift — later increased to two shillings — which, as you might appreciate, was very unsatisfactory."

"My treatment was the same as the average Mosotho's then and now, which is discrimination in all spheres of life," he said. "But it was an interesting time of my life and it was while working at New Modderfontein that I became interested in politics."

He returned to Leribe in 1937 after three years on the mine and married his sweetheart Mantahli. "It was love at first sight," he said.

Today the couple have four grown-up daughters, two of whom are studying abroad, and a 32-year-old son, Tehobo, who is studying agriculture. "He doesn't like politics and I wouldn't encourage him to go in for it," Chief Jonathan said.

Like so many Basotho the Prime Minister has simple tastes that run to friendly companionship, meat, preferably braised, soccer ("Our own team is, of course, my favourite, but I also like the Kaiser Chiefs"), and traditional dancing.



Leabua Jonathan: a formal portrait.

During my visit to his Maseru residence I saw yet another facet of the man who likes to be regarded as a father figure as he discarded his coat and tie and joined a group of exuberant traditional dancers.

How does he see himself? "To be leader of a country — whether large or small — you must be a

he is happiest and most informal.

"Welcome to the shack that I call home," he said on my arrival, ushering me into a lounge that had a decidedly "lived-in" atmosphere, unlike his residence in Maseru.

"What would you like to see? The orchards, my vegetables, the chickens?"

My host showed me it all, introducing me to his wife en route. She had been sitting on the floor of a shed sorting potatoes and after flashing a bright smile and shaking my hand, she returned to her work.

The farm is a model for others to copy. Immaculate and scientifically maintained with almost every imaginable crop growing in neat rows stretching to the Caledon River which supplies the irrigation.

On the other side of the river lies the farm of a Free State Afrikaner. "But we are very good friends," he said.

The Lesotho premier was at the forefront of dialogue between South Africa and independent black Africa, breaking new ground with his historic meeting with Dr Verwoerd in Pretoria 1968.

But as early as 1971 he warned Mr Vorster's Government that a violent confrontation between black and white South Africans would be the inevitable end result of the policy of apartheid.

"Peace will only be maintained in an at-

mosphere of equality and the acceptance of majority rule, irrespective of colour," he forecast.

Lesotho is now set firmly on a path aimed at reducing dependence on her white-ruled neighbour.

Looking back on the 10 years since independence he said significant progress has been made when "measured from the pathetic position of want from which we started."

His greatest disappointment had been the "disunity caused by political differences," he said.

Political tensions were at a peak in 1970 after Chief Jonathan seized power and suspended the constitution when it became apparent that his party was losing the general election.

In January 1974 an armed uprising was crushed, with seven leading members of the BCP, including Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, who considers himself the rightful Prime Minister, leaving the country.

But Chief Jonathan is still clearly keen to iron out differences with the BCP. "Reconciliation has always been a possibility," he said. But first the two exiled factions led by Mr Mokhehle and Mr Tseiso Mathakhe, and the internal group represented in the Legislative Assembly by Mr C. Ramoreboh, had to "put their house in order."

Geoff Dalgish

LESOTHO WARNS ON 'SHOOTINGS'

MASERU.—Lesotho Prime Minister Dr. Leabua Jonathan has warned South Africa against "the provocation of shooting Lesotho citizens."

Addressing a large crowd at Khabo's in the northern Leribe district he said: "The international provocation of shooting Lesotho citizens even within the country's borders will not go on for long."

He was officially opening the first relief mobile unit base in the area.

He said the main aim of establishing the base was to strengthen the security of the country "now that Lesotho is being constantly provoked by its neighbour South Africa."—(Sapa.)

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Pik Botha in Lesotho for talks

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU—South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, arrived here today for talks with the Lesotho Government at a time when relations between the two countries are at their lowest point yet.

Accompanied by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, he was met at Maseru airport by Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo.

They travelled in Mr Molapo's official car straight to a nearby hotel to begin talks that will end some time this afternoon, when Mr Botha is expected to fly on to Cape Town.

A few days ago the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, accused South Africa of shooting Lesotho citizens.

WORLD COURT

Chief Jonathan, in a speech at Leribe last weekend, also announced that he was prepared to take to the World Court at the Hague Lesotho's claims to a large part of the Orange Free State and the northern Cape.

In recent months the Lesotho Government has angrily denounced what it described as severe harassment of Lesotho nationals in South Africa and instances of maltreatment, including the throwing of a Basotho off a moving train by a conductor.

The visit is being played on a low key and was officially announced only last night.

daily mail
2/6/77

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Pik Botha back home

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — The South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mr Brand Fourie held discussions yesterday with Lesotho's Foreign Minister Mr C D Molapo and other senior government officials in Maseru.

A Lesotho Foreign Ministry spokesman said the discussions were "frank" Mr Molapo had expressed his government's deep concern at the situation in Southern Africa.

Mr Botha conveyed the South African attitude towards the situation on the sub-continent. He left for Cape Town yesterday afternoon.

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Flocking¹⁹⁶⁷ to Lesotho^{R.M.}

10.6.77

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Thirty United States Peace Corps volunteers, 16 of whom are science and mathematics specialists, arrived in Lesotho this week.

This brings the number of Peace Corps volunteers serving in Lesotho to 160. The majority of volunteers are experts in agriculture, building, and science. Some are teaching in high schools and the National University of Lesotho.

The first batch of volunteers came to Lesotho in 1967, a year after Lesotho's independence. The volunteers provide technical aid and help to overcome skilled manpower shortage.

The United States awards many scholarships for young Basothos to study in America.

WESTERN PROVINCE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

WP Colts Tour to Southern Cape (George) : 30 to 31 July 1977

To assist the players with their tour expenses your donation is greatly appreciated. TICKETS are 20 cents each or 3 for 50 cents. The PRIZE is a PORTABLE RADIO. The DRAW will be made on Wednesday 27 JULY 1977 and the winner contacted by telephone. Thank you for your support.

O. Metcalf.
MANAGER

QUESTION: Which horse won the 1977 Durban July Handicap ?

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day. — (Sapa-Reuter.)
N/MERCURY 6/7/77
For Lesotho
MASERU. — The Danish Government would provide R25 000 towards upgrading the 35 mountain clinics in Lesotho, the Danish Consul, Mr. Klaus Wulff, announced here yesterday. — (Sapa.)

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it must be true in a lot of other fields - of very high academic standards at one level and enormous Third World problems at the other level. It is just a matter of trying somehow to get them to meet. Professor Pimstone discussed specifically the levels of growth hormones, certain endocrine secretions, growth hormones and insulin in response to malnutrition. He gave a brief mention of the model which they use - the rat.

From Martin Putterill of Visit to China (167)
MASERU - Lesotho's Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr T. J. Mashologu, has left for Nationalist China on a week's official visit. (Sapa)
 today something of what he has been doing. He has been discussing the rules which govern housing - he took great pains to emphasize using the word housing as a verb rather than a noun. This is very nicely with the whole point about the influenza epidemic. Certain stresses or certain situations create the rules of housing. But once the stress for that particular situation has passed, as for example the influenza epidemic passed, the rules remain and because they remain out of context with the condition which created them they often cause quite a few problems. He discussed the work they were doing in terms of trying to lower the level for home ownership schemes, wondering whether in fact it was really valid to impose White middle-class standards of housing on Black housing. UPRU is also looking at facilities for handicapped people and trying to make models for projections and planning. Dr. Putterill spoke of several very general problems which I am sure that we have all faced in terms of actually getting something done about this phrase 'community participation' that we talk so much about but which seems to be quite difficult to get under way. He spoke of the problems of inter-disciplinary approaches to finding solutions and the need to concentrate on methods of evaluation.

From Mike Whisson of Social Anthropology we heard about the work that they are doing in identifying the nature and function of social groups, rather than categories. The work of the Department ranges from social organisations in the Richtersveld to the social structure in the Holiday Inn in Woodstock. In particular he mentioned looking at group identity formation in terms of an ethno-ideological model specifically for the Cape Malay community here and also at how communities develop. For example he has been looking at Ocean View where a lot of people of different backgrounds and different sub-cultural backgrounds are placed in one area in terms of the Group Areas Act, and then told to 'get on and handle your community'. Dr. Whisson has been looking into the sort of problems that arise there and the sort of needs. This hasn't been an academic exercise: they have managed to get a creche provided for the community and they have managed to do something about female labour-intensive industrial development in the area.

Lesotho plans power projects

By Ian Morgan

LESOTHO is considering three major hydro-electric schemes which are intended to reduce the country's dependence on Eskom power supplied by South Africa

The first is a scaled-down version of the R300-million Oxbow scheme. A dam to be built near Buthe Buthe, with overseas technological assistance provided mainly by Canada, is expected to come on stream by 1983.

A second is planned for Quithing, near the Transkei border, to supply power to Lesotho's southern region, which is the centre of the mohair industry. Lesotho's

biggest export-earner

The third is proposed for Qachasnek on the Orange River, the site of a major agricultural project.

The cost of the three schemes is estimated at R150-million. According to a senior official of the Lesotho Electricity Corporation, money for the schemes has already been ear-marked by certain overseas countries, which he declined to name.

While he conceded that the cost of Eskom power would be cheaper in the long-run, the official said it was government policy to reduce Lesotho's dependence on South Africa as a source of power. Eventually it was

hoped that the Republic would buy power from Lesotho.

Relations between the Lesotho Electricity Corporation and Eskom have been strained in recent months, mainly because of recent increases in the price of power.

The LEC has been battling for funds, particularly because the Government is anxious that it proceed with electrification of homes in Maseru (population 200 000) and Leribe (population 60 000). To date, only 6 000 homes in Lesotho are supplied with power.

Coupled with the government's power projects are

plans for a national road grid.

Already R25-million has been allocated for road construction by Cida (Canadian International Development Agency), while last month the United Nations voted Lesotho R68-million compensation for the closure of the border with the Transkei. Most of this latter amount is expected to be spent on building roads.

The hunt for major civil construction projects has attracted a number of international firms to Maseru.

Another major project in the offing is the building of an international airport at Maseru at an estimated cost of R25-million.

Sunday Times (Business Times) 17/7/77

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IDI'S THREAT TO S.A. 'SERIOUS' SAYS ENVOY

Mercury Africa Bureau
MASERU — President Idi Amin is deadly serious about his threat to lead an army against South Africa.

That's the warning that comes from Mr. Alphonse Oseku, the new Ugandan High Commissioner to Lesotho, who presented his credentials as "Idi's eyes and ears in South Africa" in Maseru on Thursday.

"Naturally as a country that is at the forefront of the fight for the total liberation of Africa we take an interest in what happens in South Africa.

"My President has said that we can never rest until the whole of Africa is liberated, until the Black man takes the reins of power.

"If he is given the opportunity by the rest of Africa he is ready at any

time to lead the force against South Africa," he said.

Mr. Oseku, a 36-year-old former Chief of Protocol and envoy to Moscow, stressed that the "Operation Cape Town" military spectacular staged on the shores of Lake Victoria was not an exercise to dismiss lightly.

On that hypothetical occasion President Amin had led an all-conquering African army south to Cape Town where it had been poised for the capture of Mr. Smith and Mr. Vorster.

Officially Mr. Oseku is the Diplomatic Envoy to Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zambia — a post vacated by the present Chief of Staff, Major General Isaac Lumago, but clearly he will be keeping a watch on South Africa.

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The abnormally wet summer of the last few years have brought this lesson home to many farmers when they were unable to enter their lands for planting and cultivating with their smaller tractors equipped with standard wheels and tyres.

Without the bigger machines with adequate horsepower and equipped with dual wheels many a farmer could not plant his crop in time to ripen before the onset of the autumn frosts.

During dry years the ability to get his seed into the soil after a favourable rain has fallen, as speedily and efficiently as can be done by larger sophisticated machinery spells the difference between a poor crop and a reasonable or successful one.

His ability to use an opportune but possibly brief period of time, such as can happen between two rainy spells for instance, has been greatly extended by the availability of properly equipped machines with adequate horsepower to accomplish what has to be done quickly and effectively.

D.D. 25/7/77

Amin's attack threat serious?

(167)

MASERU — Field Marshall Dr Idi Amin Dada, VC, DSO, MC, Life President of Uganda and Conqueror of the British Empire in Africa, is deadly serious about his threat to lead an army against South Africa.

That's the warning that comes from Mr Alphonse Oseku, the new Ugandan High Commissioner to Lesotho who presented his credentials as "Idi's eyes and ears in South Africa" in Maseru on Thursday.

"Naturally as a country that is at the forefront of the fight for the total liberation of Africa we take an interest in what happens in South Africa," he said yesterday in an interview.

"My president has said that we can never rest until the whole of Africa is liberated. If he is given the opportunity by the rest of Africa he is ready at any time to lead the force against South Africa," he said.

Mr Oseku has begun monitoring SABC radio and television broadcasts and has taken special note of the Minister of Bantu Administration Mr M. C. Botha's stand on black managers in white areas.

"There is no racism of any form in Uganda," he insisted.

He denied the allegations of massive violations of human rights in Uganda and a purge against Lango and Acholi tribesmen.

"Nonsense," he said. "These stories have been circulating since Pres. Amin became head of state in 1971, but there is no truth in them."

"My leader is a very kind family man and a dedicated leader who has the interests of the people of Uganda at heart," he said. — DDC.

Danger route

MASERU — More than 120 people died and 725 were injured in 1 200 road accidents in Lesotho last year, according to the annual report of the Lesotho Commissioner of Police.
— (Sapa)

29/7/77

(167)

FROM LESOTHO POLITICAL REFUGEE Mrs NAIDOO PLEADS:

By JEFF HENDERSON

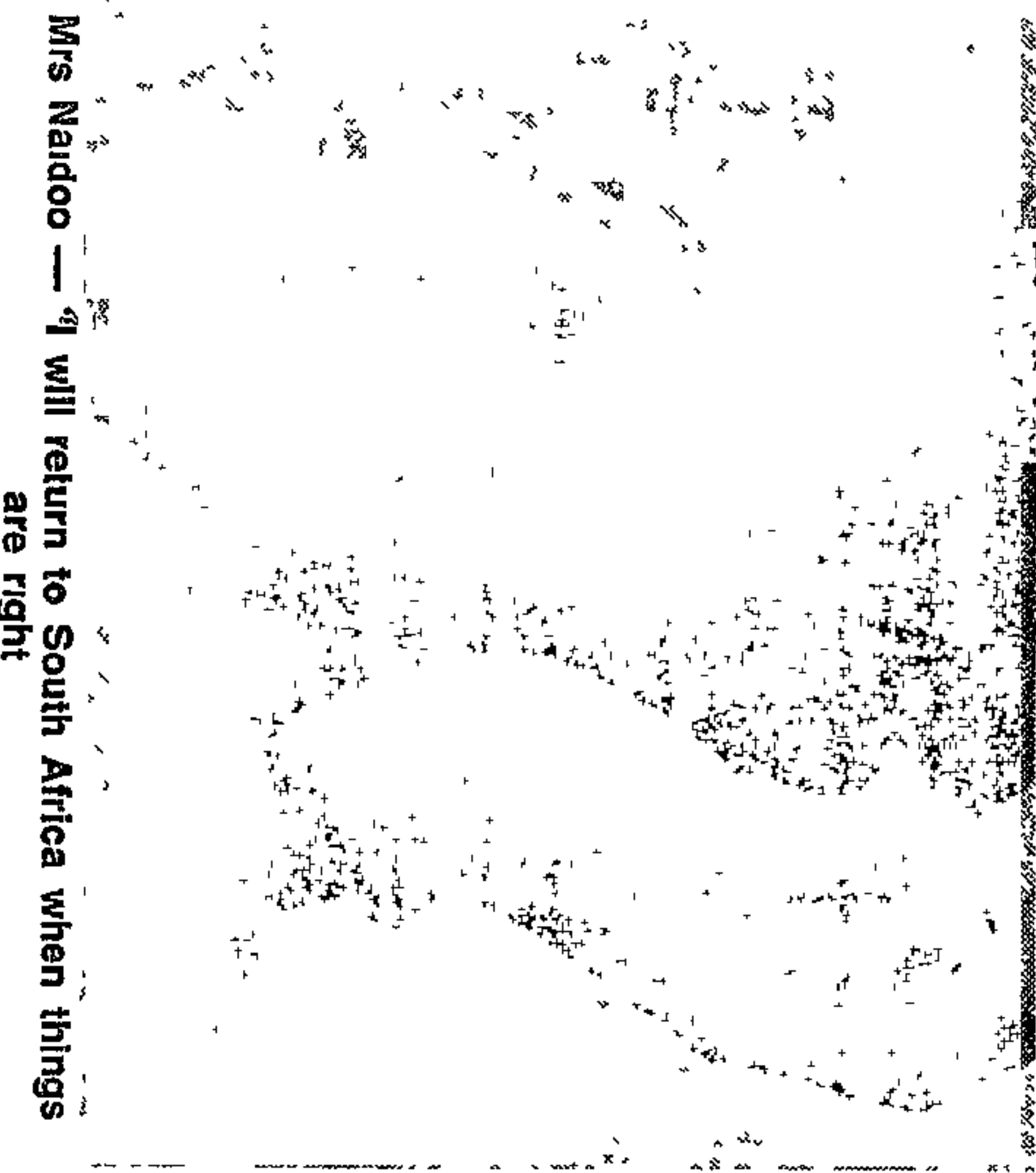
FORMER BANNED Durban attorney Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, who has fled to Lesotho to seek asylum, told the Sunday Tribune this week: "My motives are purely political, not personal. But I will return to South Africa when the situation is right."

Mrs Naidoo, who appeared for the defence in the Pietermaritzburg terrorism trial which ended this week, said her journey to Maseru had been "a gruelling experience".

Children

She is arranging to be visited by her three children, Sandhan, 16, Sarah, 15, and Subkhathi, 11, who are living with her ex-husband, Mr M D Naidoo, a former Robben Island prisoner, who is banned.

Mrs Naidoo — "I will return to South Africa when things are right"



"I have explained to them on the telephone my reasons for leaving my country. I don't know at this stage whether they will be allowed to come to Maseru to see me. I can only hope," she said.

She would not comment on Press reports that she had fled because of harassment by Security Police. "There are too many of my friends in South Africa that I do not wish to see harmed. It is better that I say nothing except that I subscribe to the principles of the Freedom Charter."

Mrs Naidoo said she was

"deeply hurt" to learn about the sentences passed on her clients in the terrorism trial but these had not been unexpected. Five of the nine accused were jailed for life and the rest received prison terms ranging from seven to 18 years.

She was conspicuously absent from the court when sentence was passed.

Mrs Naidoo said she had been in touch with the Maseru police to begin her application for asylum. She hoped to practise as an attorney in Lesotho for a while — "but at this stage I do not see my future continuing in the legal profession."

She would not say what other work she was contemplating.

Mrs Naidoo, 46, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1966 and was barred from

attending any social or political gathering, any gathering of pupils or students and from addressing such gatherings. She was admitted as an attorney in May 1973 after a long bat-

tle with the Natal Law Society and the Minister of Justice.

When the ban was lifted in April last year she was quoted as saying: "The lifting of my banning orders allows me superficial freedom and nothing more. I am still not allowed to live where I want to or go where I want to."

"My freedom is nothing compared to the freedom of the people. There is nothing to celebrate because the society we live in is an unjust one. Until all racial barriers in this country are lifted we will never be free."

I WANT TO SEE MY CHILDREN

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Big homes project in Lesotho

EDM 6/8/77

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau
MASERU. — Lesotho is to
spend R9 500 000 on hous-
ing in the second five-year
development plan due to
end in 1980.

A report by the Lesotho
Housing Corporation says
the programme calls for
the building of 2 250
homes.

The first phase started
last year with the estab-
lishment in Maseru of an
"arrival centre". It pro-
vides temporary homes for
expatriate technical assist-
ance staff unable to find
housing in the town.

The centre comprises 43
prefabricated houses which
cost R450 000. The money
came from the Lesotho
Bank and the Industrial
Development Corporation
of South Africa.

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DD. 10/8/77
**Court told
woman cut
up alive**

MASERU — Pieces of flesh were removed from the face of a middle-aged woman while she was still alive, the Lesotho High Court was told yesterday during a ritual murder hearing.

Appearing before Mr Justice Peter Mofokeng and two assessors are seven men, aged between 28 and 50, and a 30-year-old woman, Mrs Npeo Ntsoeu. All have pleaded not guilty to the charges of ritual murder arising from the death of Mrs Mpho Matete in November, 1975.

Analysing the details of the charges, the senior State counsel, Mr Semapo Peete, told the court the prosecution would prove that all the accused took part in cutting the lips, ear and the eyebrow of Mrs Matete for medicinal purposes.

Among the accused is the chief of the area, Chief Abel Matete, and a schoolteacher, Mr K Ramasike.

A Russian-trained medical practitioner, Dr L. Motsamai, told the court he conducted a post-mortem on the deceased and his findings were that the wounds on the face of the deceased were caused by a sharp instrument — DDC.

Government a "profit-sharer".

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criteria having less to do with criteria of efficiency distortions.

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D.D. 18/8/77

Rand hotelier's passport seized

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MASERU — Police seized the passport yesterday of Johannesburg hotelier, Mr Basil Garlick, while he was in Maseru at the international counterfeit currency Appeal Court hearing of his millionaire father-in-law, Mr Stephanus Meyer.

The seizure was made as Mr Garlick was booking out of a hotel with his wife, Stephanie.

The seizure followed a fight in Mr Garlick's room and disclosures by him of death threats to him and his family.

Involved in Tuesday

night's drama were Mr Meyer, the 79-year-old Johannesburg millionaire, who made headlines with his search for a perfect fifth wife, his personal physician and constant companion, Mr Lance Human of Port Elizabeth, and Mr and Mrs Garlick.

The fight broke out in Mr Garlick's room and Mr Human was seen staggering down the hotel corridor with his face bruised and covered in blood. Mr Garlick suffered minor facial injuries.

The fracas apparently started after a dispute involving the handling of the millionaire's affairs.

Meanwhile the compulsory two-year jail sentence passed on Mr Meyer was replaced with a fine of R1 000 or two years' imprisonment.

Lesotho charge slammed

Sun. Exp. 11/9/77
By KITT KATZIN

THE Minister of Transport, Mr Muller, has hit back strongly at Lesotho over allegations that South African Railways was responsible for the loss of 21 000 bags of wheat shipped from Britain for famine relief.

Lesotho claims the wheat either disappeared or was damaged while it was railed from East London — and immediately lodged claims for compensation

The incident also led to a diplomatic tussle and prompted the Lesotho Government to say in a statement that the wheat issue was one example of the country's difficulties in exercising rights of communications beyond South Africa's borders.

This week, however, Mr Muller, firmly rejected Lesotho's claims — and revealed the facts

The 6 000 tons of wheat (120 000 bags) were conveyed by the "Arcadia" to Durban

(24 000 bags) and the "Otto Porr" to East London (96 000 bags)

But only 95 119 bags were discharged by the "Otto Porr"

The bags generally were in a poor state and were scattered about the hold

It was found that 644 bags were damaged and wet and 24 bags could not be despatched

The remaining 95 095 bags, of which 620 were also damaged and wet, were transported to seven rail terminals along the eastern Free State border

Claims for 817 bags not received or damaged were lodged against the Railways, but only 125 were met

"The facts prove," said Mr Muller, "that the Railways cannot be blamed for the alleged huge loss of wheat"

He also dismissed allegations that South Africa created difficulties for Lesotho to exercise her border rights of communication and access

Economy (1977). J. J. Brand, The Contributions of Agriculture to the Economic Development of South Africa since 1910 (Ph.D. thesis, Pretoria University, 1-69); J. Rutman, "The Transkei: An experiment in Economic Separation", South African Journal of Economics (SAJE), 1968, Vol. 36. (henceforth Rutman I), and "A test of the 'uneconomic culture' thesis" in Journal of Development Studies, July 1973 (henceforth Rutman II), and A reconsideration of the problem of capital formation in underdeveloped areas: A cause-study of the Transkei. (Round paper for conference at Jan Smuts' House, Johannesburg, 1974. (Henceforth Rutman III); J.A. Lombard and P.J. van der Merwe, "Central Problems of the Economic development of the Bantu homelands", Finance and Trade Review, June, 1972; M. Horrell, The African Homelands of South Africa, (1973), and in various other publications of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR); G. Maasdorp, Economic Development Strategy in the African Homelands (SAIRR, 1974); See also regular publications of Sabra and The Bureau of Economic Research in Pretoria.

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3. Summary of the Report of the Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas within the Union of South Africa. U.G. 61/1955 (Henceforth Tomlinson Report).
4. E. Johnson in discussion proceedings at the 1975 Gymit Symposium on World-wide maize improvement, Mexico City, 1974.
5. FAO Introduction Yearbook (1965), p 49.
6. Report of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development 1971. M 43/1975, p. 32.

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FIN MAIL 30/9/77

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LESOTHO

Ever thought of investing in Lesotho? If so, a new investment guide published by the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) is compulsory reading.

The 28-page looseleaf booklet includes guidelines on the mountain kingdom's tax, labour and investment policies; details of professional and commercial services already established in the country; and — happy days! — a list of Maseru civil servants and their telephone numbers.

The LNDC lists the types of ventures in which it is particularly interested in lending a helping hand

(Available from LNDC, PO Box MS 666, Maseru)

Jonathan ADM. 15/10/77 claims (167) part of homeland

MASERU. — The BophuthaTswana homeland incorporated land which rightfully belonged to Lesotho, the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has claimed.

Addressing senior police officers in Maseru yesterday at the formal induction of the Lesotho Mounted Police commissioner, Major-General Shadrack Matela, he said "various difficulties" would face Lesotho as a result of the "bogus independence" of Transkei and the imminent "sham independence" planned for "the BophuthaTswana Bantustan which incorporates land that is rightfully ours".

Chief Jonathan said "superior economic power" would be used to force Lesotho into submitting to the "Bantustanisation programme", and that the police should be vigilant against lobbying by "enemy agents".

They should be aware that Lesotho had to identify with the rest of humanity in dissociating itself from "universally condemned policies which did not regard the black man as a human being". — Sapa.

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

DATE: _____

	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2
Language taught								
Lecturer in charge								
No. of students								
Department or Faculty								
Time: from _____ to _____								
Total time - Hours, Minutes								
Faulty machinery								
Control unit No.								
Cassette machine No.								
Headphone No.								

Maseru murder verdict

MASERU - A man who has been convicted for the murder of a White Johannesburg mechanic and his assistant was sent for observation when he appeared at the Lesotho High Court on Monday

Blyth Monathane will appear before Mr. Justice Contran and two assessors after three weeks. He has been found guilty of the murder of Mr. Roland Torr and his Mosotho assistant, Mr. Bernard Masheane.

The Court had earlier found that Monathane had pushed the two men to their death from the roof of Hotel Victoria here on September 20. - (Sapa.)

Remarks (Technical Manager):

Signature (Tech. Manager):

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

Thank you.

TMU/JJH

11/77

RDM 3/11/77 (167)

LESOTHO'S LOST CHANCE

A CHANCE has passed for Lesotho to settle its constitutional problems around a conference table

When 180 delegates of the ruling Basutoland National Party met in Maseru last month they turned down the continuation of a dialogue with the main opposition party.

Preliminary talks between the two sides — Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's BNP and Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's more radical Basutoland Congress Party — had begun tentatively a few months before with emissaries meeting clandestinely in Gaborone and Lusaka

Many attempts have been made to reconcile the parties and their polarised supporters. Lesotho reportedly has the highest literacy level in black Africa and many of its people are clearly anxious to return to a system of free elections and party political activity

Lesotho has not had an elected government since 1970 when the General Election was suspended by Chief Jonathan. He made allegations of intimidation and several voting irregularities against the Congress Party, which appeared to be winning the elections. Chief Jonathan suspended the constitution and several BCP leaders were detained under emergency regulations

But all detainees were unconditionally released from prisons in 1973, after an interim National Assembly was established

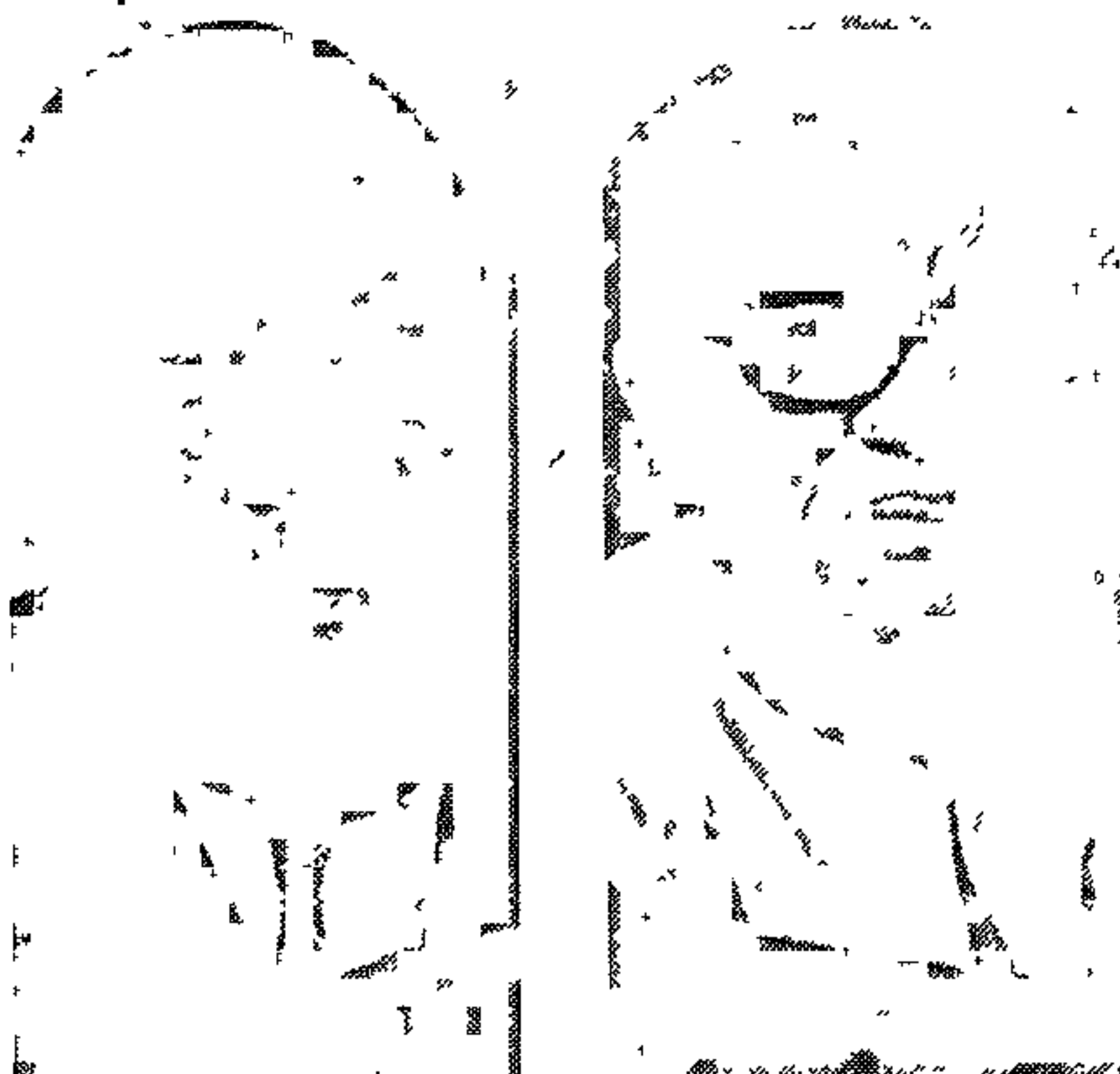
Fiercely Mr Mokhehle did not accept an invitation to join the interim National Assembly, which he considered to be the continuation of the status quo

The country's political crisis was not solved and in January 1974 there was an abortive coup initiated by BCP supporters, which was speedily ended by the paramilitary Police Mobile Unit.

Chief Jonathan managed to bring the situation under control and continued to rule the country.

After failing to get to

Lesotho's top politicians have recently attempted to settle differences stretching back to 1970. But after an optimistic start the negotiations have broken down. MIKE PITSO, of the "Mail" African Bureau, reports from Maseru.



CHIEF LEABUA JONATHAN

MR NTSU MOKHEHLE

power by force. Mokhehle and his senior party members fled to Botswana and Zambia. In 1974 his brother Shakhane Mokhehle, the Party's treasurer, was among more than 100 BCP supporters who were charged with high treason. He was found not guilty and discharged. He later fled to Botswana.

The BCP was in complete disarray after Mr P Ramoreboli, former Deputy Leader of the Party, broke away in April 1973 to join the interim National Assembly, which is completely made up of nominated members.

Another group, of senior Party members broke away last year, led by the party's Secretary General, Mr Koenyama Chakela, who receives financial support from Moscow.

Surprisingly Mr Mokhehle still enjoys enormous support inside Lesotho. He has

already requested Chief Jonathan for talks in order to ensure peace and stability in the country, though some of his conditions are quite unacceptable to Chief Jonathan who has made it clear that there will be no talks held outside Lesotho nor will he ever allow any outsider to interfere in the internal affairs of the country.

A round of inter-party talks was held in September. The BCP had two delegations, representing Mokhehle and Ramoreboli's factions, but Chakela's faction was not represented.

The talks were chaired by Chief Jonathan. The BNP and BCP held a further separate meeting in September and October. Fifty-eight of Lesotho's 60 constituencies were represented by the BCP meeting, where all representatives promised their allegiance to Mokhehle.

The deputy leader of the ruling party, Chief Sekhonyana Maseribane, is opposed to inter-party talks and he has the backing of the former senior Cabinet Minister Mr A C Manyeli, who is pro-South African. Mr G C Manyeli, a founder of the Anti Communist League, is also opposed to any reconciliation talks.

These leaders still insist that Mokhehle should be brought to trial for his alleged role in the 1974 political crisis.

Mr Charles Mofeli, of the United Democratic Party, has said the inter-party talks should not be taken as a sign of weakness on the part of the Government but as a genuine gesture of goodwill.

Mr Malaisa Mahosi, publicity secretary of the BCP, said this week "It is regrettable and unfortunate that Chief Jonathan has once more refused to enter into peace talks."

"Chief Jonathan has shown again that he is an unpredictable leader who has shown his reluctance to return the country to democratic rule and resorted to ruling Lesotho by force by having a one-man government."

Mr Steven Motlamelle, an executive member of the BCP, said his party was not interested in inter-party talks but wanted talks between the two leaders.

Chief Jonathan has made it clear recently that the Westminster-type constitution he scrapped in 1970 was not suitable for the Basotho people and that the traditional Basotho way of life was best.

The stalemate that has divided Basotho from Basotho therefore remains, with Chief Jonathan in a position of strength which cannot be disputed either internally, where his highly efficient police are in control, or from outside, because dissidents would necessarily have to cross South Africa to reach Lesotho and could hardly manage that armed or in force.

Now that the prospect of talks has failed, the political situation remains unchanged.

Don't back white south, says Jonathan

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has told a Russian reporter that he hoped the Western initiative on racial problems in Southern Africa would not be used to buy time for white minority regimes.

Chief Jonathan told Mr Boris Pylatskin, of the Isvestia newspaper that Lesotho wanted unconditional majority rule and independence in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Namibia and South Africa.

While not rejecting the Western initiative on Southern Africa, the Lesotho Prime Minister warned that it should not be used for subtle perpetuation of racist rule. If it

did, it would be necessary to give full support to "the armed struggle by the oppressed people for their birthright"

On Bantustans, Chief Jonathan told Isvestia — the official Soviet Union mouthpiece — that Lesotho had no relations with Transkei. Lesotho would not have dealings with any other Bantustans as these were creations of apartheid and provided no solution to the racial problems of South Africa, he added.

Chief Jonathan said Transkei, QwaQwa and BophuthaTswana raised a further problem for Lesotho because they occupied land which belonged to Lesotho. The South African Government had avoided talks on these disputed areas.

Lesotho Press ruling

MASERU — The Ministry of Information in Maseru has announced that all foreign pressmen must hold valid Lesotho Press cards to do their work in Lesotho.

The Ministry said applications for Press cards should be made well before any occasion which press-

men may wish to cover.

"It is better to apply for a Press card even when there is no immediate occasion to be covered, so as to avoid a last minute rush and possible disappointment."

"As Press applications have to go through official

channels before approval, pressmen are cautioned not to expect to be issued with Press cards over the counter."

Applications should be addressed to: The Director of Information and Broadcasting, PO Box 552, Maseru, Lesotho — Sapa

Jonathan praises Anglo

MASERU. — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, yesterday paid tribute to the chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation and De Beers, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, for the long and cordial relations existing between his company and Basotho employees on the South African diamond and gold mines.

Opening the Letseng-la-Tereae diamond mine at Makhotlong in Lesotho, Dr Jonathan assured Mr Oppenheimer and his group of support from the Government and people of Lesotho in the venture, in which De Beers had invested R36-million. — Sapa.

ROM 19/11/77

(167)

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Children riot at Lesotho school

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — Pupils at the St. Agnes High School near Maseru went on strike this week and stoned the headmaster's house.

According to an official announcement extensive damage was done to the car and house of the principal Mr M Buku during the riot which took place on Tuesday.

Yesterday police were called to the school again

when examinations were disrupted.

Several of the pupils fled and were said to be making for Botswana.

On Saturday the Lesotho police broke up a demonstration by students from the National Teacher Training College in Maseru.

The trainee teachers were demanding higher salaries for Lesotho teachers

Lesotho's first R36 million diamond mine gets underway

A. Y. Y. 4/12/77

Finance Reporter

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LESOTHO'S largest capital venture and the country's only mining operation, De Beers Letseng-la-terai diamond mine, has just started operation.

The R36 million mine is a joint venture between the Lesotho Government (25 per cent) and Anglo's De Beers (75 per cent).

More than 8.8 million tons of ore reserves are contained in the main 15.9 hectare pipe which will be mined to a depth of 140 metres.

Expectations for the mine are not high, said a De Beers spokesman. "It is," he said, "a lower grade mine than any other." However, while most of the yield will be low value yellow and brown stones, De Beers expect that to be somewhat compensated for by a limited number of high quality stones.

According to the spokesman, the mine should, therefore, have a very high revenue per carat.

De Beers chairman

Harry Oppenheimer says the company is doing something which is "pretty risky."

He adds: "I don't think other people would be prepared to do this. And, while I think this is something short of philanthropy, we were somewhat influenced by our desire to play our part in the development of Lesotho."

The mine, which employs 700, has a processing capacity of 100 tons of ore a month, and the capital equipment includes the world's largest centrifuge system.

The high mountain site means conditions at the mine are "very tough", and special modifications have had to be done to the recovery plant, which has actually been built into the mountain.

Sales of the mine's diamonds will be done through the newly formed Diamond Corporation of Lesotho, which will deal direct with De Beers London selling arm, the Central Selling Organisation.

RDN 6/12/77

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The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, at the place where he is happiest home
on his farm at Kolonyama with his wife Mantahli

Picture GEOFF DALGLISH

1976

(Cover)

Tubular No. 3

to Parnomics 1 R.

Our landlocked satellites

FIN MAIL 9/12/77

167

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are heavily dependant on SA. It's not easy to see how they can become less so

"In very many respects the economy remains a satellite of SA. It is a key objective of the plan to reduce this dependence by strengthening the internal economy and diversifying external economic links" - Botswana's national development plan

PM John Vorster recently stated that in the event of oil sanctions against SA it would be "every man for himself", and that, while an economic boycott might hurt SA, it could "kill independent black countries in Southern Africa like Botswana and Lesotho".

Despite their electioneering flavour, Vorster's remarks do highlight the plight of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS), and underline their dependence on SA.

Indeed, with SA in the role of the "metropolis", the three former British Protectorates face, in almost classic form, the underdevelopment problems of ex colonial countries throughout the world.

All three have sparse populations, inhospitable terrain, little or no mineral resources, painfully inadequate infrastructure and offer little incentive to foreign capital to invest. Lesotho and Botswana are rated by the UN among the "poorest in the world" countries.

In true colonial tradition, the three countries are locked into an economy vastly stronger than their own which deliberately ensures that their own economies develop only in accord with the overall needs of the SA economy. The British made little effort to develop the Protectorates prior to independence in the mid Sixties, and in fact governed them from Pretoria until that time, believing that they would in due course be incorporated into SA.

The result of this neglect, coupled with the dynamics of SA's own development, is that BLS are now unable to break out of their satellite role. SA has long regarded the BLS countries as simply glorified Bantustans, labour pools to which it is possible to export unemployment in hard times without having to live with the uncomfortable consequences.

In the early Sixties the then prime minister, Hendrik Verwoerd, in fact made an offer to Britain for the Protectorates for precisely the purpose of incorporating them into the Bantustan policy. Even today, government supporting academics like Carel Boshoff, head of the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs (as well as certain cabinet ministers) talk wistfully of the fact that if the BLS countries are included the white/black land allocation figures for SA are not 87/13, but nearer to 50/50.

Guest workers

Not only are BLS dwarfed by SA's size (according to World Bank figures, their combined GNP's in 1973 were \$120m against SA's \$25 120m), but their economies are structurally and contractually bound to SA.

Some 50 000 Botswana citizens, or about half the total wage earning force (in a population of 700 000) are employed in SA. Swaziland (population 510 000) has over 30 000 workers here. Lesotho (population 1.18m), by far the poorest and most vulnerable of the three, has over 110 000 or 40% of its male workforce in SA, mostly on the mines. Nor is the situation likely to change in the near future. Official projections by Lesotho show an anticipated increase in the "absent population" to 180 000 by 1985.

Trade figures tell a similar story of

dependence. Despite its mineral potential (diamonds and copper-nickel), a major source of Botswana's revenue remains meat and meat products sold mainly to SA. In 1973, over 80% of Botswana's imports came from SA though this figure also includes re-exports.

Lesotho's situation is even more desperate. With its manufacturing sector contributing less than 1% of the GDP in 1975 it is almost wholly dependent on revenue from the remitted wages of its migratory workers, and on its share of the customs and excise duties collected by SA. In 1974, Lesotho's food imports, mainly from SA, were double its total exports of R9.8m.

Swaziland, with a wide range of exports (sugar, minerals) for so small a country and a positive balance of trade since independence in 1968 is in a somewhat better position.

A major handicap, however, is the fact that only 55% of the country's total area is Swazi owned. This is held in trust by the King for the nation and is allocated by the chiefs to each farming family in their domain, with the remaining land being grazed communally.

The balance of 45% of the land is held under freehold, mainly by non Swazis, most of them resident in SA. Since agriculture accounts for almost a quarter of Swaziland's GDP and 40% of exports, the problem of absentee landlords and under utilised land is serious.

BLS countries are further locked into the SA economy by the Southern African Customs Agreement. This creates a free trade area in Southern Africa for which SA makes payments to BLS in lieu of customs and excise duties according to a formula. In 1976 these were worth just under R43m.

Their effective participation in the SA

monetary area further entwines the fortunes of the BLS economies with those of SA. Though Botswana launched its own currency, the pula, in January last year (it is linked to the dollar), and Swaziland operates its own currency, the emalangeni, jointly with the rand, all three countries are affected by Pretoria's decisions on exchange rates. The 18% rand devaluation in September 1975 with its inflationary effects on the landlocked countries, was presented to the BLS as an accomplished fact.

Other, less obvious factors contribute to the satellite status of the BLS. The tourist industry provides a microcosm of these difficulties. Tourism is an important source of revenue for all three countries, particularly Lesotho. Yet the actual economic benefits of tourism are often overestimated.

Tourists stay at SA owned hotels, drinking imported liquor and using imported fuel. The bulk of the profits is then repatriated to SA, leaving little benefit to the local economy beyond providing employment, and that's mostly seasonal.

The same pattern frequently applies in other sectors. Moreover, a significant proportion of domestically generated savings and revenue in the BLS countries ends up by being invested in SA institutions.

The actual effect of oil sanctions against SA for BLS, despite Vorster's dramatic warning, are likely to be fairly small. The major suppliers in SA all have independent companies in the three countries, and are confident that overseas suppliers would export directly to BLS in the event of sanctions.

The same applies to most other export items. Short of a blockade (unlikely) by



Swazi market tourist spending helps

SA oil sanctions and even a general blockade are unlikely to seriously effect the BLS countries despite their links with SA. It's not inconceivable that items subject to sanctions could trickle back to SA.

Vorster's warning is indicative, however, of the general tone of government's approach to the satellites.

In January this year, SA without warning suddenly withdrew its subsidies on maize and wheat supplies for Lesotho and, according to Lesotho's claims, delayed paying the money due to Lesotho each quarter under the Customs Agreement. Since some 50% of the country's revenue is derived from the Agree-

ment, Lesotho was understandably irritated and called SA's moves an 'economic blockade'.

Although there is little the BLS countries can do to increase their independence, they keep on trying. All three have become members of the Comecon Convention as a way of increasing the scope of their export market. Botswana has won the right to use its own vehicles to move Botswana goods in SA, previously an SAR monopoly, and it has established diplomatic links with both Russia and China in spite of SA's disapproval. Lesotho has diplomatic relations with Mozambique. None of the BLS countries has established diplomatic offices in Pretoria, despite an obvious desire that they do so.

They also have the ability to take political stances, unpopular with Pretoria (Mureu's actions once prompted Vorster to say 'Don't tempt me too far'), but the truth of the situation is that the BLS countries are, and seem likely to remain, satellite economies of SA.

Large doses of foreign aid can't provide a solution. Establishing new industries without changing the basic economic relations simply creates industrially sophisticated satellites, rather than independent economies.

It is therefore unlikely that the BLS countries will be able to break the shackles of their dependence without a fundamental change of policy by SA. The new policy would not only have actively to encourage the development of alternative growth nodes in the BLS countries, thereby changing their economic relations with SA, but would have to abandon the present political pressures by SA for their integration into the SA economy.

Travel restriction

12/12/77

Mercury Correspondent

(767)

MASERU — Lesotho passports will no longer be made valid for travel to Botswana, the Director of Immigration announced here at the weekend.

Mr. E. T. Masau has instructed all passport officers throughout the country to cancel the name "Botswana" when issuing new passports or renewing the old ones.

According to announcements people who wish to travel to Botswana will seek special applications to the Minister of the Interior.

It is for the first time that Basotho will be required to seek permits from the Government when visiting foreign countries.

Budget

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deficit in RDM 14/12/77 Lebowa

Staff Reporter

LEBOWA homeland had a R192 900 deficit in the 1976/77 financial year, the homeland's Minister of Finance, Mr Sadness Mamiane, said yesterday.

Mr Mamiane disclosed the deficit during his budget speech in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in Seshego near Pietersburg.

Mr Mamiane announced that the South African Government had increased its contribution to the Lebowa Government by R1 09m for social pensions.

A member of the opposition, Mr T P. Makola, said he was surprised by the neglect of the homeland's Department of Education, which was not given any money this year.

Mr Makola said he asked the legislative assembly to vote 50% of the total budget for the education department last year. He was supported by other members of the assembly.

Thumbs down to homeland passports

167

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Mail Africa Bureau

THE Lesotho Government has told its border officials to temporarily impound BophuthaTswana and Transkei passports.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C D Molapo, explained. "We totally reject the bantustans as nothing but the implementation of apartheid. They mean that the white man cannot live with the black man."

"We won't stamp the passports of these people because that would imply recognition. We don't want to tamper with their passports so we make them hand their passports over at the border and give them back when they leave."

This means the possible inconvenience of people having to leave Lesotho by the same border post as they entered.

Mr Molapo insisted that his government did not intend harassing BophuthaTswana and Transkei nationals.

"They are just poor people manipulated by those who support bantustans. We are not going to stand in the way of Africans wanting to visit Lesotho," he said.

South Africa's homelands policy was a farce, he said.

One problem worrying Lesotho, he said, was whether part of the national road between Maseru and Bloemfontein was part of South Africa or BophuthaTswana.

The point he referred to is near ThabaNchu, one of the six sectors that make up the fragmented homeland.

"It could be embarrassing for Basotho travelling



MR MOLAPO
... a "farce".

to Bloemfontein," he said. "Will they have to travel through BophuthaTswana border controls?"

Inquiries at the BophuthaTswana government offices at Mmabatho yesterday revealed that a part of the main road does go through ThabaNchu. But the spokesman said no new control points had been established.

Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, said recently. "We reject the bantustan policy because we believe it unjust. It cannot be the answer to South Africa's racial problems."

"The Botswana Government therefore decided that it would not recognise the independence of any bantustan. BophuthaTswana will not be an exception to this policy. We will not recognise its travel documents."

But Mr Mogwe said special entry permits would be provided for Tswana citizens wishing to visit Botswana. These would be surrendered on departure.

Lesotho appeal to SA after Transkei raids

MASERU — A strong-worded diplomatic note has been sent to Pretoria by the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs following attacks on villages in south-eastern Lesotho by armed gangs from Transkei.

Lesotho does not recognise Transkei as an independent state

Radio Lesotho announced last night that armed gangs from across the border had raided Quthing and Qachas Nek Districts

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs said yesterday the armed gangs had driven off with them livestock consisting of a large number of horses, donkeys, sheep and cattle belonging to Lesotho citizens

The Government viewed these activities in a serious light and had taken action to bring about their immediate cessation, the statement said

It further said the governors of South Africa had been notified of these activities and advised in clear terms of the attitude

of the Government of Lesotho

The South African Government has advised that it was in the interest of the two countries that the stolen livestock be returned to the rightful owners

The ministry appealed to affected villages to remain calm and promised to take necessary steps to protect them

It is understood that a platoon of para-military police is being sent to guard these areas. — DDC.

Werkbesonderhede (1)



1. Nommer van plaas
2. Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)
3. Ouderdom
4. Geslag
5. Ras
- 6(a) Skooljare voltooi
- (b) Skool (naam, soort, distrik)
7. Soort werk

Aan permanente werkers alleenlik:

8. Hoe lank op hierdie plaas gewerk het

Aan toevallige/kontrakwerkers alleenlik:

- 9(a) Permanente tuiste
- (b) Jaarlikse tydperk op die plaas
- (c) Jaarlikse tydperk tuis
- (d) Bedrywigheid vir die res van die jaar
- (e) Hoeveel keer reeds op die plaas gewerk

10. Aan alle werkers

(a) Werkure:

Maan-Vry	Begin	Uitskei	Pouse(s)
Sat.	"	"	"
Son.	"	"	"

- (b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal
onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

- (a) Vleis: hoeveelheid
prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
waarde aan boer
waarde aan werker

Lesotho on air to SA

MASERU — Lesotho is to establish a foreign broadcasting service to beam propaganda programmes to South Africa's homelands

New powerful transmitters will also be used to counter SABC Radio Bantu broadcasts to Lesotho, which in mountainous areas are received more clearly than Radio Lesotho

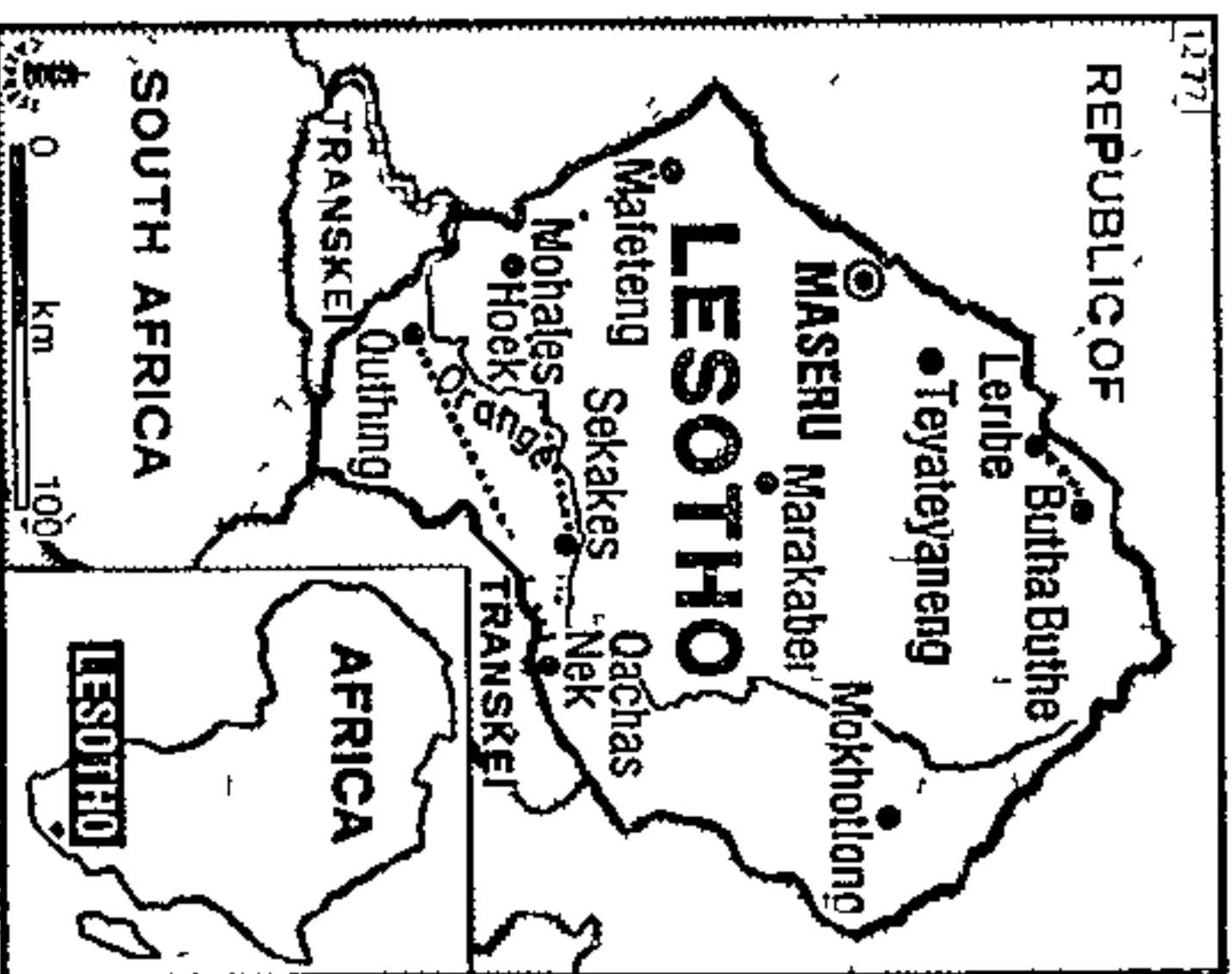
According to Government sources the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has already activated plans to recruit Xhosa and Tswana-speaking Basotho to be trained for broadcasting

to Transkei and Bophuthatswana

The Lesotho Government will receive R500 000 to set up its foreign radio beam from the British Ministry of Overseas Development, sources reported yesterday

As the radio plans unfold, a United Nations information centre is due to be opened in Maseru within the next three months.

It will provide United Nations radio programmes on Southern Africa, which have a strong anti-South African slant — DDC



The dotted lines show some of the envisaged road projects.

Lesotho is proving that to be rich, all you really have to be is poor — and surrounded by South Africa. ALLEN PIZZEY of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

Lesotho — (167)
and the
Midas touch

**Allen Pizzev,
The Star's Africa
News Service**

MASERU — Lesotho has taken full advantage of the West's desire to back "foes and victims of apartheid" and millions of rands in foreign aid funds are pouring into the mountain kingdom.

The money is being put into an ambitious development programme which includes road construction, agricultural projects and even an international airport and airline.

Money really began to flow when Lesotho claimed it was being held hostage by Transkei which allegedly closed its border with Lesotho.

Consciences

money," said one diplomatic source. "Unfortunately they seem to be developing a kind of 'beggar mentality' in government."

The country probably receives substantial aid from countries trying to assuage national consciences troubled by dealing with South Africa

A United Nations source said that, while it was unlikely any donor countries operated under the illusion Lesotho was in dire straits because of problems with Transkei, they were giving money to offset future problems which could arise when other homelands around Lesotho became independent.

by Bartustias," the source said. "When that happens it will either have to make a deal with South Africa and the homelands and ask for dispensation from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which states homelands should not be recognised, or go along with the OAU and get outside help."

The government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan appears to have chosen the latter alternative

The European Economic Community (EEC) has pledged R20-million over four years. One third will go for agricultural development, one third for infrastructure improvements and the rest for other projects.

Canada is building what will amount to Lesotho's 10th district with a massive road and agricultural project at Thaba Tseka in the centre of the country

This is part of a major scheme for improving the appalling road system that handicaps Lesotho's development.

Much of the road building will be done in the southern region which produces the bulk of the country's mohar and agricultural products. New roads will enable traffic to be diverted to outlets not going into Transkei and will open the fertile valleys by facilitating import of fertiliser and other production aids and transport for goods.

While most foreign aid funds are earmarked for developing the rural areas, ancillary building projects are likely to change the face of Maseru, shown here dominated by the new tower of the Government-backed Victoria Hotel.

on their way to domestic
and export markets

The United States is conducting a feasibility study into improving and building new sections on the Gachas Nek to Mohale's Hoek road. The EEC will work on a Gachas Nek to Gutung link and will try to pave the road from Matleng to Mohale's Hoek.

The British government is to do an 82 km road from Mokhotlong to Taung and the Canadians are building up the track which runs from the Tlaba Tseka to Mpitla.

Manpower

The African Development Bank has offered R670 000 to pave the road between Leribe and Buthe Buthe in the north

A major problem for Lesotho is a shortage of trained manpower. Expertise must come into the country in the form of expensive expatriate labour.

The principal pre-

occupation of the Lesotho government at the moment appears to be the construction of an international airport near Mazenod south of Maseru. Even trade unions are talking about it.

It is estimated the airport will cost more than R20 million, and the money will probably come from the Arabs.

Hospital

There is unease among donor countries, however. They feel the airport may be a luxury Lesotho could do without, but, as one representative of a Western donor country put it: "All underdeveloped nations seem to want the two things they need least—an airline and an underground railway."

Lesotho does not as yet have any thoughts about an underground, but a plan for a huge hospital in Maseru was mooted and met with a cold reception from the people with the money

New turn in border dispute

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, says he has invited diplomatic representatives of the British and American governments to visit border posts in the Quthing and Qachasnek districts bordering on Transkei to look at the latest difficulties created by the Transkeian authorities against Basotho at the border posts.

Addressing a large crowd at the official opening of a new post office in the Quthing district, Chief Jonathan said the difficulties were linked to Lesotho's refusal to recognise the independence of Transkei.

The new post office at Alwynskop has been established with a grant of R40 000 from the British Government. — SAPA.

SA 'at
war'

(16) With us
- Lesotho

The Star 3/5/73
Africa News Service

MASERU - Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leboa Jonathan has accused South Africa of being 'at war' with his country through Transkei and he has set out a multimillion rand emergency programme for areas bordering Transkei.

Nothing is more fitting than to say the South African Government through its puppet Transkei, is at war with Lesotho. Chief Jonathan said this week in Qacha's Nek.

He was speaking at the end of a tour of Lesotho areas bordering Transkei.

To seal off a road to another person was tantamount to fighting. Chief Jonathan said. He was referring to recent reports that Transkei's Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had decided that Lesotho citizens would need visas to enter Transkei through Qacha's Nek.

CUT OFF

The move reportedly cut off thousands of Basotho from reaching the town of Matatiele in Griqualand East where many shop and go for medical treatment. To reach Matatiele from Qacha's Nek it is necessary to traverse part of Transkei.

Chief Jonathan said his government planned an emergency programme for areas along the Transkei border which would include a R1 million hospital, a R900 000 wholesale firm, a garage and petrol storage facilities.

Lesotho harassed, says

EEC

The Star Bureau

BRUSSELS — South Africa is "harassing" Lesotho, according to top officials of the European Common Market. They have announced "immediate steps" to off-set the alleged South African action.

A Common Market representative in Lesotho reported to his Brussels headquarters this week on border restrictions against Lesotho citizens.

Transkei authorities whose territory is not recognised by the EEC as independent are said to have clamped down on Lesotho people trying to cross the border without passports or visas as they have traditionally done.

The EEC regards this as a South African attempt to force Lesotho to recognise Transkei.

The Common Market representative tells of food shortages in south-east Lesotho and of profiteering by South African businessmen in the area.

FOOD AID

Officials here say food aid — grain, milk powder and butter oil — is to be sent to the kingdom immediately.

The European commissioner in charge of links with developing countries, Mr. Claude Cheysson, has sent a telegram to Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan.

His telegram voices "great concern at the further harassment to which the people of Lesotho have been subjected on your country's borders with the Transkei region of South Africa."

★The Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, said in Maseru yesterday he would call a general election if the Lesotho electorate demanded one. Presenting a new R13,000 gold mace to the national assembly, Dr. Jonathan denied accusations that he did not want a general election, reports Sapa.

Lesotho Republic

accused

LONDON — A British MP yesterday accused South Africa of closing its border with Lesotho to pressurise it into recognising independent homelands.

Mrs Gwynneth Dunwoody of the ruling Labour Party has written to Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, demanding his intervention.

She said, "At the moment the Basutos go into South Africa to work but, in order to bring pressure on Lesotho to recognise Bantustans, South Africa has deliberately closed her borders with Lesotho."

Visas, which took several weeks to acquire, were now demanded from workers who previously crossed freely into South Africa, Mrs Dunwoody said.

"This is the way you can both starve and ruin an economy." — SAPA-RNS.

16 28/3/78
Lesotho's refugees

MASERU — A total of 151 political refugees from South Africa, Rhodesia and Mozambique, were now living in exile in Lesotho, the Minister of the Interior, Mr J. Rampeta, said yesterday.

He said there were no Basotho political refugees in other countries. —
SAPA

Lesotho ¹⁵ appeals for UN 'moral support'

NEW YORK — Lesotho, declaring itself to be "in a state of siege" owing to alleged border restrictions by South Africa, has appealed to the UN for moral and material support.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, published yesterday, it said South Africa had "unilaterally blockaded the south-eastern border of Lesotho which abuts that part of South Africa called Transkei," stopping all movement of goods, and persons.

The letter charged that, since February 17, Lesotho citizens travelling through Transkei have had to obtain a visa, while passports, instead of travel documents, were now also required.

"Lesotho is in a state of siege and therefore needs international moral and material assistance," the letter said, urging the dispatch of a UN fact-finding mission.

The Security Council in December 1976 adopted a resolution expressing grave concern at the situation created by what it said was South Africa's closure of certain border posts between South Africa and Lesotho.

South Africa, in a letter to the council at the time, denied having taken any action to interfere with the transit of goods or people across its borders with Lesotho. — Sapa-
Reuter.

SA blockade alleged

UNITED NATIONS — Lesotho is in "a state of siege," its Ambassador Mr Mooki Molapo has reported to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Along with an urgent appeal for "international moral support and material assistance."

"Come to our rescue at this hour of crisis," his message urged "We need international support to survive"

He asked for the immediate dispatch of a UN mission including an international lawyer, with expertise in boundary disputes

Mr Molapo charged that South Africa had "blockaded" Lesotho's Transkei border with the demand for visas, designed to extort "tacit recognition of the Transkei bantustan" — DDC

157 11/3/78 DA

Boss men held in Lesotho

MASERU — Lesotho claimed yesterday it had arrested two agents of the Bureau for State Security.

The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C. D. Molapo, told the Lesotho National Assembly yesterday that the two men, said to have been arrested on Wednesday, were now being interrogated.

The head of Boss, Gen Hendrik van den Bergh, declined to comment last night.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, confirmed last night that his department has received a note from the Lesotho Government. "I am looking into the matter," he said. — DDC

- DDU

Transkei No to Lesotho passport

UMTATA — Lesotho citizens who apply for visas to enter Transkei will be issued with them if they are in possession of valid international passports and not the Lesotho "local" passports.

The Secretary for the Department of Interior, Mr E Ndesi, said the Lesotho passports were regarded as an invalid document by the Transkeian Government.

He said his department has been inundated with applications from Lesotho citizens for visas to enter Transkei. Attached to the applications was Lesotho passports and not inter-

national passports.

"I wish to emphasize the fact that there is no agreement between the Lesotho and Transkei Governments that Lesotho passports can be used between the two countries," said Mr Ndesi. "It may be there is such an agreement between Lesotho and South Africa."

Mr Ndesi also said Transkeians who qualified to live in urban areas of South Africa could still use their reference books travelling to Transkei. He said they had been given a period of grace of two years to apply for proper documents. - DDU

Lesotho to free 2 SA 'agents'

5 for
16/3/78
(167)

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Lesotho has decided to release two South Africans it was holding on suspicion of trying to buy secrets from Lesotho officials.

This became clear after a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, issued through his department after he had had talks with the Lesotho Government in Maseru today.

Mr Botha returned to Cape Town this afternoon.

The two men who were being released are Mr Theron Scheepers, and Mr Kenneth Momsen, sales manager of a garage in Ladybrand.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C D Moko, announced in the National Assembly on March 10 that the two men were being held on suspicion of being BOSS agents and were being interrogated by the Lesotho Police.

The next day Mr Botha indicated the South African Government was taking up the matter with the Lesotho authorities.

To Page 3, Col 1

Lesotho to free 'agents'

From page 1

ing up the matter with the Lesotho authorities

He flew to Maseru from Pretoria today for talks with the Lesotho Government.

Issuing a statement after the talks, Mr Botha said

"The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho and South Africa met in Maseru in continuation of their contacts on matters of bilateral interest and southern African affairs

"Among other items discussed, was the question of the detention of Messrs Momsen and Scheepers, and the Lesotho Government has decided to release them"

Questionnaire to farmers

SHEPHERDS

1. District
2. Number of sheep
3. Farm number
4. Do you employ a shearing team? If yes,
 - a) How many a) shearers
 - b) helpers
5. Do they use mechanical or hand shears?
6. How many a) shearers
7. How long do they work on your farm each year?
8. Where do they come from?
9. How do you recruit them?
10. How many times has this team worked?
11. How many sheep?
12. Remarks
13. How are the sheep?
14. Where does the sheep go?

weeks.

Handwritten 7 17 March 1978.
Question

167

Detention of two South Africans under
Lesotho's security laws

*5 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the
Minister of Foreign Affairs

1. Nomm
2. Naam
3. Oude
4. Gesl

(1) Whether he has received any communication from the Government of Lesotho in regard to the recent detention of two South Africans under Lesotho's security laws, if so, (a) when was the communication received

5. Ras
- 6(a) Sk
- (b) Sk

429

FRIDAY, 17

7. Soort

and (b) what information was given in regard to the detainees,

Aan perma

(2) whether he has replied to the communication, if so, to what effect.

8. Hoe l

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter

Aan toeva

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- 9(a) Per

(1) Yes

- (b) Jaa

(a) 10 March 1978

- (c) Jaa

- (d) Bed

- (e) Hoc

(b) It was stated that two South African citizens, Messrs Kenneth Frederick Momen and Theron Scheepers, were being held by the Lesotho authorities for interrogation. It was further stated that Mr Scheepers had admitted to being an official of the Bureau for State Security

10. Aan

- (a) Wer

(2) and (3) Thereupon I contacted the Government of Lesotho and yesterday I met the Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs in Maseru to discuss matters of bilateral interest and Southern African issues as well as the question of the detention of Messrs Momen and Scheepers. As is known by now, they were released yesterday

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Sat.

Son.

kei

Pouse(s)

"

"

- (b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal
onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

- (a) Vleis: hoeveelheid

prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)

waarde aan boer

waarde aan werker

1. Nummer van plaas
2. Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)

3. Ouderdom

4. Geslag

5. Ras

6(a)

(b)

7.

Van

8.

Van

9(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

10.

(a)

It will be able to hold enough grain to feed the entire country for six months and is being classified as a strategic installation.

This was revealed this week by sources involved in the development of the project who asked not to be named.

The mill and silo are scheduled to go into operation by February next year and are expected to cost R3 000 000 to R4 000 000.

At least two Johannesburg-based firms are working on the project. The major contractor is said to be Fatus Engineering while Simon McEwen are the project managers.

None of the companies involved was keen to speak about the project this week as it has political overtones.

A capability to stockpile food will give Lesotho more punch in her border dispute with Transkei. The United Nations in 1976 gave about R10 million in aid to Lesotho after allegations that the border between the two countries had been closed.

Lesotho

By PETER MANN

LESOTHO is building a huge grain storage silo and mill with money obtained from the United Nations.

food for

millions

UN 1971

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Lesotho SA talk water again

Star
22/4/78
(167)

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Discussions on a scheme to supply South Africa with water from Lesotho have reopened between the governments of both countries, Lesotho's Minister of Finance, Mr T R Sekhonyana, said here yesterday

Presenting a record budget of more than R123-million, Mr Sekhonyana said in his budget speech that South Africa and Lesotho had already agreed to carry out joint feasibility studies on the scheme, which would include the generation of hydro-electric power.

Mr Sekhonyana said that, besides providing revenue for the country, the scheme would create jobs for Basotho and give a boost to agricultural development in Lesotho

This year's budget represents an increase of 53 percent over last year's. The estimated total domestic revenue for the 1978/79 financial year is R77 442 550 and of this R56 137 000, or 78 percent of the total budgetary resources, is revenue from Lesotho's share of the customs union with South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland.

JUNE TALKS

Referring to the plan to sell water to South Africa, Mr Sekhonyana said talks between the governments of Lesotho and South Africa were to take place in June 1976 when Mr Raubenheimer, Minister of Water Affairs at the time, visited Maseru

But before the talks could begin Mr Raubenheimer was recalled to Pretoria because of the Soweto riots of the same month

the fish
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feeding rates,
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doesn't always work very well in
plain and the villagers are some-
tion for its technical advice.

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tee. We tell them when the fish

is responsible for all the fisheries
ries committee. This committee is

the grass.

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of training.
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During the first year

Three year establishment programme

Lesotho mountain chase ends with three shot

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Three armed men who hijacked a woman's car apparently intending to use it as a getaway vehicle were gunned down in Lesotho yesterday. One of the men died and the two others were wounded.

The three men — believed responsible for a series of armed robberies in Lesotho and South Africa over the past 10 years — were cornered after a four-hour car chase through the mountains surrounding Mafeteng.

The Chicago-style incident began about 3 pm when two of the men hijacked a Mercedes-Benz belonging to Mrs Peggy Stewart of Mafeteng.

Mr Tony Scott, whose family runs a store in partnership with the Stewarts, told the story. Mrs Stewart was on her way to Weperener to do her shopping when two of the men stepped out on the road and stopped the car with guns.

"They kicked the driver out and took off with Mrs Stewart still on the back seat. Further down the road they picked up the third man before turn-

ing round and coming back through the town and on towards Maseru.

"About six kilometres or so outside Maseru they shoved Mrs Stewart out. All she had in her purse at the time was about R20 which they took. She wasn't hurt at all," said Mr Scott.

Mrs Stewart's driver had managed to get a lift back to Mafeteng where he alerted Mr Scott.

Mr Scott decided to chase the men and "end once and for all" the trouble the three had allegedly caused in the area.

"The Fraser's truck, which takes all the money from Mafeteng to Weperener, had been robbed of R12 000 just before Easter. The thieves were forced to try and get away in the huge truck. This time we heard they were going to use a getaway car.

Along the route Mr Scott picked up two Lesotho policemen, both armed with pistols. They raced down the escaping thieves' likely route and eventually came to Mrs Stewart.

Then, picking up the fresh trail, the pursuit party headed further along a tortuous mountain trail before coming across an abandoned wheel. Showing the Mercedes had had a puncture.

A short while later, Mr Scott and his group sighted the Mercedes and the chase hotted up. Then another puncture forced the men to stop.

"They were running up the hillside quite close to us. They wouldn't stop so we opened fire. One was dead and the other two were pretty badly hurt. They're in hospital somewhere."

Mr Scott said that according to police in Lesotho and South Africa the three were badly wanted men.

the fact that in the Urban area, 50 per cent of and 100 per cent of the unemployed under 20, we Production. Similar percentages apply to Rural

Women are predominantly concentrated in the Ser domestic service), e.g. 80 per cent of the Urban is less important and the Professional group more Rural women. This is because of the lack of domestic (thus the low LFPR, Table 8), and the importance in providing employment at home. The hospital for nurses, and the many local women who have been and now want to re-enter the nursing profession high concentration of unemployed women in that conclusion is therefore that unemployment is most and Service occupations, although occupation does a significant determining influence upon the incidence

Industry

The industry in which a person has been employed is one more proxy measure of experience because a recommendation, i.e. the worker is already familiar with the employer may typecase a workseeker and thus less effective. Although Table 28 can not provide an answer to what characterises the unemployed.

Table 28 Percentage Distribution of the Unemployed by Industry of Present or Previous Job

Industry	Male			
	Urban		Rural	
	Emp.	Unemp.	Emp.	Unemp.
Agriculture	0.5	-	1.0	-
Mining	0.2	-	29.3	4
Manufacturing	36.1	34.2	11.7	-
Electricity	0.3	1.3	-	-
Construction	7.5	14.5	10.7	-
Commerce	19.6	21.1	8.3	1
Transport	11.5	13.2	0.5	-
Finance	4.3	2.6	-	-
Services	19.9	13.2	38.5	14
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

Lesotho

tells of

NM 20/4/78

'spies'

(167)

MASERU — The two South Africans held in Lesotho last month as suspected Bureau for State Security spies were released "in the national interest of Lesotho," the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Charles Molapo, told the National Assembly here yesterday.

Replying to a question by an Opposition member, Mr. Molapo said Lesotho had "merely wanted to guarantee that BOSS agents stopped their activities in Lesotho."

He said the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, had visited Lesotho on March 16 for talks with his Lesotho counterpart about the two alleged agents. After the talks one of the men, Mr. Theron Scheepers, who said he was an agent of the Bureau for State Security, had left with Mr. Botha and his party on a South African Air Force jet for Pretoria.

The other man, Mr. Kenneth Momsen, left by road for Ladybrand.

They were released so that they could "explain the good conditions under which they were detained in Lesotho." — (Sapa)

Lesotho gets R2m grant for airport

MASERU. — The Lesotho Government had received a grant of R2-million from Kuwait for the proposed international airport, the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Retselisitsoe Sekohonyana, said in Maseru yesterday.

Speaking on his budget proposal for the 1978/79 financial year, Mr Sekhonyana said Lesotho was completely surrounded by South Africa and needed a link with the outside

world

The airport would enable Basothos to travel abroad "freely" and tourists to visit Lesotho more easily.

The proposed airport would help in transporting goods in and out of the country. Even oil could be received by air from oil-producing countries.

He appealed to Lesotho citizens to subscribe to a special fund to raise the necessary money. — Sapa.

TRADE

167

FM 5/5/78

Tell it on the mountain

The Durban Chamber of Commerce, which last month sent a multiracial goodwill mission to Lesotho, was a little surprised to be told that it was the first such mission from SA to that country.

Chamber president and leader of the mission Gordon Stuart Reckling tells the *FM* that whatever grudges the respective governments may bear one another they are not carried over into business. "We were made most welcome and what started out as a polite return call became a hard-working business trip. An interesting discovery was how attuned they are to exports. Many of the efforts are directed by foreigners, (say) West Germans, Taiwanese or Japanese, who know exactly what is required in world markets, which is one of the reasons quality is so good."

"Minister of Commerce and Industry Mqoki Molapo indicated to us that joint ventures between SA firms and Lesotho residents would be enthusiastically welcomed and the Lesotho National Development Corporation is currently formulating recommendations to the Lesotho government on tax and other incentives."

The presence of Indian and African members in the mission took Lesotho by surprise, especially when it was revealed that they were actually members of the Durban chamber and not just brought along as exhibits.

Reckling says discussions are in progress to provide some sort of training to help relieve the chronic shortage of managerial and marketing skills in Lesotho. "We can probably help by arranging seminars or interchanges."

Lesotho on war footing with SA

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said yesterday the continued shooting and harassment of Basotho by South Africans on the border had placed his country on a war footing.

More than R3 million in the Lesotho National Assembly, Chief Jonathan said the South African Government had just told his Government that a Lesotho National, David Mooeng, had been shot dead on May 1 this year on a farm at Odendaalsrust by South African Police. Three more Basotho had been injured in the same incident.

It was alleged they had attacked a contingent of South African Police.

He said another Basotho was paralysed after being shot at by South Africans.

Almost daily the Lesotho Government was receiving reports of shooting or other harassment at the borders with South Africa. Some people had been shot at inside their own country by South Africans, Chief Jonathan said.

He said there had been an increase in money for his ministry and some of the money earmarked for development had been diverted for security.

DDC

Black liquor laws will be relaxed

(167) 11
~~X87~~ 14/1/78

THE ASSEMBLY The Government is to investigate ways of building up a legal, normal liquor trade to replace shebeens in black areas.

And in future blacks will be eligible for jobs as barmen in white hotels as well as ladies' bars.

In addition, the Government appears to be taking a softer line on the serving of liquor to whites at licensed black clubs.

These were the keynotes of a special announcement in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

Mr Kruger said that as a

result of the unrest in black areas the investigation aimed at legalising the liquor trade in black metropolitan areas had been delayed.

The investigation into the shebeens would shortly be resumed.

Mr Kruger said that last year, the Liquor Board had tried to determine how blacks could legally enter the liquor trade in such areas.

Now, because of the implementation of the community council system the advice of these bodies would also be taken into account, the Minister said.

There will have to be negotiations with them

(the community councils) to help them place the distribution of drink on a normal footing, to the advantage of those who are granted licences, and for the community as a whole. Mr Kruger said.

He also said it had been decided to scrap the restriction preventing blacks from working as barmen in hotel and ladies' bars.

I trust this step will not lead to the summary replacement of white employees. I also want to warn that if this step leads to irregularities on licensed premises, strong action will be taken against the licensee. LC

PART OF THE POLYGRAPH

NOTES.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

Lesotho won't get arms from Britain

RDM. 13/5/78

167

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, told the National Assembly yesterday the British Government had made it clear it would not sell arms to Lesotho to assist the para-military police because this would not be in the interests of South Africa.

Speaking in the debate on this year's R2 600 000 budget for the para-military police, he said the British Government had notified Lesotho it would not supply arms.

Chief Jonathan said most of the country's military equipment had been given by friendly countries which he did not name.

He told the National Assembly the para-military

police force would be increased and several bases for the units would be spread throughout the country because of the situation in southern Africa.

Chief Jonathan said the arms which the government wanted to buy would not be used to attack any country, but would be specifically used for defence.

The leader of the opposition Congress Party, Mr M G Mokoroane, expressed fears that Lesotho's political dissidents were being trained in guerrilla warfare in Angola for subversive activities.

He said Angola had become a base for training guerrillas, not only to topple white governments in southern Africa but also to overthrow other black governments.

The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, said Lesotho's political dissidents who were undergoing military training abroad were being given freedom of movement in South Africa of late.

He appealed to the Lesotho government to take security precautions.

Mr Mofeli said the Lesotho government should never seek Cuban forces to assist in the violation of its territorial integrity by South Africans because Cuban forces were being used by the Soviet Union in Africa to create satellite states for Russia.

He asked the government to appeal to friendly United Nations members to help protect life and property in Lesotho.

16/5/78 (167)

SA a problem says Lesotho

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs says the policies of South Africa and its bantustan "underlings" continue to plague his country.

Mr C D Molapo was introducing a debate on a Foreign Affairs budget of over R1,6 million.

He said the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Waldheim, had recently dispatched a mission to Lesotho in the light of "irresponsible actions of the Transkei in interfering with the access of the people of Lesotho to Matatiele."

The assistant Secretary-General of the UN, Mr A Faraha, would personally visit Lesotho for talks on the matter.

With regard to the problems Basotho faced daily in South Africa, Mr Molapo told of two meetings he had with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha. He told Mr Botha of the deep concern shared by the Basotho about the

treatment of Lesotho citizens by South African authorities.

He said the stream of refugees from South Africa continued to flow. He appreciated the recognition by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees of difficulties Lesotho faced as a result of helping refugees.

He said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had approved nearly a million dollars for the expansion of Lesotho's educational facilities, and had appointed a resident representative.

Mr Molapo said the problems of southern Africa were a direct threat to international peace and security.

These problems threatened to tear apart the fabric of an orderly international community.

Southern Africa was teetering towards the edge of a precipice, he said — DDC

THE HOLYCROSS

LANGA.

RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

ENDED 31.12.1977

Lesotho envoy complains to S.A.

Mercury Correspondent

MASERU — Lesotho recently sent a special envoy to Pretoria to complain to the South African Foreign Ministry about harassment of Basotho in South Africa.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister Mr. C. D. Molapo told the interim National Assembly in Maseru yesterday: "I hope this contact will bear fruit. If it doesn't, nobody can blame Lesotho for the state of relations with South Africa."

Mr. Molapo said he had two meetings with South African Foreign Minister Mr. R. F. "Pik" Botha, in which he had expressed the deep concern of the Basotho people about their treatment by South African authorities.

South Africa and Lesotho have had serious diplomatic differences since the creation of an independent Transkei, which neighbouring Lesotho refuses to recognise and claims is a cause of border problems.

Mr. Molapo disclosed that refugees from South Africa were still crossing into Lesotho for asylum.

17/5/28 149
**UK aiding
Transkei?**

MASERU — The leader of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, says the British were the first to undermine United Nations resolutions on Transkei.

Mr Mofeli told the National Assembly yesterday the British had invested over R150 million in Transkei after its cut in diplomatic relations with South Africa.

He said Scandinavian countries were making secret moves to persuade the United States and Britain to recognise Transkei. He said East Germans were already in Transkei and Norwegians were helping build harbours.

Two officials of Transkei secretly visited Lesotho last weekend, on an official visit, Mr Mofeli said. — DDC

Lesotho MP hits at UK

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The leader of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party, Mr. Charles Mofeli, said yesterday the British were the first to undermine the United Nations resolutions on Transkei.

Speaking in the National Assembly he said the British invested over R150 million in Transkei after the homeland had allegedly "cut-off" diplomatic relations with South Africa.

The Scandinavian countries were making secret moves to persuade the United States and British governments to recognise Transkei. He said East Germans were already in Transkei and Norwegians were helping it build seaports.

He disclosed that two officials of Transkei secretly visited Lesotho last week.

Mr Mofeli condemned the activities of foreign groups in Africa, particularly Cuba, which he said was interfering in African affairs.

He also condemned the current rebel invasion of Zaire which was helped by Cubans.

RDM 25/5/78
Lesotho (167)
joins the
universe

MASERU — Lesotho is to take part in the Miss Universe beauty contest this year for the first time.

A competition to select a Lesotho entrant is to be held in Maseru next week under the auspices of a hotel. Basotho beauties aged between 17 and 20, and fluent in English, will be eligible to enter.

The managing director of the hotel, Mr. Tony Schussel, says the winner of the Lesotho beauty contest will receive a free air ticket to Acapulco in Mexico, where the Miss Universe beauty contest will be held on July 24.—
Sapa

^{RDM}
**Manager gets
25/5/78
six years (167)**

MASERU — The Lesotho Cooperative Society depot manager, Mathepa, Kompi, was this week jailed for six years by the Lesotho High Court after he was found guilty of having stolen more than R20 000 from the society. Depot managers are paid R43 a month — Sapa

POLITICAL COMMENT

Star 31/5/78

Whites trying to corner black retail trade

176

Another attempt has been made to corner the black trade market by a white retail group.

Twenty-five black traders in the Southern Transvaal have signed up with the Spar retail group as a "Savemor" business, which is part of an operation already in business elsewhere in the Transvaal and in Natal.

According to a Press release, members of "Savemor" elect their own area "guild" which directs advertising, promotion, group buying and retail price policies.

Earlier this month, another white retail firm, Gerstle and Hochstadter, started a similar operation, offering blacks shares in a new concern — "Birite" — which would protect the retail market.

PROTECTION

The white retail groups claim they are protecting local traders from unfair competition from supermarkets in urban areas, as well as proposed ones for townships.

Three supermarket schemes for Soweto are presently waiting ministerial approval. The supermarkets are to be built in Diepkloof, Mofolo and Orlando, by local businessmen and the trading business "Blackchain".

Another regional supermarket has been approved by the Johannesburg City Council near Moroka.

Castro missior eyes Lesotho

31/5/78 NM. (167)

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU — A five-man Cuban delegation, led by Dr. Fidel Castro's ambassador to Mozambique, Mr. Ora Martin Diaz, arrived in Maseru yesterday on a week's familiarisation visit to Lesotho.

Their visit coincides with the return of many young Basotho from the Soviet Union where they have undergone training in various fields.

It is the first time Cubans have visited Lesotho since the country became independent 12 years ago.

As the delegation arrived, Western diplomats in Lisbon said Cuba was flying 1 000 soldiers a week into Angola, apparently in a major military build-up, Sapa-Reuter reported.

For months Cuba has been sending about 150 fresh soldiers a week into Angola to support President Agostinho Neto's pro-Soviet Marxist Government, and has been pulling out about the same number.

But the flights were stepped up to twice weekly about six weeks ago, and were increased about three weeks ago to daily flights carrying a total of about 1 000 men a week.

There has been no sign of a corresponding rise in the number of Cubans leaving.

Swapo terror

The sources estimated present Cuban strength in Angola at 23 000 men, most of them military.

The diplomats said they knew of no obvious explanation for the expansion of Cuban strength, but speculated that a Cuban build-up foreshadowed intensified support of Leftist terrorists in South West Africa of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front.

They also said the additional Cubans might be trained in Angola and then used to reinforce Cubans fighting with Ethiopia against secessionists in Eritrea.

At the UN yesterday Cuba denied it participated in any way in the recent invasion of Zaire.

The Cuban vice-president, Mr. Carlos Rodriguez, told the 149-nation General Assembly: "Not only were there no Cubans present on this action but furthermore, Cuba did not supply the arms for that purpose."

"Nor did it train those who attacked. Neither does Cuba have political ties with the organisation which claimed responsibility."

President Carter, opening a two-day Nato summit conference in Washington yesterday, said Western defence alliance members could not be indifferent to Soviet and Cuban penetration of Africa.

He told the leaders of the 14 other Atlantic Pact countries. "Our alliance centres on Europe, but our vigilance cannot be limited

to the continent. In recent years, expanding Soviet power has increasingly penetrated beyond the North Atlantic area.

"As I speak today, the activities of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa are preventing individual nations from determining their own course.

"As members of the world's greatest alliance, we cannot be indifferent to these events — because of what they mean for Africa, and because of their effect on the long-term interests of the alliance.

"I welcome the efforts of individual Nato allies to work for peace in Africa, and to support nations and peoples in need — most recently in Zaire."

• The Mercury Africa Bureau reports that Russian is becoming increasingly popular in Lesotho townships as a result of the Soviets training young Basotho.

• See also Page 2

Lesotho denial on arms request to Reds

By DENNIS GORDON
Foreign Editor

MASERU. — The supply of arms from Soviet sources may be among the subjects Lesotho is discussing with the five-man Cuban delegation now in Maseru, some informed sources believe.

The Cuban mission into the heart of Southern Africa has already drawn swift reaction from South Africa's Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, who said this week that any country in Africa which used Cuban aid was "playing with fire".

Official Lesotho Government spokesmen have, however, denied that the Cubans are being asked for anything.

Lesotho may have nowhere else to look for arms supplies — and Cuba is the spearhead of Soviet involvement in South Africa.

A fear recently expressed in the Lesotho parliament is that the exiled opposition led by Mr Ntsu, Mkhahle who is based in Lusaka, may be planning a more determined coup than the one that failed to topple the Government in 1974. There have also been complaints of "border violations" by South Africa.

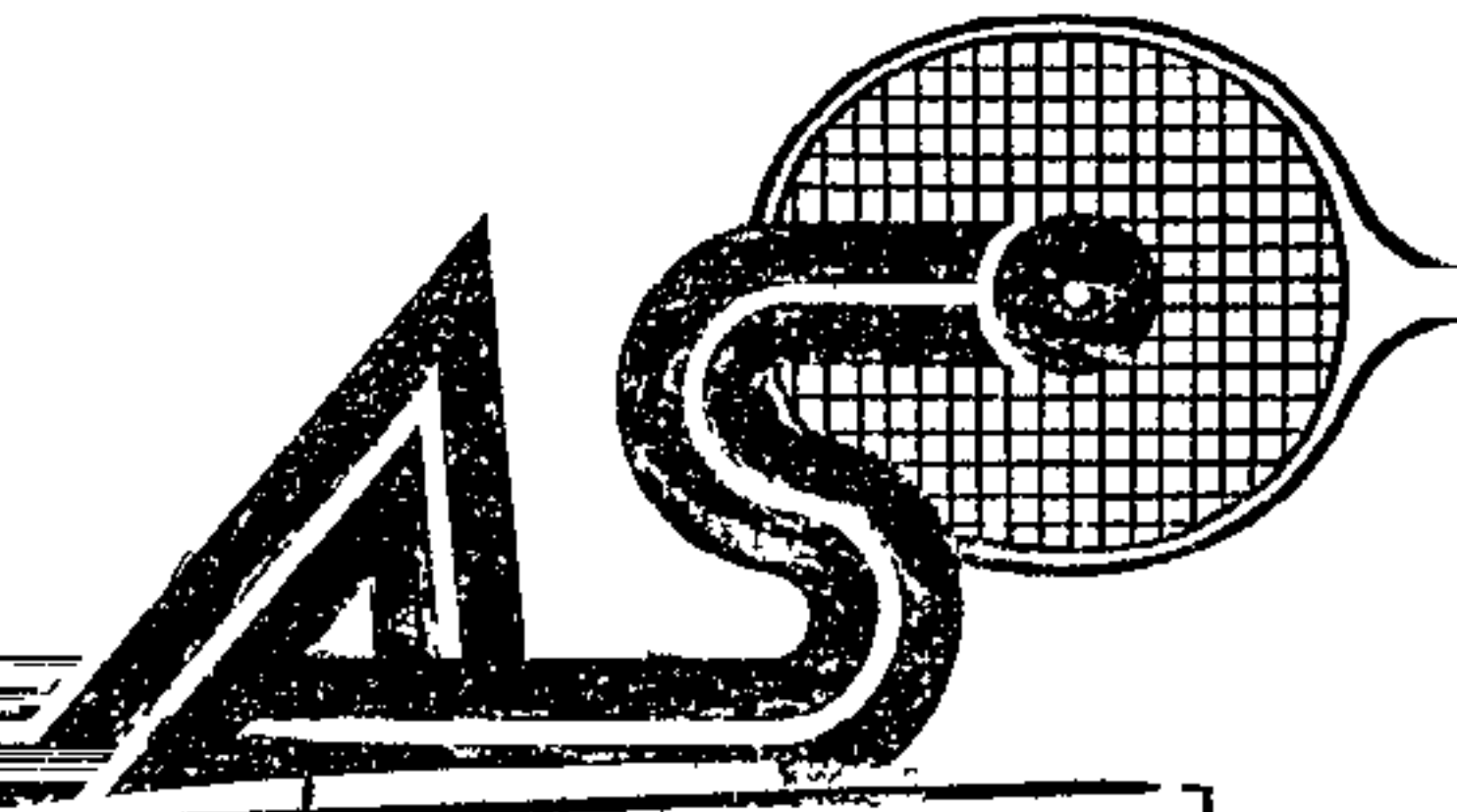
The visit by the Cubans, who are based in Mozambique, comes within a month of a statement by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, saying that Britain had refused to supply his country with arms.

Lesotho's National Assembly has approved a R2 600 000 expansion budget for the paramilitary Police Mobile Unit. Now bases are to be established "specifically for defence".

Chief Jonathan reacted angrily to the British refusal. Lesotho had no military pact with any country, he said. Its arms supplies had come from "friendly countries" — but he did not name them.

Until now Lesotho has accepted aid only from Western sources and has no agreements with Soviet bloc or eastern countries.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, told me he had no comment on the Cuban visit or the statement by Mr P W Botha but observers point out that Lesotho's hot-and-cold relations with South Africa are likely to cool appreciably following Mr Botha's remarks.



ALEXANDR

NM
316/78
**Lesotho
may talk
about
arms**

Mercury Correspondent

1. SURN (B1
2. FIRS
3. RESID WOONA
4. BUSIN BESIG
5. HOME HUIST
6. OCCUPA BEROER
7. SQUASH MUURBAL ONDERVINDING

MASERU — The supply of arms from Soviet sources may be among the subjects Lesotho is discussing with the Cuban delegation now here some informed sources believe.

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TURN TO PAGE 2

NM 316/78
ARMS TALKS

FROM PAGE 1

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A fear recently expressed in the Lesotho Parliament is that the exiled opposition, led by Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle who is based in Lusaka, may be planning a more determined coup attempt than the one that failed to topple the Government in 1974

There have also been complaints of border violations by South Africa.

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Lesotho's National Assembly has approved a R2 600 000 expansion

budget for the para-military police mobile unit. New bases are to be established specifically for defence.

Chief Jonathan reacted angrily to the British refusal. He said Lesotho had no military pact with any country in the world.

Its arms supplies had come from "friendly countries" — but he did not name them.

He said that Lesotho reserved the right to seek military aid from any country if her territorial integrity was being violated.

Until now Lesotho has accepted aid only from Western sources and has no agreement with Soviet bloc or Eastern countries

Lesotho's Foreign Minister Mr. C. D. Molapo, told me he had no comment on the Cuban visit or the statement by Mr. P. W. Botha.

But observers point out that Lesotho's hot-and-cold relations with South Africa are likely to cool appreciably after Mr. Botha's remarks.

Relations had improved after the appointment of Mr. R. F. (Pik) Botha as South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Botha and Mr. Molapo are known to be on good personal terms.

Dr Castro's emissaries — led by the Cuban ambassador to Mozambique — Mr. Marisco Martin Mora Diaz — kept a low profile yesterday.

The Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Teboho Mashlugo said: "No requests for aid are being put to the Cuban delegation."

His Government was merely briefing them on development in Lesotho.

Next month Russia and China may be among the 34 delegations to a special United Nations conference on human rights to be held here.

I hereby apply for membership of the above club for a period of 1 month/3 months and enclose the sum of R per cheque/cash. I hereby warrant that I am physically and medically fit to proceed with the normal routine of exercise and that the above club will not be responsible for any accident or loss, that might occur to me on the premises.

Date Signature

Ek doen aan bogenoemde maand/3 maa R p gee ek die medies gesk normale roei bogenoemde 1 vir enige or nie.

Datum

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

MEMBERSHIP

Date Receipt No

Cuban visit to Transkei border

MASERU — Thirteen Cubans accompanied by members of Lesotho's secret police visited the remote town of Quachasnek on the Lesotho-Transkei border earlier this week.

The presence of the Cubans, who flew into Quachasnek — a few hundred metres from Transkei and about 25 km from Natal — followed Tuesday's arrival in Maseru of a five-man Cuban delegation led by Dr Fidel Castro's ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Martin Mora Diaz.

The Cubans are apparently on a week-long familiarisation tour of Lesotho, which coincides with the return of young Basotho from the Soviet Union where they have undergone training in various fields.

Yesterday, a Matatiele businessman, Mr Vic Sourour, 57, said an "impeccable" source in Lesotho had seen the 13 Cubans and their visit was common knowledge in the area.

Mr Sourour said the Cubans arrived on a Lesotho Airways flight at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, landed near Quachasnek and were driven to the town.

"They were carrying travelling bags and cameras and were dressed in civilian clothes," he said.

The Cubans apparently visited the local administrator's office and remained in the town for about four hours before leaving on a return flight, presumably to Maseru.

"It is not certain whether they went to the border post, which is only a few hundred metres away," Mr Sourour said.

have been there has been trouble."

Last year the Lesotho government received R4 million in aid from the United Nations after it claimed that Transkei had closed the border post at Quachasnek, threatening the isolated country's economy.

Meanwhile, some informed sources believe the supply of arms from Soviet sources is among the subjects Lesotho is discussing with the five-man Cuban delegation now in Maseru.

Official Lesotho government spokesmen, however, have denied the Cubans are being asked for anything.

The visit by the Cubans based in Mozambique comes within a month of a statement by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, saying that Britain had refused to supply his country with arms.

Until now Lesotho has accepted aid only from Western sources and has no agreements with Soviet bloc or Eastern countries.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C D Molapo, said he had no comment on the Cuban visit or the statement by Mr Botha.

But observers point out that Lesotho's hot-and-cold relations with South Africa are likely to cool appreciably after Mr Botha's remarks.

The permanent secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Teboho Mashlugo, said "No requests for aid are being

Earlier this week, the South African Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said that "whoever invites Cubans to their country is playing with fire. Wherever the Cubans

put to the Cuban delegation." His government was merely briefing them on development in Lesotho — DDC

Bilke bill of R1 300

GENERAL FUND 1976

1277 Balance in hand -
1351 Church Dues
103 p. Pledge
1261 Donations
726 General collection
5477 Special efforts
373 Other sources : Ha
109 Se
45 FI
80 Su

900
117-02

EX

MASERU — A
Czechoslovakian immigrant
in South Africa, Alex Ftacik
(27) and his South African
girl friend, Martha Jacobs
(25) were fined R120, or six
months imprisonment, after
being found guilty of fraud.
They appeared before Mr.
Nkhasi Matete in the
Magistrate's Court here. He
suspended half the sentence
for three years conditionally.
The two had pleaded not
guilty.
The Court found that
Ftacik and Jacobs failed to
pay their hotel bill
amounting to R1300 on
May 1.
The Court ordered that
the couple pay the amount
at the rate of R100 a month
from June 30. (Sapa.)

1076-30
1602-60
60-00
825-89
888-63
8352-31
875-40
rature --345-07
117-23
650600

ngwe

1870-47 14676-20

2017

STER OFFERING:

1976 - not paid over
27 1977 -

27-03
33-39 60-42

CAPITAL PURPOSES:

305 Balance in hand 1.1.1977

59-53

VARIOUS PURPOSES:

Amount in hand 1.1.1977, not paid over
Leht savings 1976
Sikiti Pension
Receipts 1977 Sikiti Pension
Sick & Aged
P.G./SPCK
Federal bldg. fund
Leht Savings 1977

119-02
103-40 222-42
129-08
9-81
18-48
2-56
102-88 485-23
15281-38

Buurstaat dring

AIKÔN

RAPPORT 4/6/78

Lesotho skrik groot 167

Van Johan Vosloo in Kaapstad
en Chris Vermaak in Maseru.

LESOTHO het 'n yslike skrik weg
oor sy nuwe „vriendskap” met Kuba.
Sy minister van buitelandse sake,
mnr. C. D. Molapo, is gister per vlieg-
tuig na Pretoria vir indringende
samesprekinge met min. Pik Botha.

Die dramatiese
samekoms van Suid-
Afrika en Lesotho
se ministers van
buitelandse sake het
plaasgevind terwyl
die Kubaanse be-
soekers onder aan-
voering van hul am-
bassadeur in Ma-
puto nog in Lesotho
was.

Tekens dui daarop
dat die beraadslaginge
van ministers Botha en
Molapo bevredigend af-
geloop het.

Hoop is gister uitgespreek
dat die samesprekinge in Pre-
toria Kubaanse indringing in
Lesotho afgeweer het. En dat
die betrekkinge tussen die
twee buurstate nie onnodig
vertoebel het as gevolg van
'n klaarblyklike diplomatieke
blaps aan die kant van
Lesotho nie.

Die samesprekinge is ook
bygewoon deur mnr. Jimmy
Kruger, Minister van Justisie,
Polisie en Gevangeniswees.

Die feit dat hy by was,
en dat in die laaste tyd diepe
kommer uitgespreek is oor die
teenwoordigheid van Russies
opgeleide terroriste aan ons
grense en in feitlik elke buur-
staat

Lesotho skrik groot

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

te laat nie.

Mnr Molapo het kort vóór
sy vertrek na Pretoria in 'n
onderhoud gesê dat sy land
tans baie goeie betrekkinge
met Suid-Afrika het 'n Bewys
daarvan is juis sy besoek aan
min Botha.

Hy sê daar is niks sinistêr-
omtrent die besoek van die
Kubaanse sending nie. Ander
Kommunistiese sendings was
in die verlede al in Lesotho
„om hulle op die hoogte van
sake te bring”

Nie verdrag

h Senior woordvoerder van
sy departement het daarna
beklemtoon dat Lesotho nie
voornemens is om 'n militêre
verdrag met Kuba te sluit
of om Castro-wapens aan te
koop nie.

Die Kubaanse besoek volg
presies 'n maand nadat pre-
mier Jonathan van Lesotho
aangekondig het dat Brittanje
weier om sy land van wapens
te voorsien. Die land se para-
militêre polisie-eenheid word
vir R2 6 miljoen uitgebrei, en
nuwe „verdedigingsbasisse”
word op strategiese plekke
beplan.

In sy reaksie op die Britse
weiering het premier Jona-
than gesê dat Lesotho geen
militêre verdrag met Brittanje
het nie en dat sy land se
huidige wapenarsenaal van
„bevreende lande” afkomstig
is.

Tot sover het Lesotho nog
net hulp uit Westerse bronne
aanvaar, en hy het geen oor-
eenkomste of verdrae met
Rusland of Oos-Europese
lande nie.

* Die Kubaanse afvaardi-
ging — wat vandag vertrek
— was bra skugter vir die
pers, ook dié van Lesotho.
Die leier, mnr. Dias, het gesê
hy sal vandag 'n verklaring
uitreik.

Die Kubane was gister by
Lesotho se jaarlikse landbou-
skou, maar is so goed „ver-
steek” dat dit ure geduur
het om hulle in die oog te
kry

cont ↓

...dui daarop dat indringend gepraat is oor die oenskynlike flankeerdery met die Kubane in Lesotho.

Ná die samesprekinge is 'n gesamentlike verklaring uitgereik, waarin gesê word dat dit die derde keer was dat mnre. Botha en Malapo sedert 1 Junie verlede jaar om 'n tafel byeen was.

'n Woordvoerder het gesê dit was 'n voortsetting van „samesprekinge oor sake van gemeenskaplike belang in Suider-Afrika”.

Die beraadslaginge was openlik en hartlik, en daar is ooreengekom dat dit tot voordeel van die twee lande is om gereelde kontak te handhaaf.

'n Regeringsamptenaar van Lesotho het gesê dat dit 'n goeie afleiding is om te sê dat die Kubaanse aangeleentheid ter sprake was.

Kennismaking

Toe min. Botha hieroor genader word, wou hy dit nie bevestig of ontken nie.

* Dinsdag het 'n vyfman-afvaardiging van Kuba, onder leiding van die Kubaanse ambassadeur in Mosambiek, mnre. Ora Martin Diaz, in Maseru aangekom. In die diplomatieke kringe is die besoek bestempel as 'n week-lange „kennismakingstoer”. Dit het saamgeval met die terugkeer van Lesotho-Burgers uit Rusland, waar hulle militêre opleiding ondergaan het.

Gister is berig dat dertien Kubane, vergesel deur lede van Lesotho se geheime polisie, per vliegtuig op die grensdorp Kwaggasnek, digby die grens met Transkei en 25 km van die Natal-grens, aangekom het.

* Aan Chris Vermaak het 'n woordvoerder van Lesotho se departement van buitelandse sake gesê dat sy regering kennis geneem het van Suid-Afrika se besorgdheid oor die Kubaanse besoek, en beklemtoon dat daar geen planne is om diplomatieke betrekkinge met Kuba aan te knoop, of Kubaanse tegnisi en adviseurs in Lesotho toe

* VERVOLG OP BL. 17 *

Tear-gas routs soccer brawl

The referee ruled there had been an infringement in the Highlands Park goal area with goalkeeper Kleynhans apparently bumping a Chiefs player.

The referee ruled that the ball was to be bounced and in the confusion that followed Chiefs rammed home their second goal.

After the goal most of the Highlands players left the field in protest.

The team's walk-off sparked off a mass fight with hundreds of spectators joining in. Police, Highlands players and onlookers were milling around in confusion and fighting.

Kleynhans was bruised about the face. Full back Henne Joubert, who had incurred the displeasure of the crowd for some robust play for which he had been "booked" — was also struck a few times.

Finally, to control the mob, police were forced to use tear-gas.

They paid approximately R1 400 for their tickets which included hotel accommodation and return airfare.

At 9.30 a.m. on Saturday they were told by their travel agent, Sneeck Travel Agency, of Bedfordview, that their tickets to the games had been stolen in Buenos Aires and sold.

Their hotel accommodation was also no longer available.

Mr. Brian Bengers of the travel agency said 200 people world-wide had been affected by the theft.

The Argentinian police were investigating the possibility of fraud.

Mr. Bengers explained that everything in Buenos Aires had been nationalised for the World Cup, including the hotels.

"Our clients have a 50 percent chance of leaving on Friday — if not every cent will be refunded," he said.

● World Cup Pages 16 and 17.

MASERU — Lesotho police dispersed a 30 000-strong soccer mob with tear-gas yesterday after fighting broke out between Highlands Park players and spectators at the Lesotho National Stadium here.

The fighting broke out after a Highlands Park walk-off in the final 10 minutes of their match against Kaizer Chiefs. The walk-off followed a dispute between Highlands players and the referee, Mr Super Hohllo.

A spectator said total chaos reigned at the stadium after the walk-off when Highlands goalkeeper Eugene Kleynhans allegedly squared up to one of the policemen at the stadium.

In the first half of the game, Highlands looked the better side. Then, with 20 minutes to go in the second half, Sugar Muguyo of Kaizer Chiefs scored the first goal of the match from a corner.

Chaos

An equaliser came from Des Backos of Highlands Park.

The goal that started the chaos was scored by Chiefs in the last 10 minutes, the

Tickets to Cup stolen

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The dream of 200 football enthusiasts — including four South Africans — of being in Argentina for the World Cup was shattered this week when their tickets were allegedly stolen and sold on the Black market only hours before their departure.

Until early Saturday morning four South Africans, who did not want to be identified, believed they would be watching nine matches in Argentina.

Mercury Correspondent

167

5/6/78

Lesotho ⁽¹⁶⁾ 6/6/80 statement

MASERU — The office of the Lesotho Prime Minister has strongly denied press reports that a five-man Cuban delegation which left for Maputo on Sunday was investigating the possibility of setting up military missions in the country.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Lesotho last night, a spokesman for the office of the Prime Minister explained that, as he had indicated before, the Cubans were in Lesotho on a familiarisation visit.

The purpose of their visit had, therefore, been entirely peaceful.

According to officials, the Cuban delegation led by Cuba's Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr N. M. Diaz, met the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan, last Thursday and told him they had seen for themselves the problems facing Lesotho.

They also reaffirmed their country's solidarity with Lesotho in the difficulties confronting her.

— DDC.

10/6/78
167

UN team visits Lesotho

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday met a United Nations mission investigating Lesotho's economic problems following the alleged border closure between Lesotho and Transkei in 1976.

The Lesotho Premier briefed the mission on development of the country's water resources and creation of labour intensive opportunities for the people.

The leader of the mission, Mr. B. El Tawil, assured Lesotho leaders the international community would keep the situation in Lesotho under constant review.

The team, visiting Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland on the instruction of the UN secretary-general, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, is reviewing the UN special economic assistance programmes for these countries arising out of the explosive situation in Southern Africa precipitated by the white racist minority regimes in Southern Africa. Radio Lesotho said — DDC.

SO ONKANT IS LESOTHO BETRAP

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

HOE onkant Lesotho betrap is deur Kuba se skynbaar eensydige aankondiging van diplomatieke betrekkinge ná 'n besoek van 'n Castro-sending aan die arm berg-koninkryk, blyk alte duidelik uit 'n onderhoud wat RAPPORT gevoer het met die permanente sekretaris van buitelandse sake, mnr T. J. Masholongu.

Hy het verlede week, terwyl die Kubaanse sending nog in Lesotho was, gesê dat daar nie eens „vaagweg“ gedink word aan diplomatieke betrekkinge nie.

„Ek kan eerlikwaar sê dat daar geen amptelike of nie-amptelike samesprekinge daaroor was nie. Kuba staan heeltemal buite ons sfeer en dra byvoorbeeld nie eers by tot die VVO-fonds wat gestig is om ons ekonomie te stut tóe Transkei sy grens met ons gesluit het nie. Ons kry ook geen ander hulp van hulle nie.”

Hy het ontken dat Kuba as tussenganger in 'n Sowjet-wapentransaksie met Lesotho gaan optree omdat Brittanje geweier het om wapens aan die land te verskaf vir sy para-militêre mobiele polisie-eenheid.

„Die Kubane is bloot hier om hulle van toestande in die land te vergewis. Ons kan nie verstaan waarom die histerie in Suid-Afrika gaan nie. Julle kan blykbaar nie verstaan dat ons 'n onverbonde land is nie. As lid van die VVO se Veiligheidsraad moet ons met mede-lede gesels en kan ons nie die rug op hulle draai nie. Ons kan hulle dus nie vra om ons land nie te besoek nie. Ons is nie geïsoleerd soos julle nie.”

Star 46/78

Lesotho is silent on Cuba ties

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The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, refused to give an immediate answer in the National Assembly today to a question whether Lesotho had opened diplomatic relations with Cuba.

He told the questioner, Chief Caswell Molapo, to phrase the question properly and he would then reply to it tomorrow.

It was not clear why the Minister considered the question improperly phrased.

In his question Chief

Molapo, a Government member, recalled that Cuba had claimed to have opened diplomatic relations with Lesotho and asked the Minister to reply on that point.

Earlier Mr Gabriel Manyeli, a former Cabinet Minister and founder of the Lesotho Anti-Communist League, had asked urgently what the government's foreign policy was in relation to communist countries.

The Foreign Minister said Lesotho was prepared to enter into relationships with any state provided it was in the national interest and based on recognition of Lesotho's sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and recognition of basic human rights.

Asked by Mr Manyeli whether the foreign policy could be harmonized with the ruling party's pre-independence manifesto, the Foreign Minister said the government in that manifesto had made it clear it rejected atheistic communism as strongly as it rejected apartheid.

Lesotho to break silence

MASERU — The Government of Lesotho will today break a week-long silence over whether it has established diplomatic relations with Cuba, the Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said here yesterday.

Asked by a member of the National Assembly whether the links had been established, he said the question should be submitted formally in writing and he would reply today.

Cuba said last Tuesday it had established diplomatic relations with Lesotho, causing a wave of alarm in South Africa.

But Lesotho Government officials refused to react to the Cuban announcement, leaving South Africa guessing.

Yesterday's question from a member of the ruling Basotho National Party — came during debate on Lesotho's relations with communist countries.

Mr Molapo told the House that Romania's first ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Arel Araelealu, would present his credentials on Thursday. Mr Araelealu is presently heading a Romanian economic mission in Lesotho. — SAPA-RNS.

15/6/28 R.A.M.

Lesotho quiet on Cuban relations

Compare these sentences as 'Tu es Petrus' as the complement same case as the s We call this use o attributive, as in beautiful girl'.



are the same of a noun be in the gender. Contrast to the last to 'the

Fill in the correct

Umbrae sunt ma
Agellus est ex
Rex est crudel
Aqua est pura
Fons est purus

'Mail' Africa Bureau
MASERU. — The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C D Molapo, yesterday declined to confirm or deny that Lesotho and Cuba are to establish diplomatic relations.
The Minister was replying to a question in the Lesotho National Assembly from Chief Caswell Molapo of the ruling Basotho National Party.
Chief Molapo asked him to clear up the matter "particularly since Cuba in collaboration with the Soviet Union has fomented political unrest in Ethiopia, Angola and other parts of Africa."
The Minister said he deeply regretted the question being put "in the context of the actions of Cuba in other parts of Africa."
He said he firmly rejected the insinuations and repeated the statement recently made by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, that the Cubans were in Lesotho on a "familiarisation visit."
The Minister said the South African Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, recently told him Lesotho was a sovereign state free to have diplomatic relations with any country.

sentences:-

10. Sometimes the present following:-

nos sapientes,
ego Tacitus (facile descendit)

of sum in the

11. Note the use of the - it is sad.

Complete the following.

it, e.g. triste est

Blindfolded and at yesterday

it is difficult	:	difficilis est.
it is bad	:	malus est
it is easy	:	facilis est
it is pleasant	:	iucundus est
it is dreadful	:	terribilis est.

12. What important use of the adjective is found in the following sentences?

- (a) Fortes fortuna adiuvat.
- (b) Multos timere debet quem multi timent.
- (c) Num potest caecus caecum ducere? Nonne ambo in foveam cadent?
- (d) Malus bonus ubi se simulat, tunc est pessimus.
- (e) Sed ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic hoc libro ad amicum amicissimus de amicitia scribo.

Lesotho accepts Red envoy

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau
MASERU. — The Romanian ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Arel Ardeleanu, yesterday became the first Soviet-bloc diplomat to gain official recognition in Maseru since independence 12 years ago.

Presenting his credentials to Queen Momo-

hato at the Basotho Royal Palace, he said his country had aided the struggle of African peoples against domination and oppression by giving political, diplomatic, moral and material support.

A Romanian economic mission now in Lesotho would mark the beginning of good economic,

technical and cultural co-operation, he said.

● The Foreign Minister of Lesotho, Mr C D Malapo, told the National Assembly this week his government did not apologise for its non-aligned policy and its dealings with East and West Lesotho could, however, not be used as a springboard against South Africa, he said.

Both may get Romanian aid

By MIKE PITSO

— A Romanian
Ambassador in
Johannesburg
talked with
the Lesotho
government
about economic
co-operation
between the two
countries.

The delegation was led
by the Romanian Am-
bassador to Lesotho, Mr
Alex Ardeleanu.

According to an official
announcement in Maseru
South Africa, the
delegation will
be in the country
to discuss the
development of
mining and
agriculture trade

between the two
countries.

The delegation
is expected to
be in the country
for a few days.

The delegation
will discuss the
possibilities of
co-operation between
Romania and
Lesotho.

It is understood that
the delegation will
also discuss the
possibilities of
co-operation between
Romania and
Transkei.

(167) 22/6/78

Lesotho hopes for R300 m Arab aid

BLOEMFONTEIN— Lesotho is on the brink of a massive development with the aid of a possible R300 million loan from Arab oil countries.

The Lesotho Minister of Finance, Mr L. [unclear]

DORMITORIES

Beds obviously
unoccupied

Number of beds

Length of host $\frac{1}{2}$

Breadth of hos

Windows L.

H.

Number

Floors

a) Coloured ru

b) Rubber tile

c) Uncovered

Stove in Middle

Roof a) leaks

b) Low & conde
forms

Lockers

Kitchen

a) Aluminium sind

b) Hot water

c) Stove

Electric Lights

Ceiling

ABLUTION BLOCKS

No. of Showers

No. of Toilets

Sinks a) aluminium

b) concrete

Hot Water

Urinals

Lights

OUTSIDE

Gutters

Drains

Concrete

* No. of hostels, built

by one company, which
are identical.

BLOEMFONTEIN— Lesotho is on the brink of a massive development with the aid of a possible R300 million loan from Arab oil countries.

The Lesotho Minister of Finance, Mr L. Sekhonyana, has confirmed that negotiations between Lesotho and the Arab oil countries were going ahead, but said nothing had been finalised.

One of the major development projects planned, if the loan went through, was the start of the long-awaited Highland water scheme, previously known as the Oxbow scheme, in the Lesotho mountains, he said.

Counter

The project had been mooted for some years and was seen as a massive foreign exchange earner for Lesotho, which could sell the water to countries like Transkei and South Africa. It could also provide a hydro-electric scheme which would make it independent of supplies from Excom.

The Arab move is seen in Lesotho diplomatic circles as an attempt to counter the influence of Russia and Cuba in Africa, and in Lesotho in particular.

Jobs

Cuba recently announced it was to establish diplomatic relations with Lesotho at ambassadorial level. This has not been confirmed nor denied by the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr C Molapo.

1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-							
1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	2	2	2		3	4	4	2
-	-	-	1		1	1	-	-
		3	8				9	4
		5	8				9	4
		2					2	
			2				1	2
		1	1				-	-
		1	1				1	
							1	-
1		Another effect of the loan would be to provide a tremendous number of additional jobs for Basotho for many years, although foreign technicians would be needed to tackle the massive water scheme project. (Sapa.)					1	-
-							-	-
-							-	-
1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2

~~Argus~~ 18/8/49 Argus

Lesotho may get UN aid after travel clamp

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK — A United Nations mission has recommended urgent aid projects of R6,23-million for Lesotho to offset the effects of travel restrictions apparently imposed on Lesotho citizens by Transkei authorities.

The Lesotho Government regarded the demand for passports at Ramatseiso, Qacha's Nek and Tele border posts as an attempt to force tacit recognition of Transkei's independence.

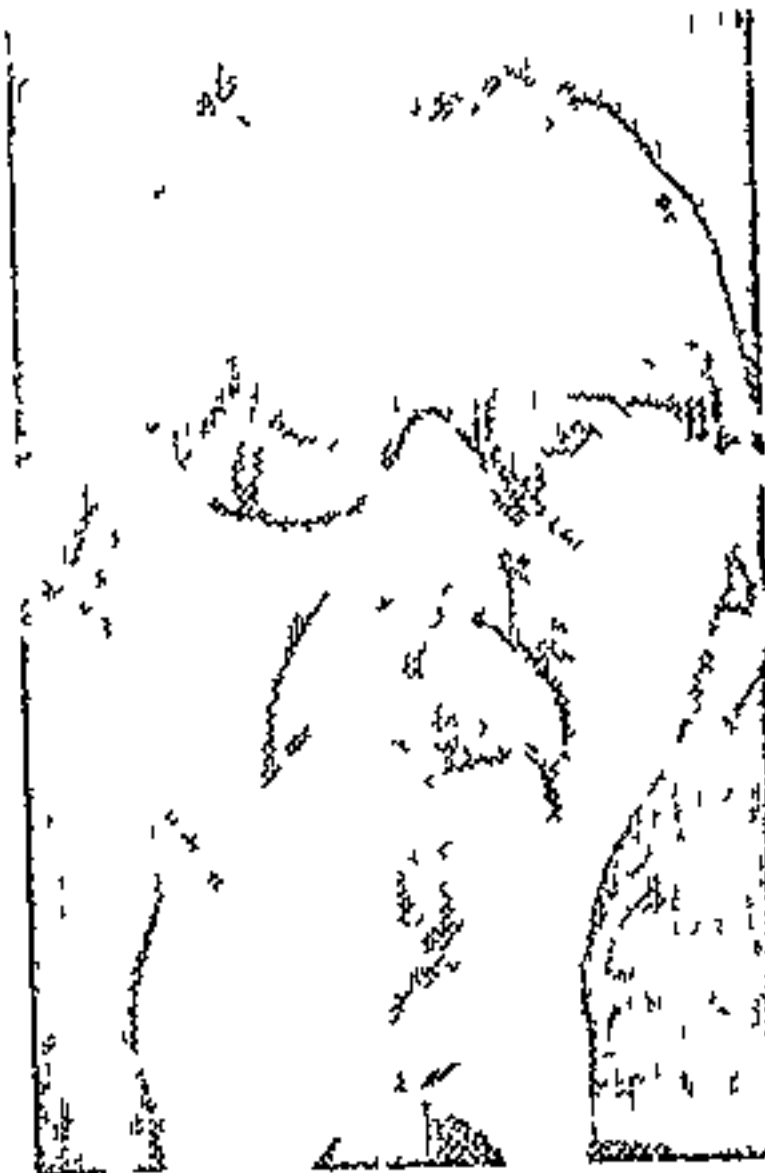
The Secretary-General, of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, dispatched the mission to Lesotho in March this year after Lesotho complained of being forced by Transkei and South African authorities into 'a state of siege'.

The Lesotho Government appealed to Dr Waldheim in February 'to come to our rescue at this time of crisis'.

14 PERCENT

The mission's report said that about 14 percent of Lesotho's population lived in the relatively poor south eastern area affected by Transkei's demand for recognised international passports at the border posts.

In part, the report states: 'It appears that the



Dr Kurt Waldheim

demand has seriously restricted the movement of Lesotho citizens through border posts, and that people living in those parts of Lesotho bordering on Transkei have been effectively prevented from obtaining supplies and services in South Africa'.

It added that because of inadequate road links

through Lesotho, many government services were halted in the area.

The proposed aid is in the form of road construction and maintenance, improved landing strips, water and electricity projects, commercial vehicles, food, drug supplies and warehousing.

The Secretary-General's office is reviewing the situation in Lesotho to determine the programme to be mobilised. Results of the review, and the mission's findings, will be submitted to the General Assembly later this year.

NO RECOGNITION

No member-state of the United Nations has recognised Transkei as an independent country.

The Lesotho Government told Dr Waldheim it had complained of the border difficulties to the South African Government, which replied that it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

'Cuba eyes Lesotho

By MIKE FITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The recent Cuban visit to Maseru would result in establishing diplomatic relations between Lesotho and Cuba, a former senior Lesotho Cabinet Minister, Mr A G Masehane, said yesterday.

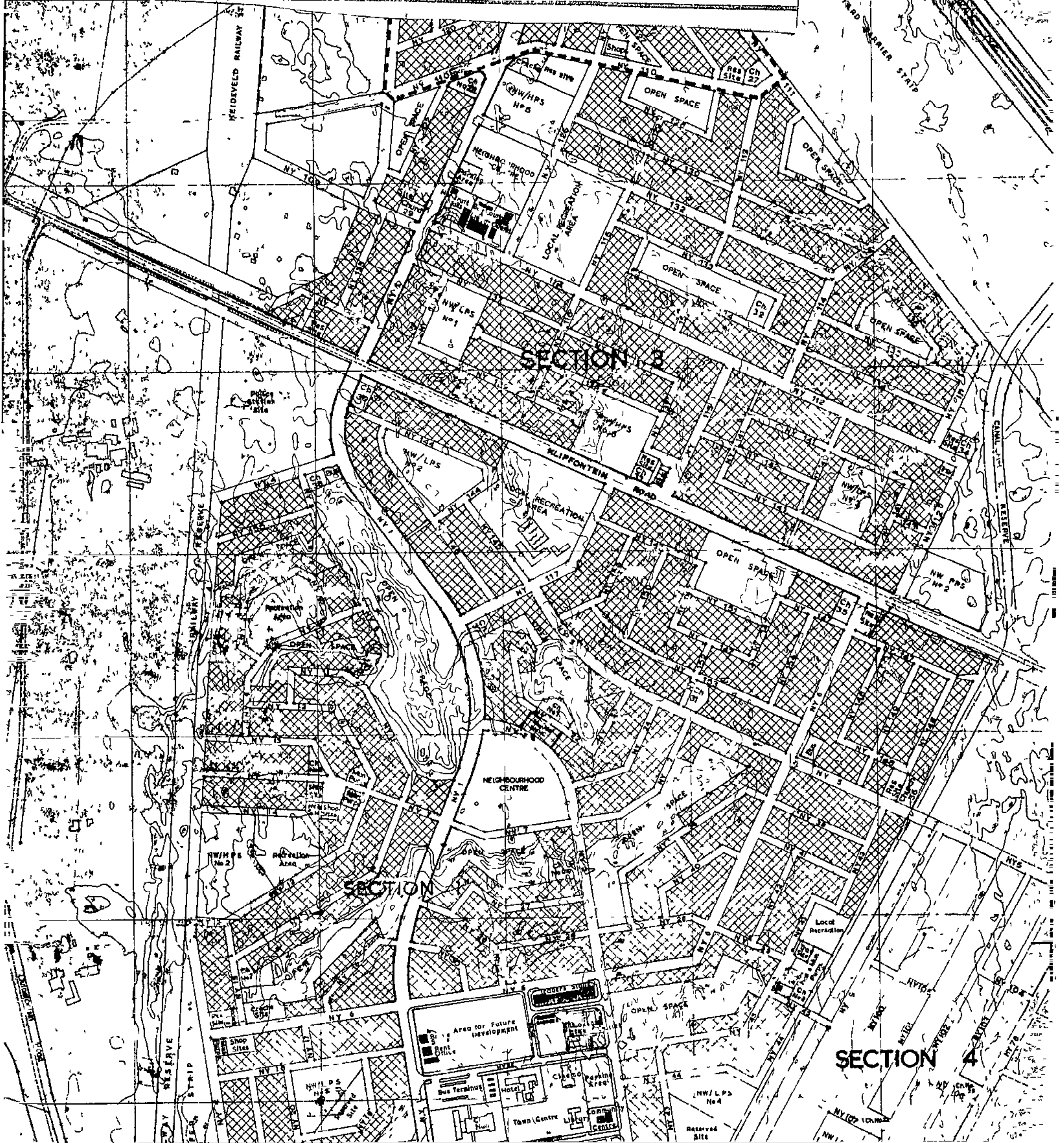
Addressing a Press conference in Maseru Mr Masehane said there was no doubt in the minds of the Lesotho people that the questions of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Lesotho was raised during the recent talk.

The Cuban delegation, led by the Cuban Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr M Diaz was on what was described officially as a familiarisation visit. The official announcement said the delegation went to Lesotho on its own initiative and not at the invitation of the Lesotho Government.

Mr Masehane said the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr P D Molapo had gone with the Cuban delegation to Maputo after their visit and that the talks for establishing diplomatic relations were concluded in Mozambique.

KEY
BOUNDARY TO ACCOMMODATION
EMPLOYER DORMS - (BUILT) 171
" " - (PROPOSED) 280
BOARD HOSTELS

AIRPORT



Lesotho to reply on Cuba ties

MASERU — The government of Lesotho will break a week-long silence today over whether it has established diplomatic relations with Cuba, the Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said in Maseru.

Asked by a member of the National Assembly whether the links had been established, he said the question should be submitted formally in writing and he would reply today.

Cuba said last Tuesday it had established diplomatic relations with Lesotho, causing a wave of alarm in South Africa. But Lesotho government officials refused to react to the announcement, leaving South Africa guessing.

Sapa-Reuter

Now read the following sentences and answer the questions based on them:

(a) Eam contumeliam Hannibali taci ut tulit. Tum respondit:

(b) "Pater meus Hannibali, Antioche, parvum admodum me iureiurando

adegit nunquam me amicum futurum esse populi Romani.

(c) Sic hoc sacramento sex et triginta annos militavi.

(d) hoc sacramentum me exilem in tuam regiam aluxit.

(e) Si qua res ad pacem cum Romanis te compellit, non amicus tuus ero,

Antioche."

(f) Non movit solum talis oratio regem sed et in reconciliavit Hannibali.

Vocabulary:

contumelia : insult

admodum (adv.) : rather, somewhat

iureiurandum iurisiurandi neut. : oath

sacramentum : oath

exul - is masc. : an exile

regia : palace

reconcilio - are : reconcile

adigo - ere adegi adactum : force

compello - ere pulsi - pulsum : force

(a) quis tulit?

quem rem tulit?

qualis erat Hannibal?

(b) quis parvum Hannibali iureiurando adegit?

quem adegit Hannibali iureiurando?

Qualis er

Cuius an

(c) Quot ann

(d) Quid add

(f) Quae res

US helps to tar road

"Mail" Africa Bureau

MASERU — The United States will grant R22.6m to build an all weather road between Mofali's Hoek and Qutha's Neck in Lesotho.

According to the agreement signed at the week end between the two countries, Lesotho will contribute over R4.3milion to the 205.4 km road.

This is the largest contribution made by the Americans for foreign aid projects in Africa in recent years, according to officials.

The project supports the United Nations' report which recommended the development of communication and transport in southern Lesotho after the border problems between Lesotho and Transkei.

git?

Hands off Lesotho

Jonathan warns SA

3/7/78 AM
(167)

MASERU — Peaceful co-existence between Lesotho and South Africa is hampered by "the unbridled harassment of the Basotho people as a result of South Africa's discriminatory practices and her adherence to the philosophy of apartheid," the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan said at the weekend.

He was making a major policy speech on Lesotho's relations with South Africa, delivered at a meeting at Qholaghoie, in the Butha-Butha district.

Shootings and other types of harassment in-

flicted by South Africans against his people must stop, he said. He also accused South Africa of encroaching on Lesotho territory.

Dr Jonathan also referred to South African concern over the recent visit to Lesotho of a Cuban delegation led by the Cuban ambassador to Mozambique, Mr M Diaz. He said there was no valid reason warranting South Africa's interference with this visit, which was in no way different from visits by representatives of many other Western and Eastern countries over which there had never been any trouble.

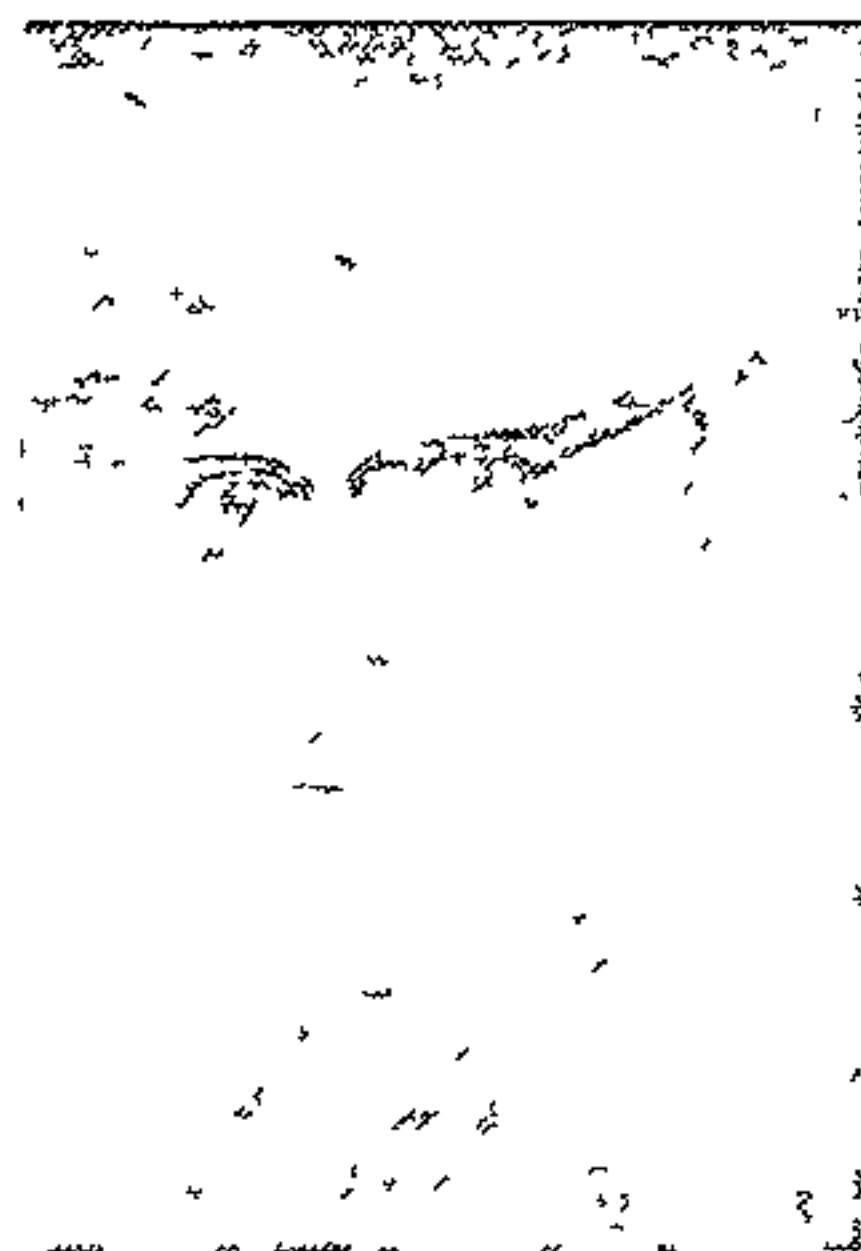
Lesotho's non recognition of Transkei was a stand of principle against apartheid, he said.

Apartheid was calculated to fragment 13 per cent of South Africa's land and distribute it to the indigenous majority of the country's citizens while the white minority amassed the remaining 87 per cent. This was diametrically opposed to the concept of majority rule cherished the world over, he said.

o Lesotho and the United States signed an agreement at the weekend whereby the US will grant nearly R21 million to build an all-weather road between Mofosi's Hoek and Qacha's Nek.

The agreement was signed by the Lesotho Minister of Finance, Mr A R Sekhonyana, and the roving United States ambassador to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Mr Donald Norland.

According to an official announcement in



CHIEF JONATHAN
stand of principle

Johannesburg this is the largest American foreign aid contribution in Africa in recent years. The project supports the United Nations mission report which recommended the development of communication and transport in southern Lesotho as a result of the alleged Transkei border closure — DDC-SAPA

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The Japan National Railways boasts the world's fastest regular passenger service, the 210 km/h "bullet train."

It also claims the more dubious distinction of driving deeper into debt each day at about the same rapid rate.

Thus, for the fourth time in as many years, the limping JNR had to admit last week that, while it is a wizard at making its trains run on time, it is absolutely hopeless at balancing its budget—hence the need for an almost 20 percent hike in passenger fares and five percent in cargo charges.

Although the world-renowned state-owned Japanese rail system carries a staggering seven billion passengers a year (the Japanese are inveterate travellers) it hasn't made a profit since 1964 and probably never will again.

Equally important, it's hard to see how it can stop losing even more money.

Kenzo Misaka, a special assistant to the JNR president, sums up the problem thus: "Our cargo transport is failing due to stiff competition from trucking firms, we are losing long distance passengers to airlines, half our 21,000 routes are local lines with little traffic which cannot be closed because of political pressures."

Only three of the 21,000

Japan's railways deeper in debt

Even a 20 percent hike in fares is unlikely to prevent Japan National Railways losing more money, GEOFFREY MURRAY reports from Tokyo.

lines make a profit.

One is the famed Shinkansen (literally New Line, but more romantically referred to by everyone as the Bullet Train) which provides about one-third of JNR's annual revenue.

The other two are commuter lines in Tokyo which achieve fame by their ability to cram in the rush hour crowds at least to four times the official maximum capacity—something akin to those college students' attempts to pack more people into a telephone booth or a Volkswagen Beetle.

To introduce the new fare rates, the JNR had to spend a reported R4-million, which works out at about the amount of interest the railway system has to pay on its debts each day.

Its annual deficit is a breathtaking R6-billion which is much more than the gross national products of many developing countries.

Harassed JNR officials have tried to slash costs

by cutting back on money-losing freight and passenger services, but invariably run into stiff opposition from the small farming communities that provide the voting backbone for the prolonged rule of the Government.

A rationalisation programme aimed at shedding more than 10,000 employees through attrition has failed to run on time due to opposition from militant unions.

Adding to this problem is the fact that almost half the railway's 429,000 employees are over 45 years of age, and through Japan's seniority-based pay system must draw higher wages than a younger man who could do the same job.

Although state-owned, the National Railway is not spoon-fed by a benevolent government.

It receives a 19 percent subsidy, compared with the 84 percent provided to West Germany's railroad, the French 62 percent and British 42 percent.

So the JNR has had to fall back on fare increases in a losing battle to stem the flow of red ink. All it does is infuriate the passengers without having any effect on the deficit.

City dwellers are irate that for an ordinary ticket they now have to pay 2.5 times what they paid four years ago merely to keep useless rural lines in existence.

On certain long-distance runs, it is now cheaper, and obviously quicker to fly. Three years ago the Bullet Train was extended from Osaka to the city of Hakata on the island of Kyushu. It is an eight-hour journey, however, compared with the two hours 30 minutes by plane at R20 less.

JNR's chances of winning public support for the fare hikes were considerably reduced by the publicity opposition mem-

bers of parliament gave to the discovery that the near bankrupt state railway system was spending R1.2-million annually at top golfing spots throughout the nation to entertain present and past members of the Transport Ministry.

A prompt government investigation established that the JNR held corporate membership in over 60 of the country's best golf clubs.

After the Lockheed bribes scandal broke in Japan the Ministry had ordered all public corporations to sell their golf club memberships, which all did except the railway.

JNR president Fumio Takagi was unrepentant: "The JNR is an enterprise and as such it has to entertain people."

Commuters on Tokyo's sardine-packed trains, facing another heavy blow to the strained family purse, found this hard to swallow.

20-11 11/7/78 167 Taiwan is wooing Lesotho

Mail Africa Bureau
MASERU — The deputy
Foreign Minister of Taiwan
(the Republic of China),
Mr H K Yang, yesterday
held talks with the Leso-
tho Prime Minister, Chief
Leabua Jonathan, on eco-
nomic cooperation between
the two countries.
Mr Yang also discussed

the southern African politi-
cal situation and the
situation in south-east
Asia with Chief Jonathan.
He held talks with other
senior government minis-
ters as well.

He is on a three day
goodwill mission to Leso-
tho and will leave for
South Africa later today.

Topic:

Critically examine the view that, so far as Germany was concerned, the assassination at Sarajevo provided the occasion, rather than the cause, for war in 1914.

Maximum length: 2 500 words

Date due: Monday 5th June

Format:

- 1) Every essay should be accompanied by a list of sources consulted. These must show author, title, and date of publication.
- 2) All quotations must be set in inverted commas and must be acknowledged either in footnotes or end-notes. Such references should give author, title and page, thus: Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, p. 335.
- 3) The reverse side of each page should be left blank for comment.

Works in Short Loan:

- W.J. Mommsen, 'The Debate on German War Aims' in Journal of Contemporary History, Vol. I, No 3, 1966.
- I. Geiss, 'The Outbreak of the First World War and German War Aims' in Journal of Contemporary History, Vol I, No 3, 1966.
- J. Remak, '1914: the Third Balkan War: Origins Reconsidered' in Journal of Modern History, Vol 41, No 3, 1971.
- A.J. Mayer, 'Internal Causes of War in Europe 1870-1956' in Journal of Modern History, Vol. 41, No 3, 1969.
- P. Loewenberg, 'Arno Mayer's "Internal Causes of War in Europe 1870-1956" - an Inadequate Model of Human Behaviour, National Conflict and Historical Change' in Journal of Modern History, Vol. 42, No 4, 1970.
- M.R. Gordon, 'Domestic Conflict and the Origins of the First World War: the British and German Cases' in Journal of Modern History, Vol 46, No 2, 1974.
- L.C.F. Turner, 'The Russian Mobilisation in 1914' in Journal of Contemporary History, Vol 3, No 1, 1968.
- N. Stone, 'Hungary and the Crisis of July 1914' in Journal of Contemporary History, Vol 1, No 3, 1966.
- J. Steinberg, 'The Kaiser's Navy and German Society' in Past and Present, No 28, 1964.
- I. Geiss, July 1914
- F. Fischer, Germany's Aims in the First World War
- L. Albertini, The Origins of the War of 1914
- H.W. Koch, The Origins of the First World War
- A.J.P. Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe
- T. Wolff, The Eve of 1914
- L.C.F. Turner, Origins of the First World War

He is due to leave for Cairo today following a seven-day visit to Austria — (Sapa-Reuter)

Mr Weizman refused to say whether he was carrying new proposals to continue

South Africa, Forced Labour, industrialisation
and racial differentiation in Harris, R. (ed).
The Political Economy of Africa.
Blackwell, 1969.
and African Economic Behaviour EDGC, Vol. 8, 2.19
Native Labour in South Africa
Labour in the South African Gold Mines 1911-1969
Industrialisation into Natal
1860-1911, with particular references to its
role in the development of the Natal Sugar
Industry, M.A. Thesis (1967).
Natal and indentured immigration SAJE, Mar. 1940
Natal 1893-1910
The Natal Sugar Industry, 1848-1926
The Changing Pattern of Economic Relationships
in rural Natal, ICS, vol. 3, pp.38-52

1977/16
ANC to
attend UN
symposium

would support Yus-
artist must accept
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about the results
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'Mail' Africa Bureau
MASERU. — A United
Nations symposium on
human rights in southern
Africa will be opened in
Maseru on Monday, it
was announced yesterday.

The participants will be
from 20 countries, UN
agencies, Amnesty Inter-
national, the International
Defence and Aid Fund for
Southern Africa, the ban-
ned African National Con-
gress and the banned Pan-
Africanist Congress and
Mr Robert Mugabe's Zim-
babwe African People's
Union.

Conference sources said
most of the delegates, par-
ticularly from communist
countries like Russia and
Cuba, will be flown to Ma-
seru from Maputo in Mo-
zambique today and on
Sunday.

the contemporary Nigerian
are vital to him. It does not
sculpture or Picasso paintings,
ciding. The artist should not worry
because the work, if sincere, cannot help
by a Nigerian. "8 Gregory Maloba,
har a similar view "...students ought to
and generation is possible. Freedom
is own line (whether or not it be
t school of thought), this must be

Style are often
traditional source
movements. Thus
practices, abstrac-
(and) "bra" play
closely related
University of
College of Fine
Arts at Columbia
The symposium
traditional and
contemporary

elements from both European and
pre-related to specific European art
of the Ethiopian Fine Arts School
the only artists in Africa to do so),
his life in Paris paints in a style
m. Such concepts. Kofi, a graduate of the
in Kumasi, also studied at the Royal
studying traditional African & Oceanic
elements from all these sources.

elements in his work that are similar to the figures of the Marquesan Islands
of the South Pacific, the art of the Ibibio tribe of South Eastern Nigeria,
the Bakayan and Basonga fetish figures of the Congo, the commemorative figures
of the lower Congo, Dogon figures from Mali and Asante akua-ba figures.

I think that only a few artists have achieved a true synthesis between old
and new, European and African, Ibrahim el Salahi being one of them - it
perhaps being essential to be a synthesiser in the Sudan where already two
cultures - Arab and Negro - meet. Nevertheless, those artists with eclectic
styles and those who are largely Western-oriented, are amongst the most origi-
nal, imaginative and creative sculptors and painters in Africa.

The influence of European art is obviously not restricted to style traits.
Murals, occasionally found in traditional African Art, are produced, but
pictorial works are predominantly Western-derived easel paintings, while
tapestries are produced in Senegal. It is noteworthy that in Pre-colonial
Africa sculpture was by far the most important discipline: today, of the
artists of Africa are painters. Sculpture usually employs medium and
techniques common to traditional sculpture, but new materials such as
cement, fondue and fibre glass are also being used. The awareness of new
concepts in contemporary African art show the extent to which the African's
world vision has expanded, and expresses a desire to identify with and
become part of this larger, modern world. The titles of some of the work
of Skunder Boghossian, a painting teacher at the Fine Arts School in Addis
Ababa, Ethiopia, exemplify this: his paintings bear such titles as "Yin and
Yang", "Explosion of the World Egg", and "Cosmological Explosion". These
like styles, are immensely varied, but some generalisations can be made:
the older artists who include graduates of schools based on "con-
teaching" methods, seem to favour picturesque genre and biblical subjects
(Sam Ntshiri, Beke, Pilepi), while the new, young artists, although still
concerned with Africa and the African, have generally moved towards ab-
straction of forms, as themes as well as a style. In the latter matter
of Malangatana, a self-taught artist from Mozambique, has discovered
by Amancio Gueles) his paintings are highly emotional and deal with
of life such as sex, madness, divorce, an other violent outcome of the
(e.g. "Rape")

8. Quoted by Mount, op. cit.
9. Quoted by Mount, op. cit.

...../cont'd

1975. Modern Microeconomics. London, Macmillan.

Jonathan castigates apartheid

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What

MASERU. — Dr Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, told a United Nations symposium on human rights here yesterday that South Africa was entering "a period of complete darkness" with the last traces of freedom rapidly diminishing. have become part of the existence of the system of apartheid. There is something singularly wrong about a society that licenses and sanctions the disappearance of people without trial or explanation," he said.

4.

What

Delegates from about 20 countries, including Russia, heard Dr Jonathan denounce South Africa. Cuban and Chinese delegations are expected, but did not arrive for the opening session. Dr Jonathan also attacked the migrant labour system in South Africa, claiming it was "the most evil migrant labour system that exists anywhere in the world."

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Dr Jonathan told the symposium, which will report its findings to the UN General Assembly, that apartheid was a blot not only on South Africa, but on the conscience of mankind. "Every act of apartheid brutality diminishes all of us," he said. Lesotho was inexorably caught up in the changes taking place in Southern Africa.

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Why/Why

"If reason prevails it will come peacefully. But if narrow minds dictate the policy it will come through violence and bloodshed," he predicted. The repression of blacks through the "crime of apartheid" had not vanquished the spirit and will of blacks. "The quest for liberty, for basic human rights has not been doused by detentions nor by the Bastille of Robben Island."

The title of the conference is "The exploitation of blacks in South Africa and Namibia and prison conditions in South African jails."

Describing South Africa as "an imprisoned society," Dr Jonathan claimed "One in every four adults is imprisoned every year. Prison life has become a part of the black man's experience."

There were over 236 prisons in South Africa compared with 70 in the United Kingdom. In 1971 there were 400 000 prisoners in the United Kingdom compared with 470 000 in South Africa, he claimed.

By 1974 South Africa's average daily prison population was 100 000.

He added there had been no clear statement from Pretoria about the deaths of 37 detainees between 1963 and 1977.

Mentioning the Biko and Qoboza cases, the Prime Minister said. "Incommunicado deten

"For us it will be a tragedy, indeed a tragedy for the world and mankind, if the dawn of freedom, of liberty for the people of South Africa, were to be ushered in by a bitter racial war — a war that will inevitably put a blight on racial harmony everywhere," Dr Jonathan said — DDC

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Jonathan hits at apartheid

18/7/78 (167)

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Mercury Correspondent

MASERU — Dr. Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, yesterday told a United Nations symposium on human rights in Maseru that South Africa was entering "a period of complete darkness with the last traces of freedom rapidly diminishing."

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Delegates from 20 countries, including Russia and China, heard Dr. Jonathan denounce South Africa.

"Apartheid is a blot, not only on South Africa, but on the conscience of mankind. Every act of apartheid brutality diminishes all of us," he said.

Dr. Jonathan urged the symposium, which will report its findings to the UN General Assembly, to reflect the international conscience on the exploitation of Africans in South West Africa and South Africa.

But the report should also aim at bridging the gulf between the human dignity of the African in the two countries and the "brutal reality of his existence."

Outrage

"It must contain the moral outrage of humanity at the outrage of apartheid. But it should also contain concrete recommendations for effective action," Dr. Jonathan said.

The title of the conference is: "The exploitation of Blacks in South Africa and Namibia and prison conditions in South African jails."

Describing South Africa as "an imprisoned society," Dr. Jonathan claimed, "One in every four adults is imprisoned every year."

"Such is the array of apartheid legislation that faces Africans that they live in a twilight terror of arrest. Prison life has become a part of the Black man's experience," the Prime Minister said.

Prisoners

There were more than 236 prisons in South Africa compared to 70 in the United Kingdom. In 1971 there were 40 000 prisoners in the United Kingdom compared to 470 000 in South Africa, he claimed.

By 1974 South Africa's average daily prison population was 100 000 — the "grim reality of unjust laws"

is on this or on

er to get something

Mentioning the Biko and Qoboza cases, the Prime Minister said: "Incommunicado detentions have become part of the existence of the system of apartheid. There is something singularly wrong about a society that licenses and sanctions the disappearance of people without trial or explanation," he said.

Lesotho was inexorably caught up in the changes taking place in southern Africa.

"If reason prevails it will come peacefully. But if narrow minds dictate the policy it will come through violence and bloodshed," he predicted.

actions 1-39, 48-56 and 60-64.

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ina

er happened to Lady Agrippina, Class. Jnl. lxiv, 53-267

was Agrippina murdered? Hist. xxii, 1973 72-78

death of Nero's mother, Latomus xxxii, 1974 105-115

explorations 1963 esp. pp. 110-129.

ad Italy: games, riots, deaths etc.

re riot of A.D. 59 at Pompeii, Hist. xix, 1970

4-95.

arrians

ne, Corbulo's campaigns ... Hist. xxii, 1973

tion in action

n F. Millar Emperor in the Roman world 1977

cca's revolt

Webster, G. The rebellion of Boudicca, 1962

By Jonathan Prime, Secretary
Foreign Affairs
at 15.00 - Dr Jonathan Prime
Jonathan Prime, Secretary
of Lesotho, yesterday in
a United Nations position
on human rights in
Mauritius that South
Africa was entering a
period of complete isolation
with the last vestiges
of freedom rapidly dis-
missing.
Delegates from about 100
countries, including Russia,
heard Dr Jonathan Prime
announce South Africa's
Cuban and Chinese assa-

tion, are expected to arrive
in London but not to arrive
to the opening of the
conference. It is not
known whether South Africa
will be invited to the
conference. Dr Jonathan
Prime said the symposium, which will
report its findings to the
United Nations General Assembly, to
which he invited international
observers on the plight
of black people in South
Africa, will be held in Af-

"The report must contain
the moral outrage of
humanity at the outrage
of apartheid. But it should
also contain concrete re-
commendations for effective
action."
His address underlines
again the determination of
Lesotho — which is com-
pletely surrounded by
South Africa — to speak
up on apartheid despite
the possibility of worsen-
ing relations with its
powerful neighbour.
The title of the con-
ference is "The Exploita-
tion of Blacks in South
Africa and Namibia and
the role of the United
Nations".
Dr Jonathan Prime said
that the conference will
be held in London from
July 10 to 12. It will
be the first time that
a conference of this kind
has been held in London.
The conference will be
chaired by the Secretary
General of the United
Nations, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld.
The conference will be
open to all member states
of the United Nations.
The conference will be
held in the Conference
Centre, London.

SA free from is winning Jonathan Prime

2 RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, July 18, 1978

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STAR • 19/7/78
SA prison system
under spotlight

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU. — The South African penal and detention system is being described in horrific terms in Maseru as a basis for recommendations for action by the international community.

Graphic descriptions of prison and detention conditions are being given by former Robben Island prisoners, banned persons and a Soweto student detainee now in exile to

delegates to the United Nations symposium on "the exploitation of blacks in South Africa and Namibia and conditions in South African jails."

Their statements will form the basis of a resolution or recommendation to the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

The commission will probably approach the UN General Assembly, governments, international organisations and non-governmental bodies with plans for specific anti-South African action.

Included in the "evidence" will be a document allegedly written on Robben Island by Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress of South Africa, in 1969 and smuggled out

Britain, US back peaceful change

MASERU — Delegates to the United Nations symposium on human rights clashed yesterday over the means to achieve change in South Africa

Britain and the United States advocated peaceful change, while delegates from black states and South African liberation movements expressed scepticism and generally called for confrontation.

A British delegate, Mr Michael Gore, said "Opposition to apartheid is a matter of the deepest moral principle, but no one believes South African policies will be changed overnight."

"We are dealing with a situation involving millions of lives and must be level-headed in our approach to solutions."

"Britain is determined to continue its efforts to work for rapid and peace-

ful change in South Africa, towards a society in which all South Africans — regardless of colour — can live and work together in peace, justice and harmony"

The United States Ambassador to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Mr Donald Norland, told the symposium that United States policy towards Southern Africa was based on commitment to peaceful change

Lesotho's Minister of Commerce and Industry and chairman of the symposium, Mr Mooki Molapo, questioned the "self-deception" of peaceful change in South Africa.

He asked whether it was "realistic to ask oppressed people to respond to the challenge peacefully when they are faced with so much violence" — SAPA

US in call for peaceful change

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Delegates to the United Nations symposium in Maseru on human rights clashed yesterday over the means to achieve change in South Africa.

The United States and Britain reaffirmed their commitment to peaceful change in southern Africa, while delegates from black states and banned South African organisations called for confrontation, reports Sapa.

The US Ambassador to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Mr Donald Norland, appealed to delegates to reach agreement which could result in tangible improvements in the human condition.

He agreed with the leader of the Lesotho delegation, Mr J R L. Kotso-koane, that apartheid as an ideology was incapable of improvement or reform.

The leader of the British delegation, Mr M E G Gore, said opposition to apartheid was a matter of the deepest moral principle. However, no one believed South African policies would be changed overnight.

"We are dealing with the situation involving millions of lives and must be level-headed in our approach to a solution," he said.

His country was determined to work for rapid and peaceful change in South Africa, Mr Gore said.

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Problems

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on a farm or somewhere

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If yes, why don't you?

2. Have you ever thought of going to work in a city?

1. How did you come to this farm?

Farm number

Name (first name only)

Questionnaire to workers

or local epidemics, had their part to play. when the times of trouble had subsided, deferred marriages took place in large numbers, and the number of births following upon them swelled the population. One significant factor in eighteenth-century population growth was the call for working hands "What is essentially necessary to a rapid increase of population," Malthus wrote, "is a great and continued demand for labour." Demographic and economic factors reinforced one another; certainly Europe at the end of the eighteenth century was drastically different from what it had been a hundred years before.

Behind these general observations stand concrete, often terrible experiences. Cruelty, destitution, infanticide (a favorite way of disposing of illegitimate babies) remained wholesale killers. "It is not uncommon, I have frequently been told," Adam Smith reported in 1776, "in the Highlands of Scotland for a mother who has borne twenty children not to have two alive. The death of an infant was as common an occurrence among the rich as among the poor. Goethe, who came from a prosperous patrician family in Frankfurt later could not recall how many of his younger siblings had died in infancy. And the historian Edward Gibbon, writing near the end of the eighteenth century, coolly noted that "the death of a newborn child before that of its parents may seem an unnatural, but it is strictly a probable event: since of a given number the greater part are extinguished before their ninth year." If our own infantile constitution had been so weak, he wrote, that "in the baptism of my brothers, my father's prudence successively repeated the Christian name Edward, that, in case of the departure of the eldest son, this patronymic appellation might still be perpetuated in the family." Gibbon's story is inaccurate, but it testifies to the power the death of the young had over the imagination of the eighteenth century.³³

The Persistence of Hierarchy

Whatever else it changed, the growth in population did not materially affect the hierarchical structure of society. All across Europe, and in its outposts overseas, government was in the hands of the few who governed in behalf of the few. Republics and monarchies alike were what they had traditionally been—oligarchies. The gap between rich and poor, powerful and powerless, enfranchised and disfranchised, remained wide. It was spanned by a few narrow and precarious bridges bearing the one-way traffic of charity and the two-way traffic of social mobility: the ruin of old and the rise of new families. But this, though spectacular, was relatively light. Some hundreds of enterprising tradesmen and bankers moved upward, their financial success the ticket to social ascent. But to speak of a "rising bourgeoisie" is to neglect a fact of central significance. by

³³ See Gibbon's *Autobiography* (ed. Doro A. Saunders, 1961), 53, for a correction of this report, see D. M. Low, *Gibbon's Journal* to January 28th, 1763 (n.d.), xxix.

buying rural properties and marrying his children into the gentry or the aristocracy, the affluent bourgeois did not rise—he disappeared. He himself might acquire a patent of nobility; many merchants, including prosperous slave traders in the French port cities, did. And if he failed, his offspring succeeded. As Daniel Defoe, the vigorous spokesman for the English bourgeoisie, put it in 1726, in *The Complete English Tradesman*: "Trade in England makes gentlemen, and has peopled this nation with gentlemen; for the tradesmen's children, or at least their grandchildren, come to be as good gentlemen, statesmen, Parliament men, privy counsellors, judges, bishops and noblemen, as those of the highest birth and the most ancient families." Even the elder Pitt, the Great Commoner, accepted a peerage after he resigned in 1761. The phrase, "the people," was on everyone's lips: Samuel Johnson, in a well-known epigram, said that unlike

by the King to the people"), Pitt was "a minister ing." In statements like these, "people" referred to of London, to bankers and tradesmen, to some ential country squires and peers, and to a handful pressed with Pitt's gift for leadership. Even in is unusually candid and politics a game played by persons, the political public was a small minority oligarchic, hierarchical nature of social life and ve. It was evident in vast empires like Russia and in large tracts of countryside with their local lord heir commercial patriciate. The free imperial city its population by a nuanced dress code—a y placed each citizen into his proper social ruthe. city, the governing legislature "seemed to be a , cousins, and brothers-in-law"³⁴

family affairs. The majority of Europeans were far, or indifference. There were a few exceptional ing so exceptional Adam Smith, the most brilliant entury, flatly urged high wages for the working ward of labour," he argued, "as it encourages the propagation, so it increases the industry of the common people"; where wages are high, "we shall always find the workmen more active, diligent, and expeditious than where they are low." Nor was such "liberal reward" merely a device for ensuring high productivity; it was sheer "equity" that those "who feed, cloath and lodge the whole body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their own labour as to be themselves tolerably well fed, cloathed, and lodged." But this was the voice of the radical Enlightenment; other, harsher voices were more representative of the age. "Everyone but an idiot knows," Arthur Young the influential writer on western European agriculture, said in 1771, "that the lowest classes must be kept poor or they will

Diamond in Lesotho

The Star's Africa News Service

MAASIKU — A large diamond valued at about R1 million has been found at Letseng la Bata mine in Lesotho.

The 1304 carat stone is the second large diamond to be found this year at the mine, the highest diamond mine in the world.

In February a 98 carat stone valued at R1.5 million was found.

Announcing the latest find today, Lesotho's Commissioner of Mines, Miss M. Mofolo, said it was a white stone with few flaws.

³⁴ Franklin L. Ford, *Strasbourg in Transition, 1648-1789* (1958), 15.

Blame Pretoria — and profit

LESOTHO enhanced its standing in Africa and the Third World by offering itself as a venue for a United Nations anti-apartheid conference last week.

A delegate after delegate mentioned Lesotho is itself a victim of apartheid — and completely encapsulated in South Africa — Lesotho is totally at the mercy of its neighbour for not only its imports but also for its main export of labour to the diamond and gold mines.

Every day its people who cross the border into South Africa enter an environment where skin-colour determines what they can do and where they can go. They resent it, and are the best-placed people in Africa to vent their feelings on apartheid.

The two themes of the conference were the exploitation of blacks and prison conditions in South Africa and apartheid.

Prime Minister Leabua Moseke, who has abandoned his hereditary title of chief in favour of an honorary doctorate from a Canadian university, thundered about the continuing violation of rights in South Africa at the opening session.

He was congratulated on his bravery by many

DENNIS GORDON, Foreign Editor, reporting from Maseru.

the knuckles from Pretoria it will probably earn a couple of foreign and sweets from the United Nations to make it better.

During the debates the only really strong even moving, appeals to the international community to apply meaningful political and economic pressure to topple the "apartheid regime" came from the Lesotho delegation.

Mr J R L Kotsokoane, Lesotho's representative at the United Nations, said "Pious resolutions will not move the people in Pretoria. They have not been moved for 302 years."

Dr Jonathan congratulated on his bravery

delegates — and there is certainly a measure of valour in the way Dr Jonathan attacked his neighbour. When Lesotho failed to recognise an 'independent' Transkei, South Africa retaliated by removing a maize subsidy, which hurt economically.

But Lesotho's increased international aid from that exercise eventually outweighed the South African "punishment". Now Lesotho takes every opportunity to criticise South Africa, and should it get a smart rap on

Foreign Minister recently outlined his country's urgent need to reduce its dependence on South Africa. Delegates were lobbed and bitten hot on the subject.

Lesotho's attack on human rights in South Africa rang a little hollowly but there was a reverberating clang when the Russian delegate, Mr Alexei Laptev, made his contribution.

Although it is acknowledged even by Dr Jonathan's opponents that there are now no political prisoners in Lesotho, there have also been no elections

since his ruling party grabbed power in 1970 after declaring a stormy election null and void.

The government weathered an abortive coup in 1974 and most of the hard-core opposition, led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is now in exile.

Dr Jonathan has gained stature at home, too, by his defiant attitude towards South Africa — and sources in Maseru now believe that an election may come soon.

The conference wound up with a report to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, urging more positive action against South Africa. Predictably it advocated measures to topple the South African Government by slapping an

economic boycott of South Africa

Lesotho, just as predictably, used the opportunity to gain international sympathy and support through its vulnerable geo-political position.

And, no less certainly, South Africans by the thousand streamed over the border at the height of the fulminations against them to spend their rands on such unmentionables as roulette, slot machines, blue movies and a sexy extravaganza called "Bottoms Up". All devilishly provided by thrifty Lesotho for tastes that can't be satisfied at home at any price.

Rudolf Wittkowitz
of Artists — A Document

Recommendation
M Adv (1960), Wall

Transitional (1957) the
Italian Renaissance and historical

UNESCO World Heritage Site
The Great Wall of China
The Great Wall of China
The Great Wall of China

OBITUARY
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The Great Wall of China
The Great Wall of China

Beyleveld appeal decision today

28/7/76 (167)
RDM

GABORONE. — Judgment in the appeal of Bernard Beyleveld, the 23-year-old South African, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in Botswana this year, will be passed in the Lobatse Appeal Court today.

Beyleveld, of Scottburgh, Natal, was found guilty in the Botswana High Court of "manifesting intention of assisting persons threatening the security of Botswana".

He was arrested on a

Rhodesian-bound train in Francistown last year, after being discharged from the South African Army, and was originally charged with plotting to undermine the security of Botswana by joining the Rhodesian Army.

Completed application forms to join the Rhodesian Selous Scouts were found in his possession. He was wearing a South African Army uniform at the time. — Sapa.

Clash on SA cash pull-out

167

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU - There was a sharp clash between Western and Third World delegations at the United Nations conference in Maseru yesterday over how to apply effective economic pressure to South Africa.

The theme of the symposium are exploitation of blacks in South Africa and South West Africa, and prison conditions in South African jails.

Delegates from Sweden and the Netherlands defended the costs of employment practices laid down for foreign multinational companies operating in South Africa because they were designed to improve conditions for black workers.

The West German delegate Dr L. Lentini, said West Germany was "in deep dialogue" with South Africa to bring about economic, cultural and social changes.

West Germany also

maintained a complete arms embargo against South Africa and gave about R87 million a year for agricultural development in neighbouring African countries to lessen their dependence on South Africa, he said.

Mr E W Vierdag of the Netherlands asked what would happen to black people in South Africa if the West disinvested.

Mr J R L. Kotsokoane, Lesotho's permanent representative at the UN, called this a most unfortunate question.

The people of South Africa would prefer to suffer further immediate hardship to suffering in perpetuity.

The Angolan delegate called on all African countries to boycott all companies which deal with South Africa. The Mozambican delegate appealed to the international community to impose economic and military sanctions against South Africa.

LESOTHO GENERAL

AUG. - DEC. 1978

Trade down 30 percent as Lesotho puts on squeeze

Mercury Reporter

MATATIELE — A new hard line against Lesotho businessmen by the Lesotho Government has resulted in Matatielle experiencing a 30 percent drop in trade over the past six months.

Mr. Willie Maartens, a director of a wholesale company in Matatielle which used to do a major part of its business in Lesotho said his trade had dropped 30 percent.

Mr. George Guguis, a trader, has reduced his supply runs to Pleternaritzburg by half as a result of the drop in trade.

While Mr. Vic Sorour, a clothing shop owner said his business had dropped over the same period. The drop in trade stems from a Lesotho Government decision to prevent Lesotho businessmen from trading in Matatielle.

Trade was hampered by a Transkei ruling last year that international visas had to be produced on entering the new republic from Lesotho. Most Lesotho businessmen in the affected area obtained the necessary visas.

Matatielle businessmen claim that the Lesotho Government has confiscated these visas over the past few months. It is estimated there are almost 200 Lesotho businessmen and traders in the Quachas Nek area of Lesotho dependent on Matatielle for their supplies.

The Lesotho Government action is thought to be intended to stimulate trade within Lesotho but Matatielle businessmen say it has created artificial shortages and inflation. Matatielle is the main centre supplying the east of Lesotho, which is the home of 14 percent of the Lesotho population.

Lesotho's stand on SA praised

UMTATA — Border tensions between Transkei and Lesotho should be relaxed so that the two states could get down to facing racist South Africa, Transkei's Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

Mr Koyana said Transkei appreciated the constant attacks made by Lesotho on South Africa's apartheid policy.

He said they were convinced that if Lesotho were to join hands with Transkei in fighting apartheid in South Africa,

something Transkei was irrevocably committed to, South Africa would hasten to abandon its policies.

"Though a small country Lesotho had provided a classical example of the saying 'It is better to die a free man than to live well as a slave,'" Mr Koyana said.

He said Transkei viewed the recent acquittal of Transkeians charged with murder in Lesotho as a sign of an independent judiciary in Lesotho. Six Transkeians had been brought to trial without delay after their arrest. — DDR

Mozambique and 5/9/78 Lesotho sign (167) trade agreement

MASERU — Mozambique and Lesotho have signed three agreements which will pave the way for greater co-operation between the two countries in civil aviation, trade and culture, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday.

The announcement said this was one of the highlights of the official visit of the Lesotho Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, to Mozambique recently.

Under the air transport agreement Lesotho and Mozambique have agreed to establish an air service between Maputo and Maseru.

The trade agreement signed at the same time, is aimed at expanding and promoting economic, commercial, industrial and technological co-operation between the two countries. Radio Lesotho said the countries would give preference to their respective national airlines when transporting goods.

Mozambique exports to Lesotho will include tea, cement, sea foods, sugar, petroleum, garments, bicycles, refrigerators and building materials.

Lesotho's exports to Mozambique will include beans and peas, wool, mohair, skins, hides, woollen and mohair products and, from 1980, beef and mutton.

The agreement on scientific and cultural co-operation provides for the exchange and promotion of co-operation between the two countries in art, culture, and education.

There will also be co-operation between the universities and other institutions of higher education in the two countries — (Sapa)



CHIEF JONATHAN

...vulnerable

Lesotho

ROOM

pledges

5/10/78

support

(167)

for UN

By MIKE PITSO

Mail Pretoria Bureau

MASERU. — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday pledged his country's unreserved support for the United Nations' proposals on South West Africa — even though they could hurt Lesotho.

In a nationwide radio broadcast Chief Jonathan said he realised sanctions against South Africa could result from its refusal to accept the plan for SWA independence put forward by the United Nations secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

"While we cannot oppose any moves the international community deems fit for the obliteration of racial domination, we hope the world community will take into account our special position if sanctions should be imposed," he said.

"Our vulnerability here is clear, and while we are prepared to make sacrifices for the good of our brothers and sisters, ways and means should be devised by the international community to guarantee our survival," Chief Jonathan said.

He said the international airport due to be built near Maseru next year, would end Lesotho's geographical isolation.

Jonathan in support of Waldheim

RD M 5/10/78
(167)

MASERU — The United Nations should guarantee Lesotho's survival if sanctions were introduced against South Africa, the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said here yesterday.

In a major policy speech broadcast over Radio Lesotho to mark the country's 12th independence anniversary, Chief Jonathan said Lesotho unreservedly supported the Waldheim report on South West Africa. It also realised the possibility of sanctions against South Africa "as a result of her intransigence on the proposals."

Chief Jonathan said while Lesotho could not oppose any moves by the international community to "obliterate racial domination," it hoped the world community would take into account Lesotho's special position if sanctions should be imposed.

"Our vulnerability here is clear, and while we are prepared to make a number of sacrifices for the good of

our brothers and sisters, ways and means should be devised by the international community to guarantee us survival," he said.

Referring to negotiations between Lesotho and South Africa on the supply of water to South Africa, Chief Jonathan said joint plans such as this one "manifest the objective economic situation which arises out of our geographical location in relation to the Republic of South Africa."

"This situation dictates that on some economic matters we should act jointly with our neighbours whose economy is invariably intertwined with our own."

"Of course, such collaboration can only be possible where we are agreed and where it is in the interest of Lesotho." — (Sapa)

Maseru-Maputo link
 ADM 26/10/78 Own Correspondent (167)
 MASERU — Deta Airways of Mozambique is to operate a once-weekly flight between Maputo and Maseru. The plane will fly to Lesotho on Monday and then return to Maputo, where it will connect with a later flight to Rome. Lesotho Airways will commence a parallel flight between the two capitals in 1979.

The purpose of this paper is to review the requirements for successful rural development in Botswana and to evaluate current approaches against those requirements. The paper will argue that Botswana is moving towards an overly legalistic and a rather too mechanistic approach that is not in keeping with local conditions and the small size of the population, 725 000. Botswana's rural economy is fragile, governed as it is by the uncertainty of the rains. In the past some 35 000 Botswana annually have sought work in South Africa as migrants. In other words, one-quarter of the male labour force underwrote the fluctuations in rural incomes, as weather varied, by work outside the country. Today it is known thanks to the Rural Income Distribution Survey, that many in fact seek work outside the rural areas because of rural poverty. The Survey discovered that 40% of the rural households, containing 35% of the rural population, live below the rural poverty datum line (household annual income of P507 in cash and kind). There appears to be a strong correlation between the maldistribution of income, similar maldistribution in the ownership of cattle and the present low productivity of arable farming. The high capital:employment ratio of recent years has held back the general growth of employment opportunities. Between 1972-75 employment in the Government sector, mostly in education, grew 40%; in mining, manufacturing and construction it grew 27%; and in large scale farming - grew by only 4%. The completion of much of the construction and the fixed capital formation of the recent phase of economic growth means that employment growth in the In 1975 only 20% of those whose education I sector had a job. The National the year 2000, and given high rates those qualified in jobs will rise to

Current Problems

It is believed that Government will soon announce the setting up of a Commission on Local Government to report within the year. Extensive discussions currently being conducted at the District and Village level on the TGLP White Paper proposals and the work of the expected Commission on legislative and the programme wherewithal to tackle the central economic and social problem of growing rural poverty.

Danes in Lesotho peeved

COPENHAGEN — Danish volunteer development aid workers in Lesotho have strong misgivings about the usefulness of their efforts to help the small impoverished nation build up an economy independent of South Africa.

This emerged from reports in Danish newspapers from correspondents accompanying the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Lise Oestergaard, on a current visit to Lesotho.

The dissatisfaction came to a head at a dinner Mrs Oestergaard, who is in charge of Denmark's development aid programmes, gave for some 45 Danish volunteers working in Lesotho.

One of the volunteers reportedly described Lesotho's Government as "fascist" while other volunteers charged the government with "sabotaging" projects aimed at agricultural development in the most backward mountain regions.

A majority of the volunteers — youths of various professions trying to teach their skills to people in Lesotho — agreed the Danish aid should continue, but on condition there would be guarantees that the aid was concentrated on the most needy mountain districts rather than areas around Maseru. — SAPA-AP

Vol 1
No 60



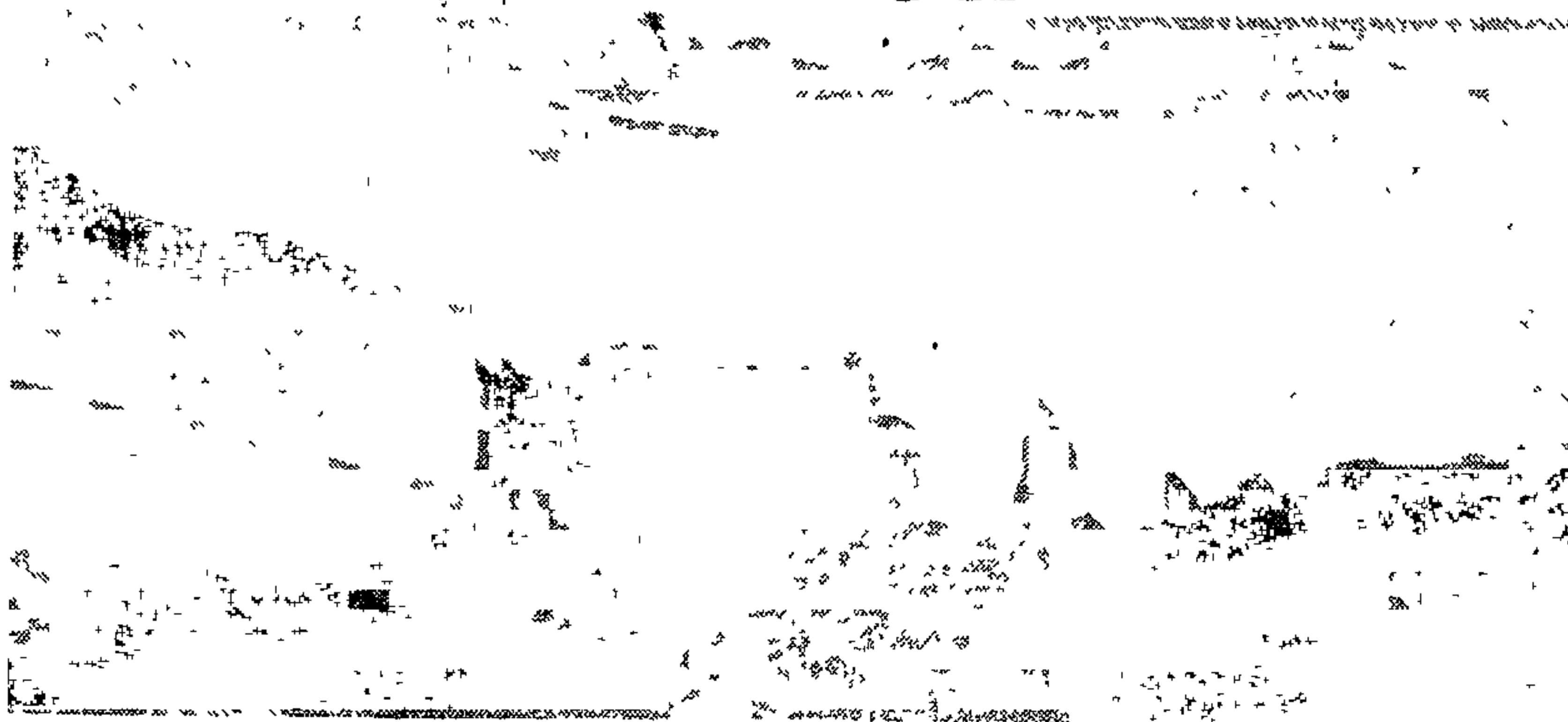
EDUCATION

TOPIC TODAY

Lesotho — Roof of Africa

Star 9/11/78

167



Early morning mist lingers over valleys as a mule train climbs towards the top of the Sani Pass, Black Mountain, Lesotho

History and geography have been unkind to the Basotho people. They were forced at the time of the early South African white settlers into a land that is a jumble of rocks and forbidding mountains with few natural resources.

But Lesotho has been making considerable capital, in the form of foreign aid out of its geographical position as an enclave within South Africa.

Completely dependent on South Africa for exits to the sea as well as almost all its imports and a large portion of its export markets, Lesotho receives massive amounts in the form of loans, grants and assistance from abroad to compensate.

The average income of

the estimated 1.23-million people is only about R104 each per year. The main exports are wool, mohair, livestock and diamonds from the highest diamond mine in the world at Letseng - la - Terai in the Maluti Mountains.

About 200 000 Basotho work in the South African gold mines, and their pay remittances also supply the Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan with hard cash.

School attendance is about 11.9 percent and the mediums are English and Sesotho.

A hardy people whose main form of transport is tough mountain ponies, the Basotho are characterised by colourful blankets and conical hats resembling the mountains of their country, which is often known as "the Roof of Africa" because of its high altitude.

The titular head of the 30 444 sq km country is

King Moshoeshoe II, a direct descendant of the founder of the Basotho nation King Moshoeshoe I.

The nation is in fact ruled by the Basotho National Party of Chief Leabua Jonathan, who seized power when the 1970 elections were aborted.

Since then there have been a few flare-ups and for a while Jonathan was accused of being somewhat dictatorial but in recent years there has been calm. Chief Jonathan's Government has been bringing opposition politicians into the mainstream of government activity and most observers agree the country is stable.

The Basotho are keenly interested in politics and local meetings, known as pitso, are generally well attended. The people trekking in from remote mountain kraals by horseback and on foot.

The Jonathan Government is highly critical of

South Africa's race policies, yet the capital town of Maseru with its gambling casino and "banned" movies is a popular spot for South African tourists, especially from the Orange Free State.

Lesotho was formerly known as Basutoland, became independent of Britain in October 1966.

Lesotho is still part of the Rand Customs Union and is also an associate member of the European Economic Community, which gives its exports a preferred position in European markets.

The most recent trade figures available put Lesotho's exports at R9.7-million (computed before the Letseng diamond pipe began producing) and imports at R84.7-million.

The country's budget is about R20-million a year. The development portion is heavily subsidised by foreign assistance — The Star's Africa News Service.

Die geskiedenis en geografie het die Basbtho-volk stiefmoederlik behandel. Hulle is deur die vroeë blanke nedersetters gedwing in 'n land wat 'n warboel is van rotse en afskrikwekkende berge met min natuurlike hulpbronne.

Lesotho is heeltemal afhanklik van Suid-Afrika vir uitgang tot die see en vir feitlik al sy invoer-goedere en 'n groot deel van sy uitvoermarkte. Ter vergoeding kry hy groot bedrae geld in die vorm van lenings, skenkings en hulp van die buiteland.

Omtrent 200 000 Basotho werk in die Suid-Afrikaanse goudmyne en hulle loonbetalings versien ook die regering van Hootman Leabua Jonathan van kontant.

Hierdie taal volk se belangrikste vervoermiddel is die geharde bergponies. Die Basotho's word gekenmerk deur hulle kleurrike komberse en kegelhoede wat aan die berge van hulle land herinner. Die land word dikwels die dak van Afrika genoem vanweë sy hoe ligging.

Die land word eintlik regeer deur die Basotho Nasionale Party van Hoofman Leabua Jonathan wat die bewind in 1970 oorgeneem het toe die verkiesing nietig verklaar is.

Sedertdien was daar 'n paar politieke uitbarstings en vir 'n tydperk is Jonathan beskuldig dat hy ietwat diktatoriaal is die afgelope paar jaar was dit kalm. Hoofman Jonathan se regering het politici van die opposisie betrek in belangrike regerings-aktiwiteite en die meeste waarnemers stem saam die land is stabiel.

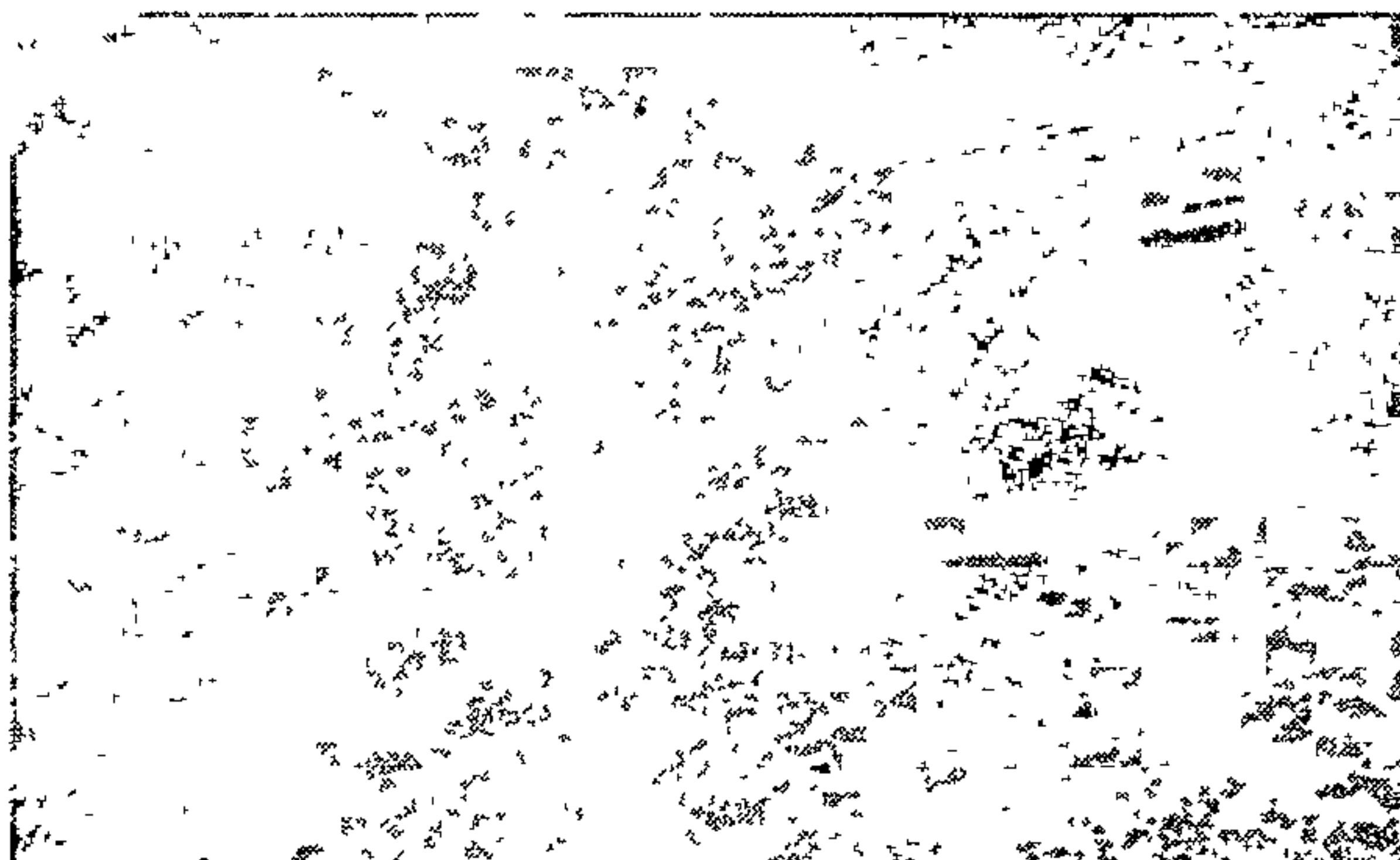
Jonathan se regering staan uiters krities teenoor die rassebeleid van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering. Tog is die hoofstad Maseru met sy dobbelcasino en "verbanne rolpunte" n gewilde oord vir Suid-Afrikaanse toeriste, veral van die Oranje-Vrystaat.



Lesotho is nog deel van die Rand-Tolverbod en is ook 'n geassosieerde lid van die Europese Ekonomiese Gemeenskap wat aan sy produkte voorkeur verleen op Europese markte.

staan Lesotho se uitvoer op R9,7-miljoen (bereken voordat die Letsengdiamantmyn met produksie begin het) en invoer op R84,7-miljoen.

Die land se begroting is omtrent R80-miljoen per jaar. Die ontwikkelingsrekening word op groot skaal gesubsidieer deur buitelandse hulp.



Die eerste padie van Lesotho

Room 1870/78
Lesotho
reshuffle (167)

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU — A major Cabinet reshuffle was announced in Lesotho yesterday which included the appointment to a Cabinet post in the interim government of an opposition leader.

Mr Charles Mofeli, leader of the United Democratic Party, has been appointed Minister of Water, Power and National Resources — a new Ministry.

The former Deputy Prime Minister and deputy leader of the ruling Basotho National Party, Chief Sekhonya Maseribane, has been re-instated to the Cabinet and becomes Minister of the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs.

The Minister of Rural Development, Mr A S Ralebitso, has relinquished his portfolio and becomes Lesotho's Ambassador to Mozambique. He has been replaced by Mr Jobo Rampta, former Interior Minister.

19/11/78 Sun Express 167

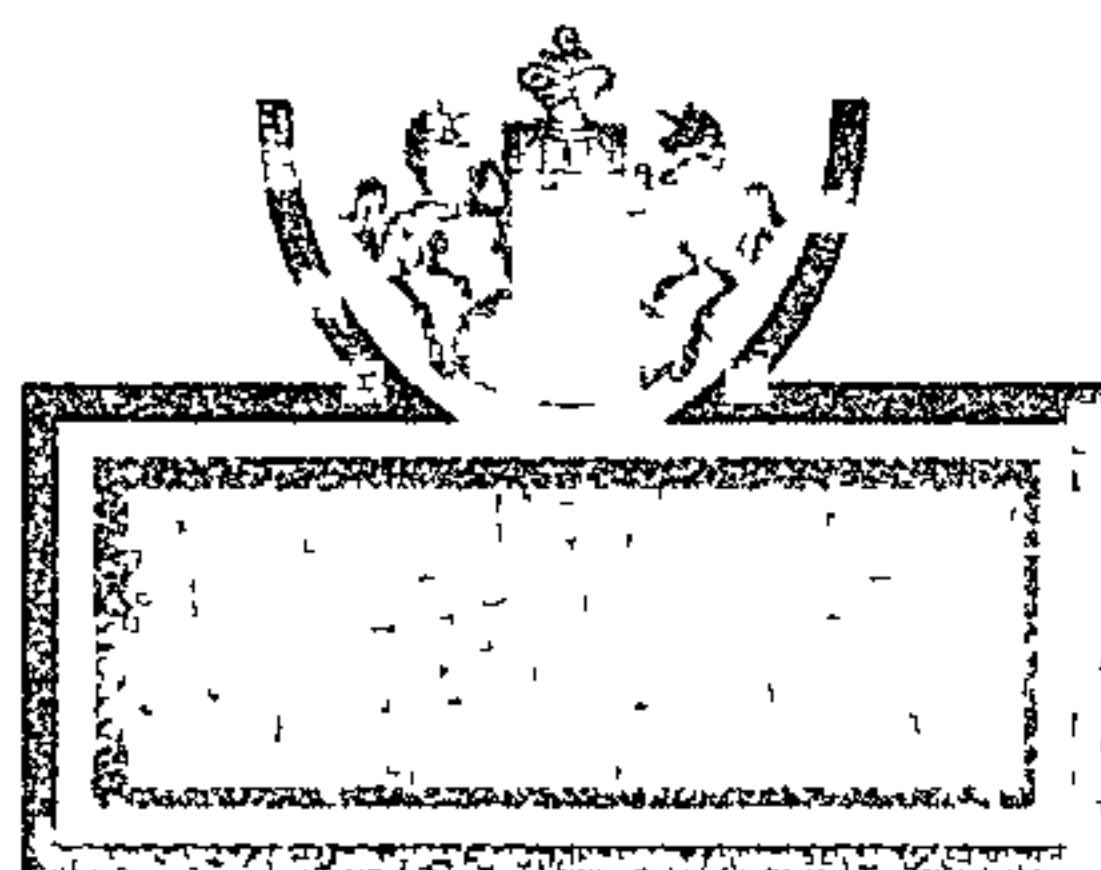
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HANDICRAFTS

KINGDOM OF LESOTHO SHOP 183, CARLTON, JOHANNESBURG

They call it the Place of Redstone, or Africa's Switzerland: but really it's

THE KINGDOM OF PEACE

Reports by
PADDI CLAY

THEY call it the Kingdom in the Sky. Or sometimes, the Place of Redstone. Or more commonly the Roof of Africa.

This is Lesotho, a very special part of Africa, not the Africa of tropical forests or savannah plains rich with wild life but the Africa of Alpine-like peaks, rushing trout rivers, tumbling waterfalls, twisting hill roads and breathtaking vistas of a great continent's roof.

It is a country at peace.

Behind the frontier town bustle of its growing capital, Maseru, Lesotho is a nation which has in many ways defied the passage of time.

Its people, secure in the protection their mountain gods have given them, go about their daily lives unaffected and unhurried by the cares of the big world beyond their craggy horizons.

There is a word you will quickly get to know in Lesotho.

It is "khotso" — a greeting which means "peace".

It is the key to the enjoyment of this tiny country of one million people, landlocked in the Republic of South Africa.

The gateway to the quiet majestic beauty of Lesotho is through cosmopolitan, bustling Maseru, no more than a brief arthrop or an easy half-day drive from Johannesburg.

Maseru is a picturesque, haphazard city of contrasts.

It's one of those capitals where you can still see a motor car compete for parking space with a donkey or give right of way to a herd of sheep.

Side by side with this old world charm, there is a

high degree of Western development.

Service is excellent in the city's international class hotels, such as the Victoria, with its cocktail bars, discotheque, cinema and air-conditioning.

And there is also a casino to lure the sightseer from the scenic splendours and fresh mountain air.

But the magic of the Maluti mountains calls back even the most ardent pleasure-seeker from the charms of the city.

The People of Lesotho, the Basotho, came to these high peaks many generations ago to seek peace and security away from their jealous foes. The Malutis acted as a giant castle wall where no intruder could follow so the Basotho were able to find the "khotso" they sought to live life their way.

This peace led to the development of a handicraft industry that is difficult to match in any other southern Africa country.

The originality of indigenous designs of mohair carpets and tapestries have won gold medals for Basotho craftsmen and women at international exhibitions.

Beautiful works of art, graphic representations of fairy stories, Biblical tales or fantasy, far removed

from unauthentic "airport art", fascinate and tempt the tourist and connoisseur alike.

Lesotho's equally famed pottery, jewellery and leatherwork are all true expressions of the culture of one of Africa's most sensitively artistic people.

The variety and wonders of Lesotho can leave a visitor breathless and undecided — anxious to get to the heart of the "Switzerland of Africa" and yet uncertain where to start.

The Lesotho Hotels group have devised planned tours to help the adventurous tourist explore the heart of the country even if he is stuck for time.

By means of tours arranged by experts you will be able to get a glimpse into the everyday life of the village people, whose warm hospitality will make you feel instantly accepted.

And after a day wandering from village to village among the craggy mountains, breathing the clear crisp air, you will be able to step back into luxury and the 20th century to enjoy a top class cabaret in the comfort of a sophisticated hotel.

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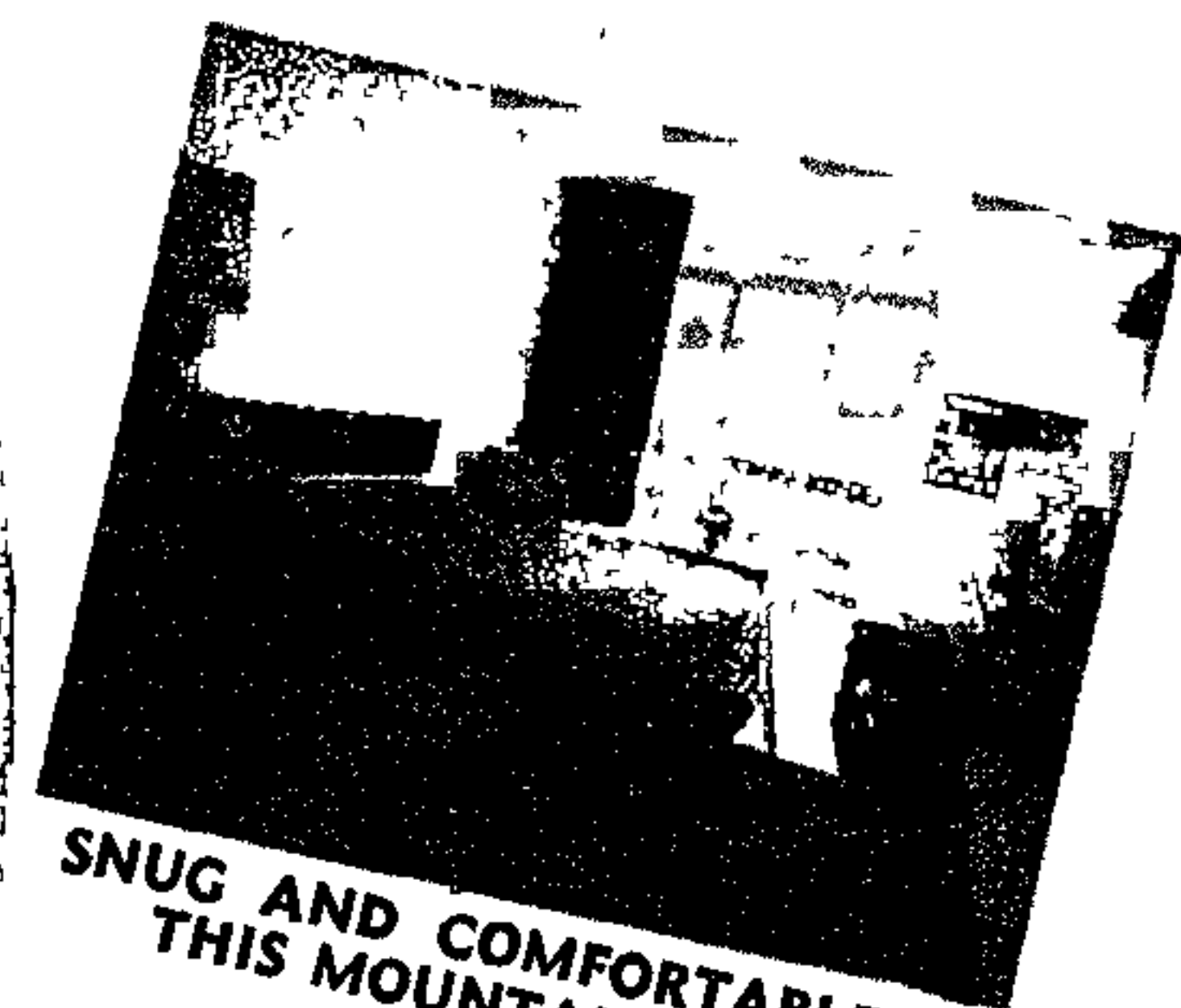
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Lesotho, in itself had always presented fantastic holidaying possibilities, from isolated mountain chalets with

pony rides and trout fishing, to a swinging cosmopolitan nightlife in Maseru, the capital. Before, however, this had taken quite a bit of organisation on the part of the tourist,

owing to remote locations and lack of co-ordination between individual lodges and inns. Now, Lesotho Hotels offer you the choice of five venues and all the accompanying amenities in one big

organisation. This hotel group's first consideration is your comfort and convenience and secondly, they promise you the real Lesotho. Whether you are a loner, looking for the

solitary grandeur of the great Maluti, families looking for a cosy inn, and the country spirit, tourists wanting a taste of Africa, or sophisticates, turned on by cosmopolitan jet sets,

you'll find it in Lesotho and Lesotho Hotels will organise this for you. All bookings and enquiries will be handled by the reservation office at the Hotel Victoria.



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CHEERS . . . Chinese style!
Since 1976 members of the Fang family have been busy in Lesotho with their spirits — the bottled kind.

Since their arrival from Taiwan, three generations — those are three of the pretty younger Fangs on the right — have been distilling a traditional Chinese spirit at their Ta Hsing Distillery.

Water from local mountains is one of the ingredients of Maluti Spirit, produced according to a 3 000-year-old Northern Chinese formula.

Two other spirits are distilled from sorghum in a process that takes from two to three months. Then the maturing process begins.

The drinks are equally good straight, on the rocks, or in coffee.

The crest on the label shows two unicorns rampant on a globe, supporting the Ta Hsing shield.

Chinese people believe that a running horse can keep going for ages — and the Fang family has no doubt that with their unicorns their three products have a long future.



The men who found success in store . .

FROM a tiny trading post established just over 100 years ago in Lesotho the Fraser company has grown to become an integral and vital part of the country's life.

The first trading post was started by Donald Fraser in the small village of Liphiring in the Mafeteng District and supplied all the local population with everything they needed.

Donald Fraser also became known as "Lover of Horses", for he took an immediate interest in the hardy Basotho pony.

This interest happily coincided with a demand for horses on the Kimberley diamond fields. Donald was soon satisfying that demand by starting the first export business from the then British protectorate of Basutoland.

With the growth of this business and the trading store, Donald decided he needed help. His brother Douglas joined him in running what was now a very prosperous store.

But 1880 saw the disastrous Gun War, during which the Frasers' shop was burnt down. So when peace came Donald and Douglas had to start all over again.

Soon, however, they had a chain of trading posts in the small villages, mountain areas and towns.

As other traders moved in, the need for trading merchandise began to grow and the Frasers set up a wholesale company. This now supplies whatever is

needed by the smaller

ers throughout the country. Frasers' intimate association with Lesotho's development cannot be ignored. Many of the roads to the villages were built and long time maintained by the company.

The need to reach hitherto inaccessible areas by long, hazardous and long journeys on back prompted Fraser to launch off air transport.

They built the first tarmac airstrip in 1948, which was only five years ago the government took over.

The need for air transport decided Frasers to help first Lesotho Airline to its feet. It is now the Lesotho Airways.

Although air and transport has been improving rapidly, it was only years ago that the last key transport disconnect from the supply line to Frasers' trading stations the mountains.

But the road which placed the trail is still one of the most difficult routes — its only 60 km but it takes 5½ hours to negotiate.

At the company's wholesale business and supermarket in Maseru, Lesotho citizens are being trained in business management.

Frasers has also recently established the Centenary Fund for Business Education, which is helping traders become more efficient businessmen.

Kolonyama pottery



HAND-MADE DOMESTIC STONEWARE



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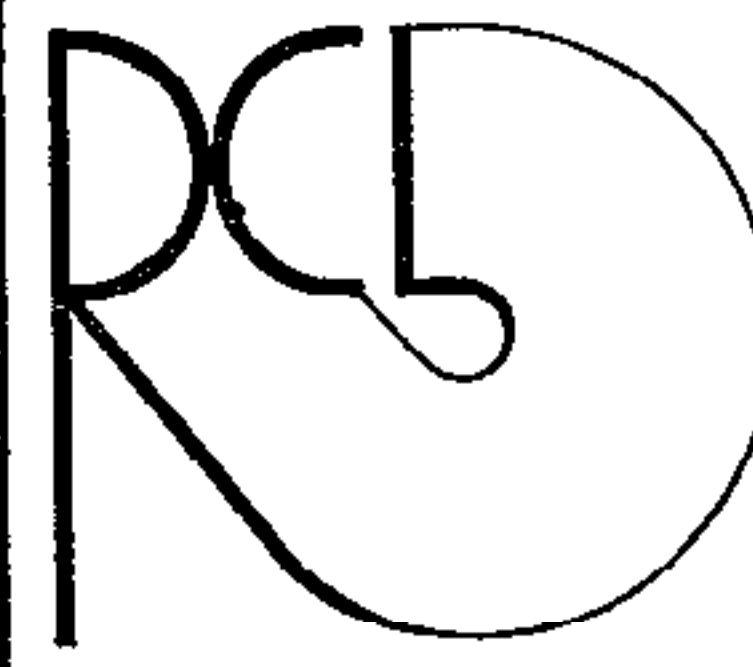
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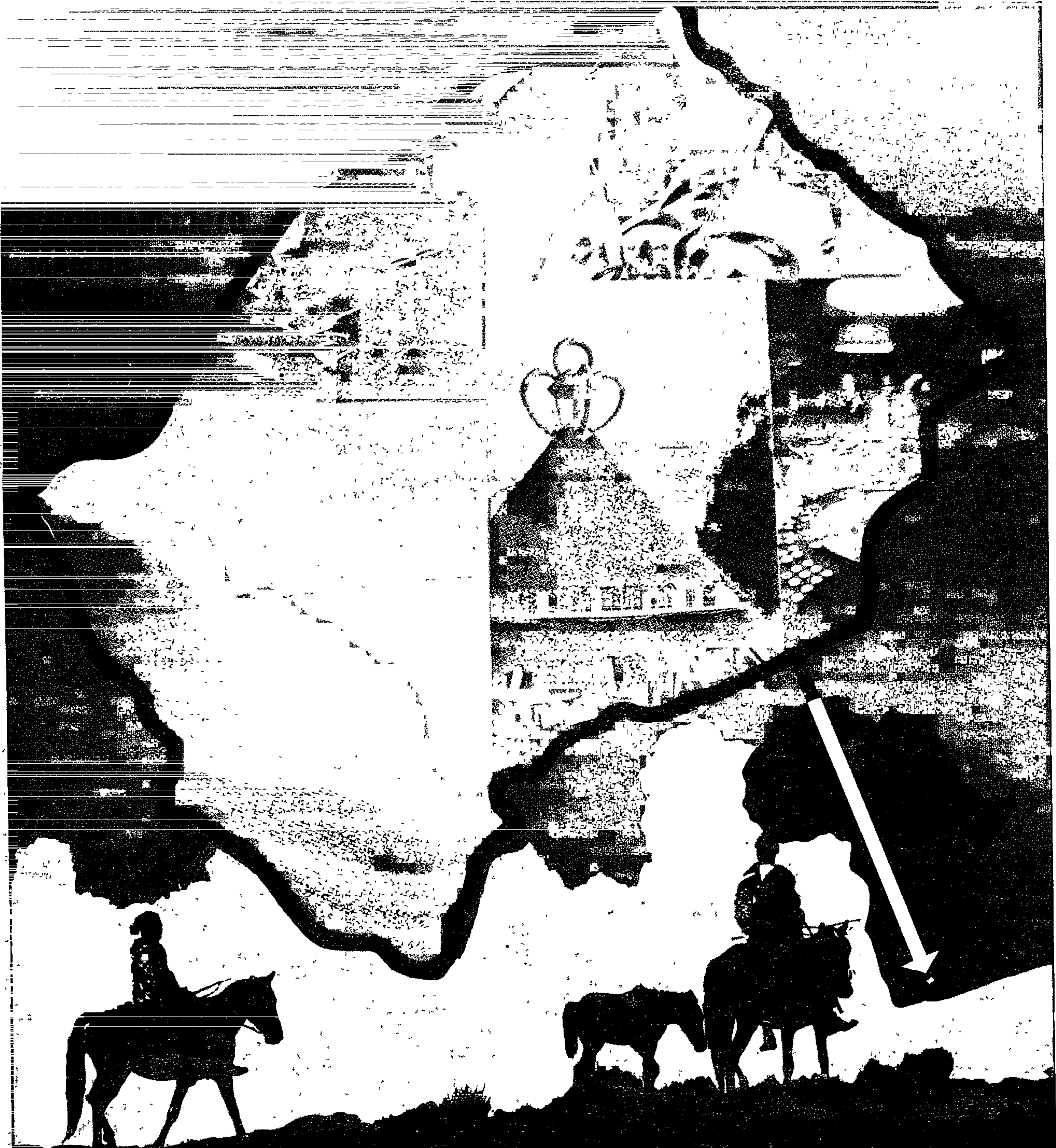


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NESTLING in the foothills of the Maluti mountains next to a small dam at Thaba Phatsoa is an unusual "school" where already three hundred men, women and children have won awareness — of their environment, of themselves and of one another.

The Outward Bound Centre in Lesotho, opened in 1975, is the newest addition to the international chain of Outward Bound centres.

It is here that many executives, normally bound down to desks and appointments, have experienced a refreshing and challenging break from their office routines.

The amazing "holiday", which can be experienced by boys and girls of 14 and over, and men and women up to the age of 45, is a chance to regain self-confidence, re-evaluate personal attitudes and goals, acquire new skills and discover the limits of one's own potential.

Through a series of challenging activities such as rock climbing, mountaineering and canoeing,

This really is a holiday with a difference

against the natural background of lakes, rivers and mountains, and in situations that involve adventure and personal skill, working in teams of approximately ten, people are given the opportunity to face and overcome difficulties, hardships and emergencies — and emerge with a fuller understanding of team-work and self discipline.

The itinerary will not exactly strike you as being the ideal way you would like to spend your leisure time — four days of strenuous walking with a back pack through the mountains, several exercises in deliberately capsizing a canoe, sleeping on hard ground, tackling the mysteries of the ropes and "thingamajigs" of a sailboat when the closest you have been to a boat is the lilo in your pool — it's all part of the challenge which is designed and succeeds in giving you a refreshing new outlook.

spend two days and nights in open country with only a limited amount of food, no watch or books — and find it a rewarding experience.

As one Outward Bound student commented after his course — "It seemed impossible but I found myself doing it as if I had done it before."

And all the people who have passed through the centre at Thaba Phatsoa will readily agree to at least one thing — it's the experience of a lifetime — the best holiday in the world.

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Kingsway Cinema

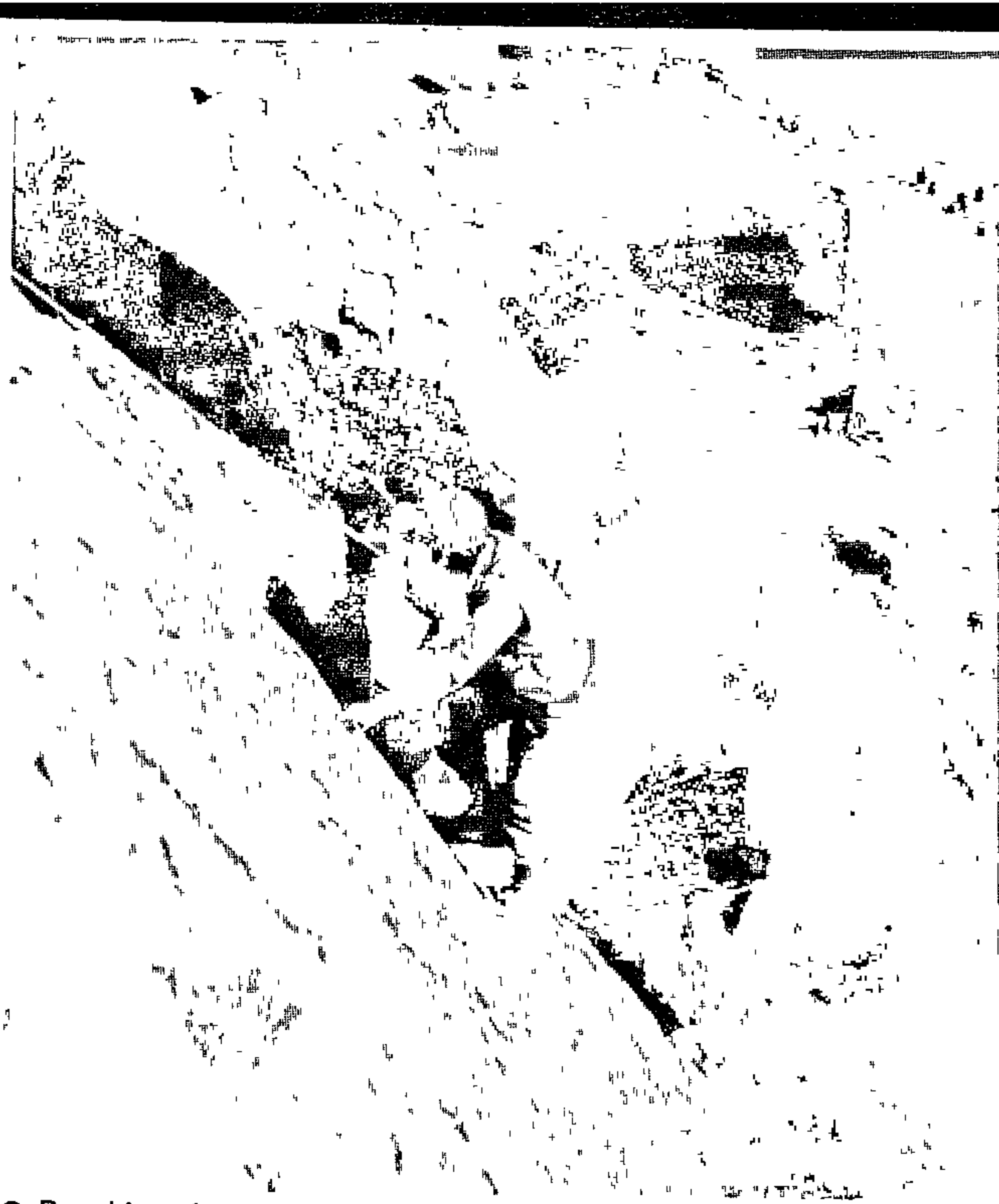
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● Reaching for the top ... a climber discovers the meaning of endurance

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Jazz**

★ **Delightful Middle East
Dishes especially spiced to
suit you!**

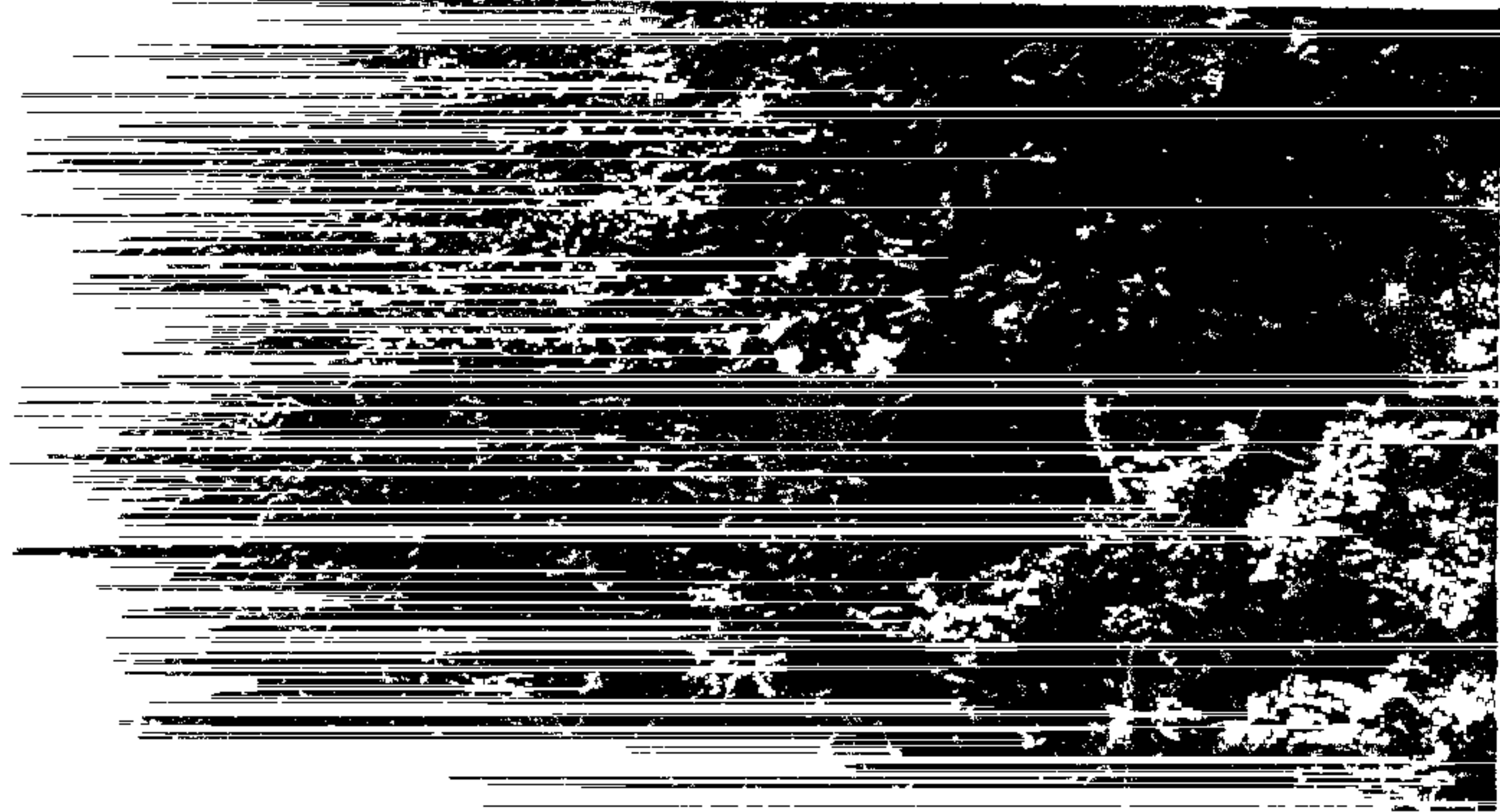
★ **Or, if you prefer,
let us prepare any one of your
favourite dishes.**

**Come Along to
Fat Alice
Restaurant**

TEL. 22775



COR. KINGSWAY & CONSTITUTION ROAD, "DOWNTOWN," MASERU.



Kingsway, the main road through Maseru, is an experience never to be forgotten — all the contrasts so typical of the capital can be seen by just taking a walk from one end to the other.

Starting off at the Victoria Hotel complex you will find a hairdressing salon with a fashionable approach, and a boutique called Bumps and Rumps, which leaves its Johannesburg equivalents far behind.

Next to these proofs that Maseru is not a fashion backwater is the 400-seat Kingsway Cinema, which screens unabridged films of all kinds three times a day.

Soft porn and cinematic

A WALK DOWN THE STREET OF INCREDIBLE CONTRASTS

masterpieces, Westerns and farcical smut — the mixture gives everyone what they want.

And what the tourists from the puritanical side of the border want is obviously "Last Tango in Paris" — it's been running ever since the cinema opened.

Then the road gets a little scruffy with all the normal cafes, shops and banks, but then there is the incredible Basotho Hat shop — a must.

Following the road you

will sooner or later see new robots.

They are the only the city — but their ness has not cattle, donkeys have crossed range of the revolution them.

There taurant can resist the menu and type

The is a hotchpotch



● Maseru's bustling market . . . the traditional Africa



● Glamorous croupiers in the casino . . . the new Africa.

LESOTHO NATION

P.O. BOX MS666

Excellent Facilities



In exciting young Lesotho there is a high literacy rate and traditional pride in good work.

Many skilled and semi-skilled workers who annually migrate to work in the mines of South Africa are now seeking employment opportunities at home.

YOUR VISIT TO LESOTHO "THE DEVELOPING NATION"

wheeled, mud-encrusted vehicles, sleek luxury cars, donkeys and crowded private bus taxis.

The road becomes more and more colourful as you near the end, and the circle which marks the beginning of the Leabua Highway.

Now the market place and pavement fruit and vegetable sellers take over. Their customers sprawl into the road, laughing, bargaining with their blankets, their children and sometimes a chicken under the arm.

In one street you have found two Africas — proof that sophistication and tradition can survive side by side, each enhancing the fascination of the other.

Kingsway has it all

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORP.
MASERU, LESOTHO CABLES "DEVCOR." TELEPHONE 22012. TELEX BB341



GROW
WHERE
THEY ENJOY
HARD WORK!

Already, investors from the free world are discovering the potential of the disciplined Basotho labour force. By international standards wages in Lesotho are low, making labour-intensive and shared production operations particularly viable.

"GODOM IN THE SKY" WILL INTRODUCE YOU TO A FRIENDLY, COLOURFUL
NATION OF PEOPLE, UNSPOILT BY THE RAVAGES OF TIME!

A word in your ear about some real beauties . . .

Look around you at any function attended by well-dressed people these days and you will notice many of the most elegant women have abandoned their discreet pearls and jewels for unusually designed and bold ear-rings, bracelets, rings and chokers — all with a hint of traditional Africa

And traditional Africa is exactly where the jewellery is coming from.

Lesotho is moving with the times even as it clings to its traditional crafts

These days, although the ancient type seed, clay-bead or porcupine quill necklace is still part of the everyday scene, Basotho goldsmiths and designers are creating fine jewellery, much of it in silver, which combines the sleekness of the Scandinavian style with the originality of contemporary African designs.

This new era in design and shape was inspired by the traditional copperwork, which after centuries of dominance has disappeared, leaving only its special spiritual and symbolic forms behind

These forms are being incorporated in the designs of the craftsmen who are



● Each piece is a miniature sculpture

opening up a new chapter of jewellery-making in Lesotho

Royal Crown jewellery, situated in Maseru, is becoming world-famous for its individuality, and its successful combination of tradition and modernity.

The Royal Crown company believes that jewellery is a miniature piece of sculpture to be enjoyed, not hidden away.

The result is that pendants, bracelets and rings are all slightly bigger than normal.

Abstract thinking in terms of form and colour, inherent to the African way of life and thought, is the objective of the jewellery designs — and this concept has won Royal Crown at least one gold medal and numerous invitations to exhibit at the jewellery museums of the world.

Royal Crown employs and many woman is con-ig to expand.

A new training workshop, extremely well-equipped, opened at the beginning of this year with facilities for ten trainees.

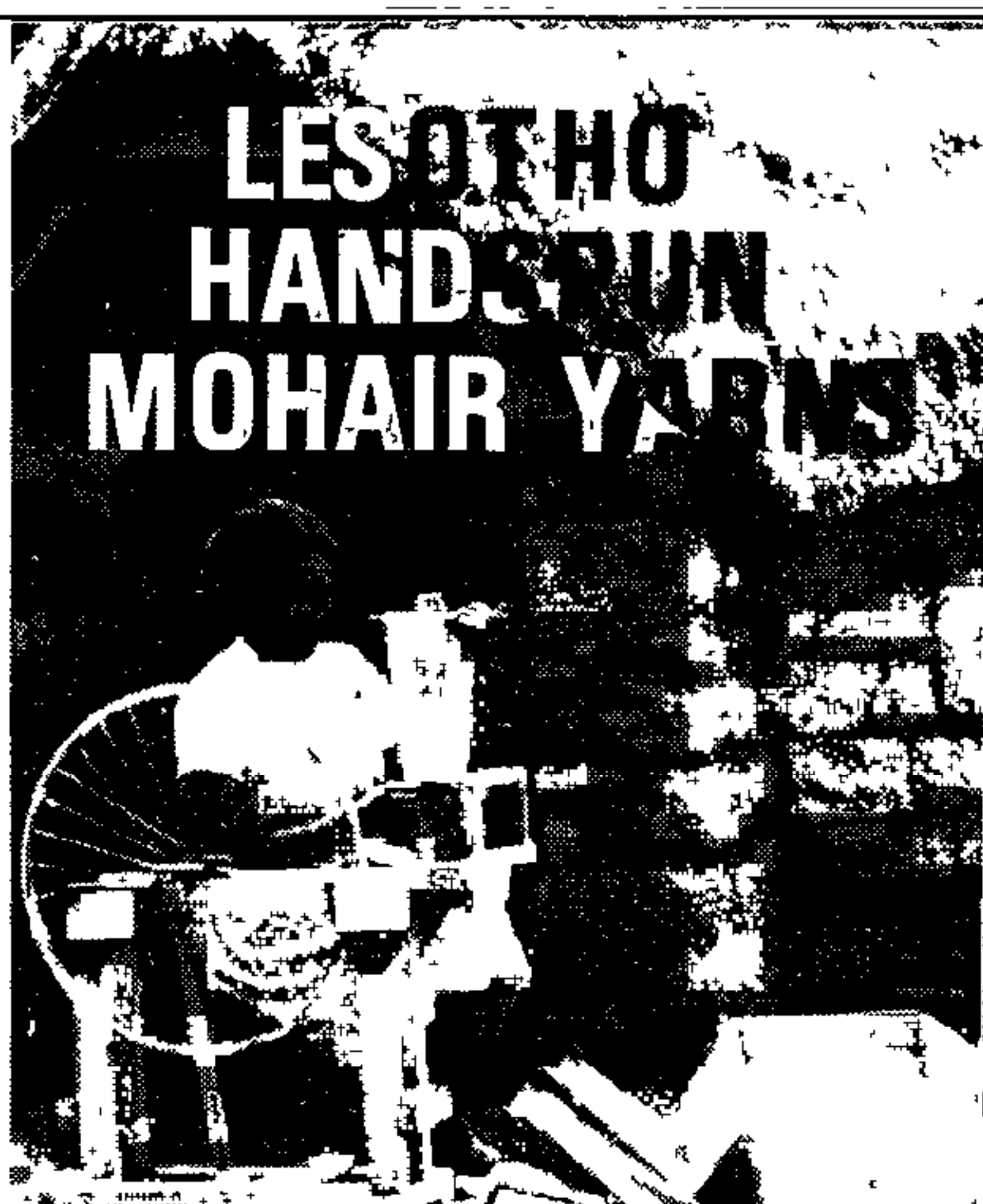


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P.O. BOX MS 305 MASERU LESOTHO 100

High mountain pastures are ideal for mohair

THE traditional skills of Lesotho have never been forgotten — but recently they have been revived and perfected to such an extent that dramatic and beautiful handicrafts have become a major part of the kingdom's industry, earning fame and a name for quality far beyond her borders.

And mohair is one of the materials being used to create these items of beauty.

Much of the world's finest mohair, prized for its warmth and beauty, strength and softness, comes from Lesotho, the fourth-largest mohair producer in the world.

The mohair is sheared from the angora goats grazing in the high mountain pastures where the altitude and vegetation are ideal for raising these healthy flocks.

Today Lesotho Handspun Mohair is developing the economic potential of the

country's quality product by handspinning it for local and export use and weaving has become one of main village industries.

A variety of tapestries, rugs and original and novel accessories are being produced and marketed by Kingdom of Lesotho Handicrafts to the delight of tourists and quality exporters.

International weavers and yarn artisans are also using Lesotho's prized mohair in their crafts and artwork.

The spinning of the mohair is done mainly by village women in the mountain regions who have formed handicraft co-operatives in keeping with the national co-operative tradition.

When the village spinners first purchase the raw mohair it is in its natural greasy state and must be sorted according to its quality.

It is then carded, spun and washed by hand to give it the variations in thickness and colour that give Lesotho Handspun Mohair its distinctive character.

The wheel on which the mohair is actually spun, a metal bicycle wheel set in a wooden frame, may appear crude in comparison to sleek imported Scandinavian wheels but it is capable of producing an exceptionally good yarn.

At present only the natural colours such as white, grey and brown are available but a dye plant is soon to go into operation.

A wide variety of mohair products, beautiful rugs, delicate stoles, caps and gloves, are available at the Lesotho Cooperative Handicrafts well-known store, the Basotho Hat in Maseru, which promotes interesting local crafts on an international basis.



● Money-spinner . . . handicrafts are a major industry



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● Perched on the hillside with superlative views of the lush green mountains in summer and snow-capped peaks in winter, the Molimo-Nthuse Lodge offers comfort and tranquility

PADDI CLAY reports

Going back to Maseru was no problem at all for me after my soothing stay in that haven.

I know it could not have changed physically but the road definitely seemed shorter and less steep when we returned.

After inching down the pass, where intrepid goats insist on clinging to the sheer sides like flies and small children appear from nowhere to ask for "bon-bons" — they learn French from the missionaries at the mountain village schools — we passed the Maluti Caravan/Camping Ground.

□ □ □

It's literally kilometres from anywhere — nestling at the foot of the Malutis — so it's excellent, clean facilities and tap water come as quite a surprise.

On the road back we passed an unusual sight — young girls, covered in the ritual ash, were undergoing part of their initiation rites.

Further on we passed a curiously-hatted pony rider — he had abandoned the traditional conical hat in favour of a large, garish sunhat with flying red ribbons and wore it with pride.

We also watched a bizarre tennis game at the side of the road.

Two locals leapt from a loaded van, wheezing its way across the plains road, and started playing.

They used one of the many dongas, the "miniature canyons" carved into the plains over the centuries, as an inverted tennis net.

Strange sights, spontaneous happenings and a surplus of beauty are the rewards for moving oneself away from the enticing, titillating pleasures of Maseru.

Molimo-Nthuse is not the only mountain haven available for the more outdoor or relaxation-seeking visitor — Qacha's Nek boasts a tiny, charming hotel — ideal for ardent trout fishermen.

This lodge, once a private home, is set in lovely gardens and can accommodate 12 people.

It's exactly the place to "get away from it all."

The Victoria Hotel in Maseru is the central jumping-off point for both these appealing lodges.

They will arrange for you to get to them on your own, or include you in one of their safari-type tours to the interior — as you please.

goes on display

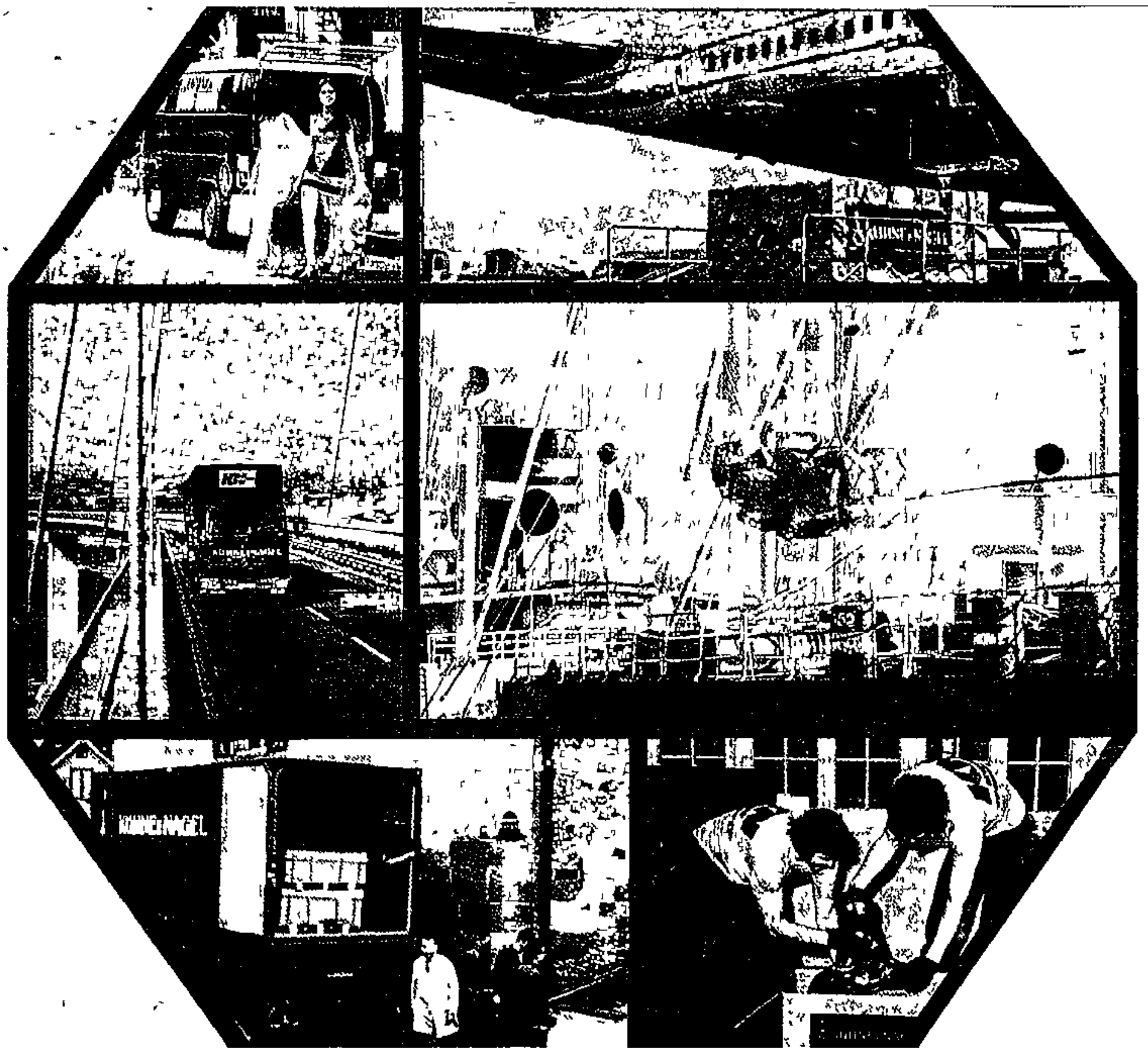
which he collects from Swaziland, has a strong, convoluted style.

Powerful torsos and heads emerge from the wood in much the same way Meshu's dark, agonised figures hit at one from his canvasses.

Some of Moteng's reasonably priced tapestries will also be on display this weekend — if they are not snatched up as soon as

they come off the loom — and it is hoped that the exhibitions will become a regular event

The work of these two artists and a variety of tapestries, pottery and rugs from all the producers in Lesotho can also be seen in Johannesburg at the Kingdom of Lesotho shop in the Carlton Shopping Centre

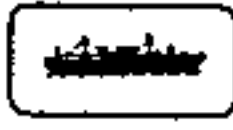


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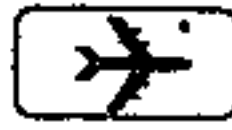
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Village potters get a 20th century boost



Blue Mountain Inn

TEYATEYANENG

Relax in the peaceful atmosphere of Teyateyaneng, only 50 kilometres from Maseru.

Ride, hike, swim or play tennis and bowls.

See exotic mohair carpets and pottery, both locally made.

Visit Bushman paintings and cannibal caves nearby.

Camping and caravan park facilities.

LESOTHO'S LEADING COUNTRY HOTEL

P.O. BOX 7, TEYATEYANENG.

PHONE 231

TELEG. ADDRESS: "MOUNTINN"

The skills and creative art of the Basotho village potter, traditionally a woman's job, have recently been given new and exciting forms of expression.

Modern electric and oil-fired kilns, kickwheels and electric potters wheels have helped nurture a whole new industry which successfully combines traditional skills and contemporary technology to produce high quality pottery which is receiving international acclaim.

Lesotho's modern potters are at Kolonyama, north of Teyateyaneng; at the Potters Workshops and

Thaba-Bosiu Ceramics in Maseru; and at Theban-Mele in Maseru District.

Kolonyama Pottery started up in seven converted grain silos where Joe Finch from Winchcombe in England supervised and trained local Basotho potters.

Now nine years late the Pottery is producing a comprehensive range of stoneware — oven proof casseroles, dinner services, jugs, bowls, and figurines.

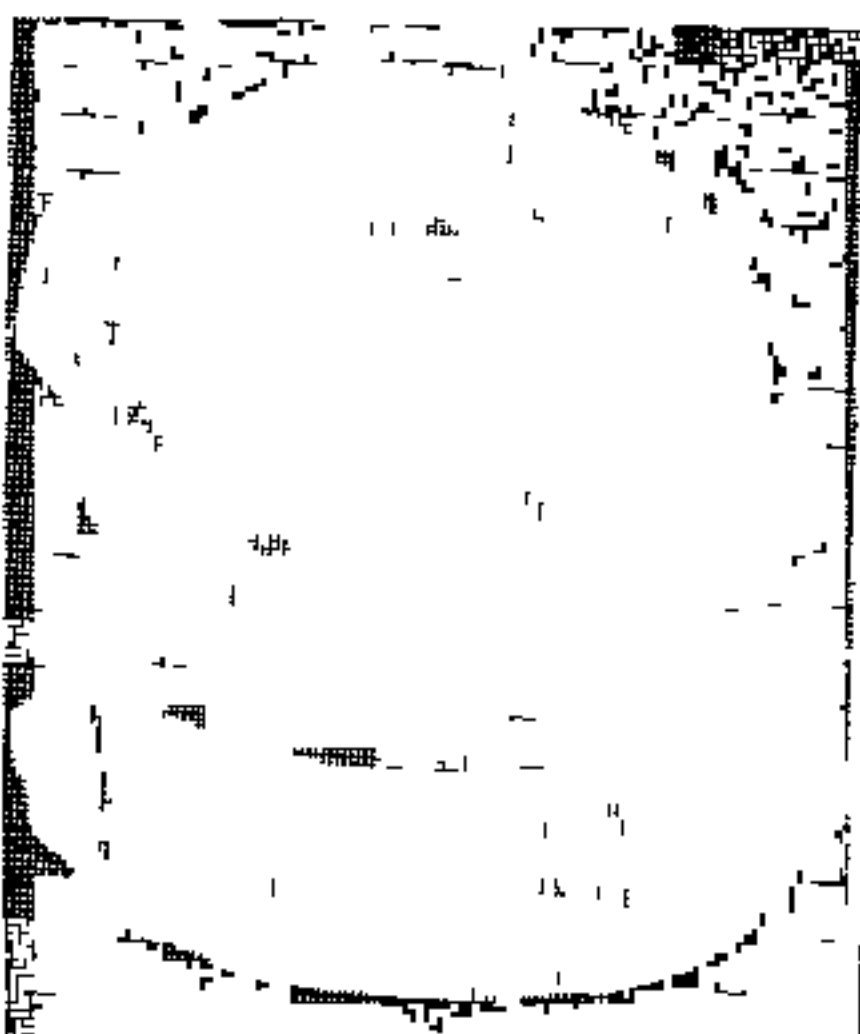
Each Pottery has a specific style — using different clays and various types of glazes and patterns.



● A large solid ashtray in stoneware, which is marketed by Kingdom of Lesotho Handicrafts.



● A teapot with cane handle, reminiscent of traditional Chinese ceramics, features a delicate plant motif.



● This Mexican Pie dish is one of the excellent ceramic designs from Lesotho — available direct from the potters or from the Kingdom of Lesotho Craft shop in the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg.

MAP OF MASERU

POPULATION—1.2 million

ALTITUDE—west—5,000ft

east—11,000ft

AREA—11,716 sq miles—30,355 sq km

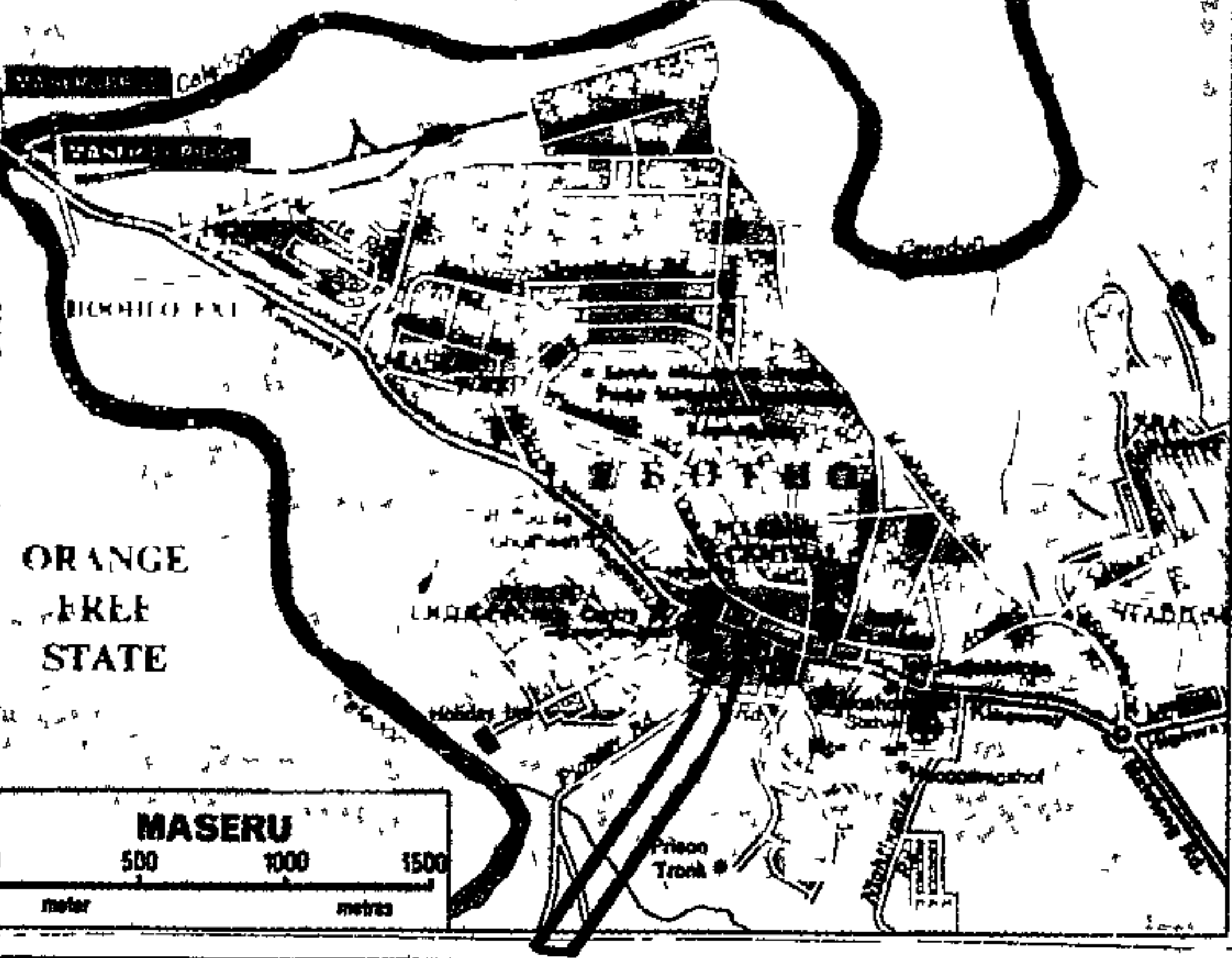
EXIT ENTRY MAP

UITGANG—INGANGSKAART

Through route
Other streets
City hall
Post office
Police station
Hospital

De Wet
Ander street
Stadskantoor
Postkantoor
Polisiestasyon
Hospitaal

ORANIE-VRYSTAAT



ORANGE FREE STATE

MASERU

0 500 1000 1500

meter miles



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you will win one week's (6 days and 5 nights) accommodation PLUS health meals PLUS hydro treatments worth R184.

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TELEPHONE 22434 or write to PRIVATE BAG, MASERU.

Win a health holiday

THE first person to phone Lucy of Holiday Inn's central reservation, Johannesburg 39-4411, to book for the Hydro Health Bonanza will win one week (six days and five nights) accommodation, health meals and hydro treatments worth R184 at the Lawrence Blue Mountain Health Hydro at the Holiday Inns, Maseru, either from November 26 to December 1 or from December 3 to December 8.

If two adults sharing a room should win, a credit of R184 will be passed on their bill. Accommodation for children under 20 is free.

WHERE TO EAT

Eating out in Maseru a few years ago may have meant stopping in at a local cafe for traditional pap or fish and chips.

But these days high standard cuisine is available at a multitude of hotel and private restaurants.

The Victoria Hotel, a businessman's paradise, has three restaurants — a snack bar serving light food and drinks, the main dining room which has a dance floor and a resident band and is fast gaining an excellent reputation for its smorgasbord, and the Penthouse, on the top floor of the tower block.

There is also the Golden Egg situated right near the border post at Maseru Bridge.

If you want to be a little more exotic there is always the elaborate China Garden restaurant which specializes in Szechwanese and Cantonese cooking.

The Holiday Inn's buffet lunches and dinners are also very popular especially among youngsters.



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NEDBANK GARDENS, 33 BATH AVENUE, ROSEBANK, JOHANNESBURG, S. AFRICA.

A poor country, but attractive for investors

The Lesotho Government's policy of encouraging private enterprise, through the many advantages it offers the industrialist, has attracted a lot of foreign investment and created many job opportunities within the country, rated one of the poorest nations in the world.

South African firms are becoming increasingly aware of the investment possibilities in this country.

They are attracted by things such as the duty-free entry of products from Lesotho into other places in Africa, the EEC and the United States; the reasonable availability of foreign exchange and repatriation of profits, capital and interest, a six-year tax holiday, the quota-free importation of raw materials for the manufacture of export destined products, and many other bonus schemes.

Prospective investors can call on the staff of the Lesotho National Development Corporation, which is almost entirely government-funded, for assistance and advice.

LNDC provides, in many cases, a serviced industrial estate, and will help establish a business without delay.

Creation of jobs is the chief aim

They are not being philanthropic — they expect that managerial and technical expertise will be passed on by the firms they help to the local labour force.

Fund for Research and Investment for the Development of Africa — Frida — is an international organization operating within Lesotho.

This unusual development agency, unattached to any political or national ideology because of its private funds — the personal fortune of Mr Diego Hidalgo, a young Spaniard at the World Bank — is chiefly concerned with the promotion of labour intensive industrial and handicraft projects.

One of its more recent projects is the formation, together with the LNDC, of Kingdom Of Lesotho Handicrafts.

This company helps with the export marketing of handicrafts of every kind and takes over exporting for the client concerned as well as assisting in many other areas.

Businessmen are finding it easy to move their work there — and with boardroom and conference facilities easily at hand, at the Victoria and the Airport hotel, there will certainly be room for large meetings to take place in comfort.

Lesotho is also envisaging an increase in trade, tourist and otherwise, when the Hilton Hotel on the hill above Maseru opens in six months time.

The proposed Maseru-Maseru air link will give the country another boost.

At the moment the De Beers Lesotho Mining Company, mining diamonds in the north at Letseng la Terai, is the country's biggest single project.

But the literate labour force, available in Lesotho for comparatively low wages, and the LNDC policy to provide a portion of the loan capital or equity required, continues to attract new enterprises.

So although the tiny landlocked country has few natural resources, its growth since independence has been phenomenal and other bigger projects than De Beers, may soon be begun.

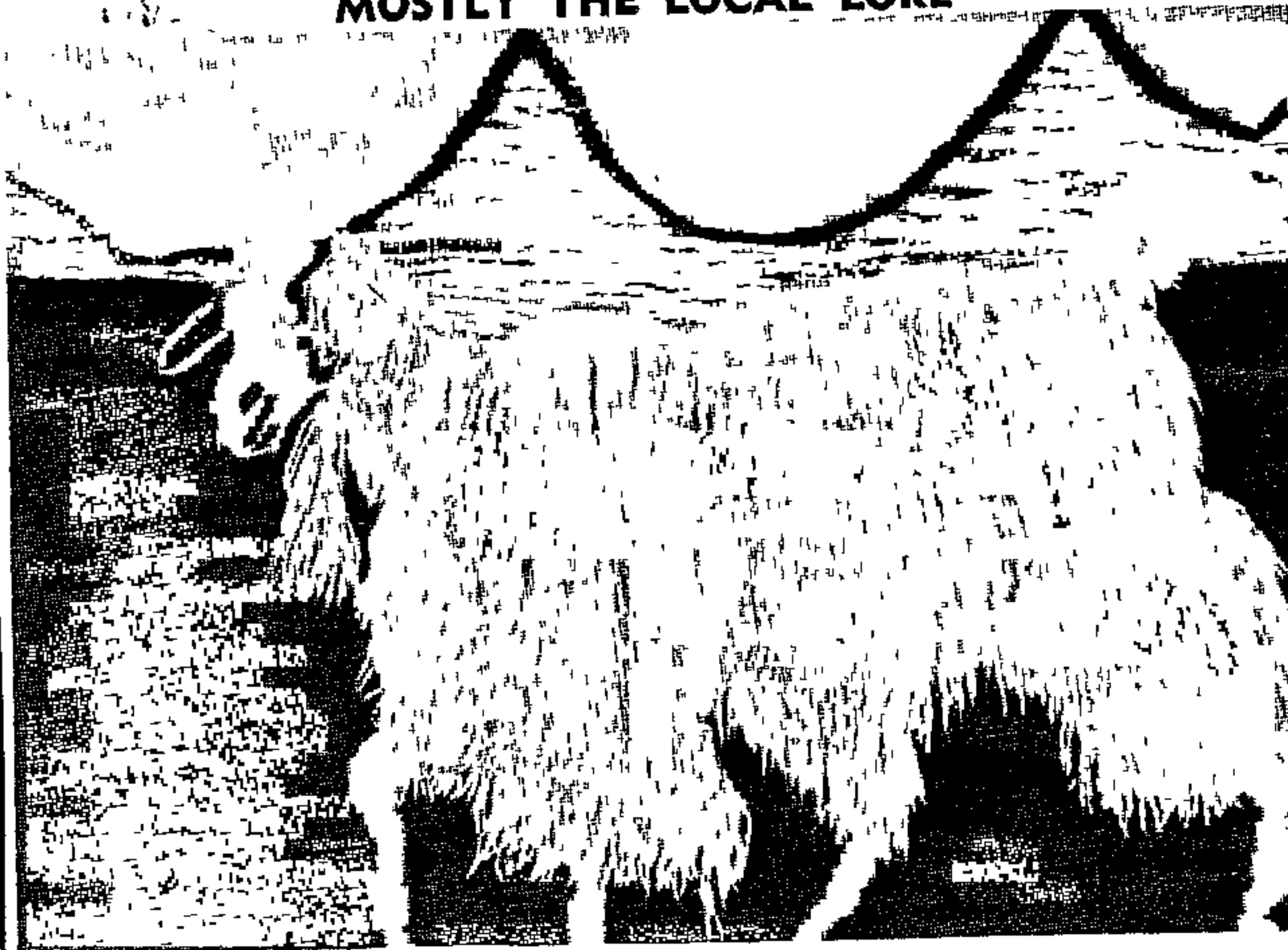
The will and the desire — from many varied sources — is certainly there.



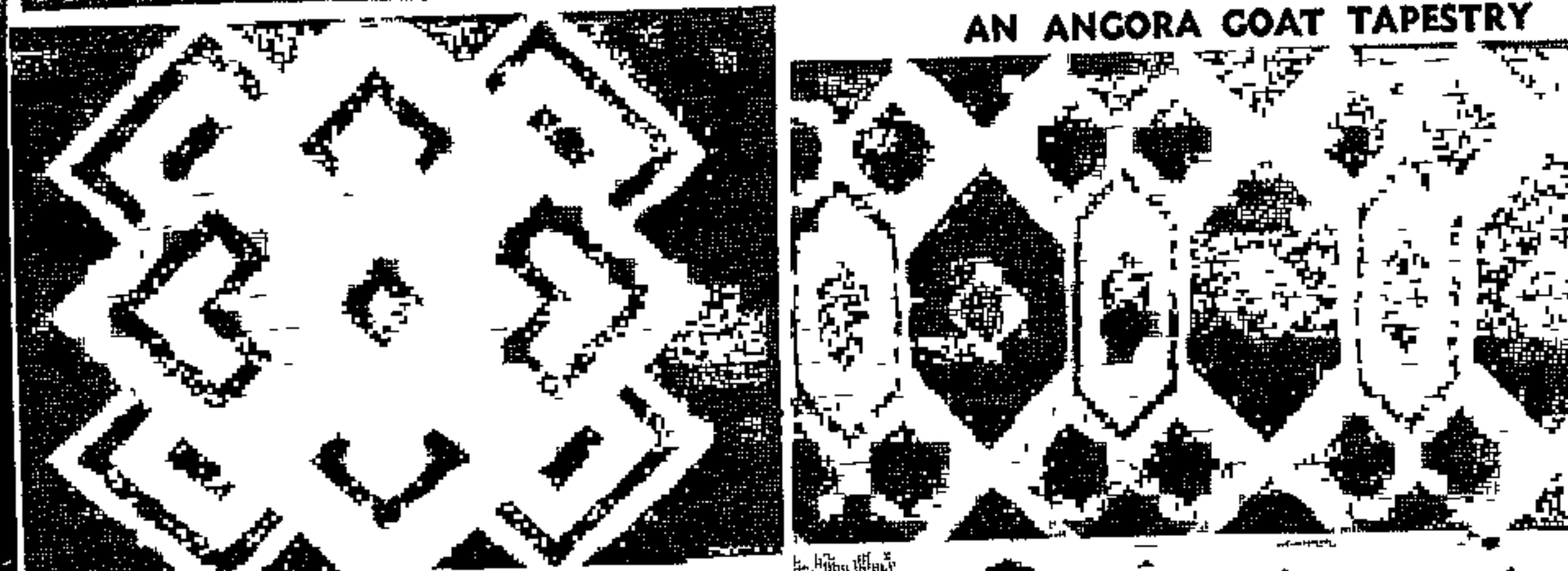
● Lesotho's growth since independence has been astonishing, although there are few natural resources.

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DEPICTS THE TYPICAL LESOTHO SCENE RELATING MOSTLY THE LOCAL LORE



AN ANGORA GOAT TAPESTRY



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An action-packed Outward Bound programme with expeditions to the peaks of the Maluti Mountains, all the thrills of canoeing, sailing, climbing, abseiling, in the safe hand of professional instructors.

Go where you've never been, do what you've never done, enjoy spectacular scenery, acquire new skills, return refreshed and invigorated, fit and healthy.

The 35 years expertise of international Outward Bound stands behind this unique opportunity to rediscover nature and yourself.

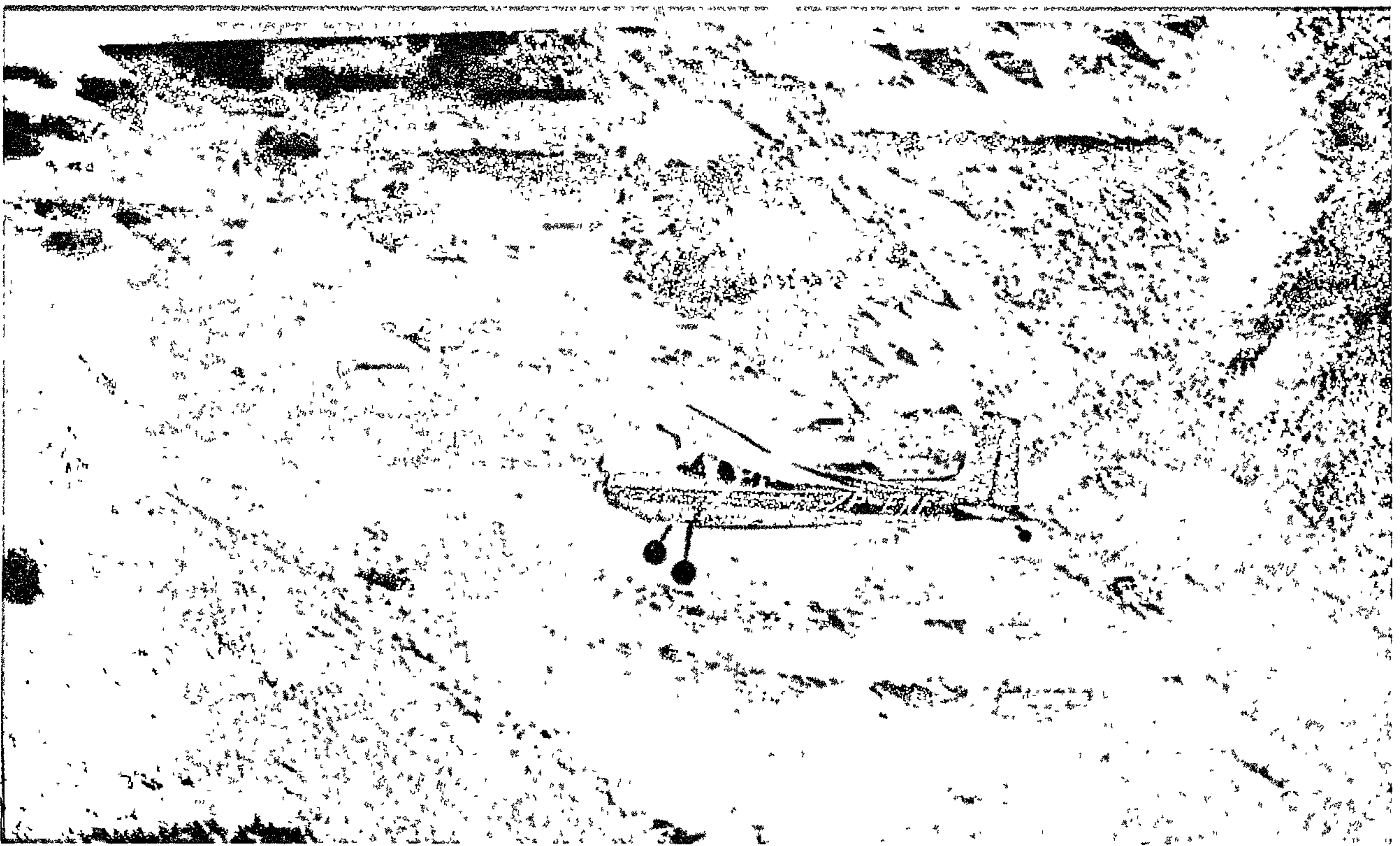
Courses throughout the year for men and women, boys and girls, the not so young too. Group reservations available for schools, clubs, business organisations, etc.

All equipment is provided at the Outward Bound Centre, Thaba Phatsoa, in north-western Lesotho, which is beautifully situated in the foothills of the majestic Maluti Mountains. Accommodation with modern facilities for 60.



Outward Bound

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER
TELEPHONE (011) 48-3783
P.O. BOX 67586, BRYANSTON 2021



● A lonely little plane seems almost lost in the world of the snow-covered Maluti Mountains

You really are above the clouds in Lesotho

LESOTHO, home of the Sesotho-speaking Basotho nation created by Moshoeshe, is the highest country in the world.

It is the only country in the world which has all its land situated more than 1 000m above sea-level and so beats its closest rivals — Andorra, Rwanda, Sikkim and Tibet — by a comfortable margin.

Its history goes back to the time of the dinosaurs and in early times the country was inhabited by the yellow-skinned Bushmen, who left their artistic paintings on rocks throughout Lesotho.

The Basotho nation only came into being after 1818 when Moshoeshe I gathered the remnants of different tribes together after several battles between the Zulus, Matabele and other tribes.

Moshoeshe and his people lived at Thaba-Bosiu — Mountain of the Night — in the Maseru district.

In 1868 Lesotho became a British Protectorate and remained Basutoland until 1966 when Lesotho gained her independence and the Kingdom was restored to the great-great-grandson of Moshoeshe, Moshoeshe II, the paramount chief who rules as a constitutional monarch.

Chief Leabua Jonathan is the Prime Minister of this country of 1.2 million people whose motto is "peace, rain and prosperity" — "Khotso, Pula, Nala".

Maseru, originally founded as a police camp in 1869, became a natural trading centre because of its position next to a much used ford across the river.

Lesotho is a sunny country with an average of 300 days of sunshine a year but the conditions in the mountains at any time of year can become quite severe, especially at night.



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As a group of U.C.T. Feminists in including the pretentious their latest newsletter. We illogicalities, misconception

The description of what a Women's Movement is obvious; "A Women's Movement" the women's position within as the "pass-laws, the reservation not been explored, even then the writer of this article is currently in progress among that members of the Movement "examining the institutions" position of women in South Africa refers to as "adequate political undeniably bourgeois establishment projected "integrated struggle utopianism, organisation must in no way excludes the awareness

In correlating such diverse statements as "the relationship between men and women" (which contradiction is that "the contradictions that exist between social importance (if at all)" the writer fails to read a basic feminist tenet to attack one particular (not to be confused with Marxist, Socialist, Liberal only one of the numerous positions held by U.C.T. organization of the movement. This article is a the U.C.T. Women's Movement into an homogenous reality its policies accordingly.

By a process of flawed illogical reasoning several the most erroneous of which concerns "consciousness position in any Women's Movement would endorse a raising" as an involvement with personal issues. tedious catalogue of fundamentals, the writer has fact that "women's problems"- rape, the pill, abortion private problems and that the small group facilitates awareness from the personal to the political. With consciousness there can be no mass political consciousness of this is the "speaking bitterness" sessions held peasant women, which played a vital role in their

The cultural conditions of people's lives are as of their oppression in determining consciousness contradictions that exist between bourgeois women as discrimination and working class women who experience essentially exploitation" a dichotomy is being substituted on the one hand on the other substituting a mechanistic model of profound understanding of how these two aspects reinforce each other.

The mock-warning that "inadequate strategies" for liberation is not achieved simultaneously with the no cognisance of the historical fact that in the 20th century have women, by fighting alongside men, for equality, simultaneously or after the revolution

Lesotho's plea to West on S.A.

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has appealed to the Governments of Britain and the United States to intervene in the dispute between Lesotho and South Africa.

Addressing a public meeting at Tsakholo, a border town near Wepener in the Free State, Chief Jonathan told the British High Commissioner for Lesotho, Mr. H. Griffith, that a South African had shot a 14-year-old boy, T. Ramanakene, inside Lesotho and the boy was being treated at Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Maseru.

The Lesotho leader asked Mr. Griffith to refer to his Government at home to talk to the South African Government to refrain from shooting and harassing Basotho at border posts.

He further claimed that the South African Government had closed some of the border posts between Lesotho and South Africa in order to create more problems for Lesotho.

Another request had been directed to the U.S. Government through a six-man delegation of Black Americans which visited Lesotho last week. They had been taken to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital to see a young boy recuperating from gun wounds allegedly inflicted by a South African inside Lesotho.

Chief Jonathan said he told the Black Americans, whose visit was sponsored by the Africa American Institute, to appeal to the Carter Government.

South Africa had continuously violated Lesotho's territorial integrity and he appealed to

Western Governments to give more aid to Lesotho in order to reduce the country's dependence on South Africa.

Lesotho had a long historical partnership with the Western world because several thousand Basotho had lost their lives during World War II fighting Hitler's ambitions for world power.

Meanwhile, a former senior Cabinet Minister of Lesotho, Mr. A. C. Manyeli, has strongly criticised the Lesotho Government for continuously violating fundamental human rights.

Addressing newsmen in Maseru at the weekend Mr. Manyeli said it was wrong for the Lesotho Prime Minister to say his government respected fundamental human rights and Basotho were free to criticise their Government.

Mr. Manyeli said a number of incidents where police had threatened people with being shot and no action had ever been taken by authorities.

He said editors of Lesotho's two governmental newspapers had been detained and therefore it was wrong to claim there was freedom of speech in Lesotho.

He criticised the Government for strengthening relations with other countries because this was against the ruling Basotho National Party which is led by Chief Jonathan.

In Table II a hypothetical family budget for a household the poorest 5% has been constructed. It illustrates the impact of such families and in rough terms shows how the measures in the paper would improve that family's welfare and agricultural ventures. In addition to the arithmetic of favourable results should reduce significantly the number of households, presently 40%, that are temporarily or permanently affected. If the figure for absent men were to fall below 25% it would lead to a marked upturn in crop production, rural industrial development and possibly in livestock ownership and management.

It illustrates the ability of two programmes to create a basis for an upturn in economic activity in the countryside despite the difficulty of matching the income transfers required through job creation. An increase in economic employment and the return of the countryside should follow so that, after a few years, the transfers required would fall. As it fell, so the employment scheme would be able to match the need more completely. Five years or so would make the race more difficult to win.

The Report on Rural Development rightly stresses the need to develop a credit programme in Botswana. Botswana's present comfortable budgetary position suggests that the formation of a fund to support credit operations in the countryside would not be difficult. As the Report stresses, the difficulty is to implement credit programmes without too great a financial risk to government or to the banks. It is unlikely that Botswana, even under the most favourable conditions of finance and manpower, could develop an effective credit system that would reach the majority of rural households for at least the next ten to twenty years, largely because of the great difficulty in working with impoverished clients under conditions of high risk. Credit programmes are most likely to succeed when there is a modicum of economic security in the countryside and when the development of the physical and service infrastructure provides increasing opportunities for profitable activities. The adoption of the two proposals outlined above, an Employment Guarantee Scheme and the use of the company concept to manage grazing, would infuse P3,5 million to P9 million annually into the pockets of the poorer people. Of this, between P2,5 million and P5 million would be additional income in the countryside. In times of drought or other calamity the component under the employment guarantee would rise and would flow to households in all economic categories as they sought work.

Lesotho Maputo in air link

Mail Africa Bureau
MASERU — Deta Airways of Mozambique is to start weekly service linking Maseru, Mbabane and Maputo next Monday. It was officially announced in Maseru yesterday.

The flights are the result of an agreement signed in Maputo two months ago.

A Lesotho government official said yesterday they would give Lesotho another link with the outside world without reliance on South Africa.

He said Lesotho Airways will introduce reciprocal flights in February next year after the arrival of two aircraft given by the Canadian government.

The Deta Airways flight will be on Monday, arriving at Maseru at 11 am and leaving at 2.30 pm to connect with the international flight from Maputo to Rome.

Boom town leaps up 'lovely lolly'

Sum. Times 3/12/78

(167)

A MASSIVE cash drain across the Free State border is crippling Lesotho — and causing a mini-boom in neighbouring Ficksburg.

The tills in this Free State town are ringing merrily with the money spent by Lesotho citizens who cross the border to buy what they cannot get at home.

Much of the money comes indirectly from international welfare organisations

With a trade turnover of more than R13-million a year, Ficksburg has consistently maintained a growth rate of about 25 per cent a year over the past five years

It has also become the second-biggest inland port of entry into South Africa after Jan Smuts Airport, with 1.7-million people crossing the border in both directions each year

Now the Lesotho Government is planning to curb the outflow

Mr L. Makhaola, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said this week that a tough plan of action had been devised to keep Lesotho money in the country

Overseas aid to Lesotho piles up in Ficksburg tills

BY GHERHARD PIETERSE

"We have tried everything within our power to encourage Lesotho citizens to spend their money at home, rather than buying goods and services from across the border

"We have come to the sad conclusion that legislation is necessary to remedy the situation and, from the beginning of next year, laws will be introduced to combat the problem"

New money

Among the measures will be severe restrictions on the amount of currency Basotho will be allowed to channel into South Africa

Another restriction will limit the importation of goods into Lesotho by returning citizens

"The Government has accepted the idea of an indigenous currency for Lesotho," said Mr Makhaola

"Although no finality has been reached, it appears that the currency will be named after the Maluti Mountains

Initially, the Maluti will be roughly equal to the rand in value

The introduction of the new currency would render Lesotho independent in the true sense of the word, and would make it much easier to keep a check on the outflow of currency

Traders in Ficksburg, however, are sceptical

they maintain that Lesotho's attempts are doomed to failure

that will take some heating."

Insane

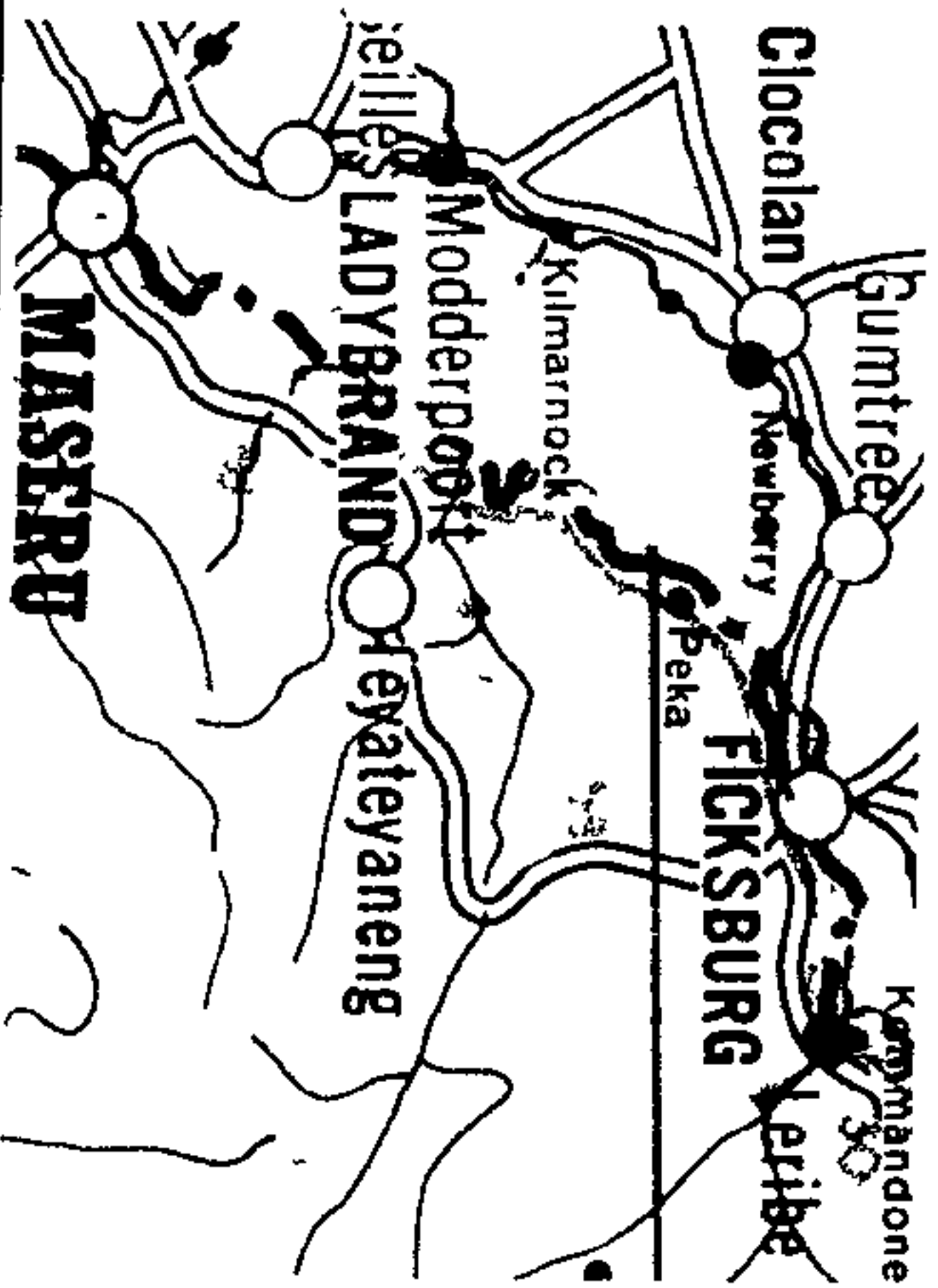
"It is something with which we have to live," he said

"It is the only country close to Lesotho capable of providing the goods and services we require to develop our economy

It would be insane to import a pick-up from France, when the same vehicle is available from across the border at a considerably lower price."

Mr Cavalli said that most of the foreign legations considered this an extremely sensitive issue.

"The fact is that almost without exception, they support the South African economy in one way or another, simply because the other alternative would be to import the goods from overseas at a considerably higher price."



Professor calls for education bonds

BY MELANIE YAP

THE Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, called on the Minister of National Education yesterday to launch a scheme of education bonds to be run in the same way as Defence bonds

Such an effort to raise funds to improve educational facilities for all South Africans would be widely supported by many who realised it was a contribution to a fundamental problem, he said

Unequal education opportunities for the different races was the major problem facing teachers

bonds

The present generation had "to solve this basic defect of our society", he told students at the Johannesburg College of Education.

The Government could not accomplish the massive task of improving education for the underprivileged alone.

"The educated people of this country must also make their contribution."

RWM 4/12/78
 Lesotho
 editor
 detained,
 then freed

CHAPTER TWO :

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

1. Introduction

There is at least one r
 mining industry that ha
 R.P. Plewman's presiden
 of Mining and Metallurg
 own projections by an e
 earlier and pioneering
 technical expertise nor
 information about indiv
 work as a foundation, a
 mation thrown up during
 completed his research.

By MIKE PITSO
 'Mail' Africa Bureau
 MASERU. — The editor of
 Lesotho's influential new-
 spaper, "Leselinyana", was
 briefly detained by the
 country's security police.
 He was also searched and
 questioned at gunpoint by
 heavily armed members of
 the country's paramilitary
 police.
 The editor, Mr E M Mo-
 tuba, said he was stopped at
 a roadblock in Leribe Pa-
 pers connected with his
 work were confiscated. He
 said it was surprising that
 the Government had always
 said there was freedom of
 the Press yet journalists
 were faced with possible de-
 tention at any time.
 Mr Motuba is vice-chair-
 man of the Lesotho Union of
 Journalists. He trained in
 Zambia five years ago and
 has attended international
 conferences of journalists in
 East Africa, Europe and the
 Far East.

ployment projection for the
 his was contained in Professor
 to the South African Institute
 proach the making of our
 ion of Professor Plewman's
 ave Professor Plewman's
 ed technical and production
 it seems sensible to use his
 t may be required by infor-
 t have elapsed since he

2. The Plewman Projections

Professor Plewman first derives some estimates of the future rates of
 production of the main minerals mined or quarried in South Africa. The
 future dates examined are 1980 and 2000. He then considers the 'balance
 of different mining technologies' likely to be used for each mineral in
 the future and deduces the implications of these technological assumptions
 for the levels of output per worker likely to hold in the various branches
 of mining. He then presents the levels of employment in these various
 branches of mining that are entailed by his output and output per worker
 projections.

2.1 Output projections (Table 23, p.60)

2.1.1 The minerals that Plewman separates out as worth individual
 attention (because of the relative size of the employment associated
 with their mining) are:

gold, diamonds, platinum;
 copper, iron ore, chromium, manganese ore, coal and asbestos.
 The remainder (including quarries and salt, and tin) he treats together
 as 'others'. Uranium is taken together with gold; zinc and lead with
 copper; nickel with platinum. In 1970, the base-year in Plewman's
 calculations, employment in these various branches was as follows (in
 order of size): gold - 413 272, coal - 72 555, platinum - 61 167,

Lesotho paper fears one-party rule

RDM 5/12/78

(167)

'Mail' Africa Bureau
MASERU — A Lesotho newspaper, Lesenyana, has expressed fears that a one-party system of government may be introduced into Lesotho following the inclusion of almost all the leaders of the Opposition in the Cabinet.

In an editorial the paper said last week that the appointment of Mr Charles Mofeli to the Cabinet would result in him stopping his constructive criticism of the Government. Like most

of his predecessors he would have no more opportunities to practice opposition politics.

Mr Mofeli has been the main critic of the Lesotho Government for the past three years. At one time he asked the British and the Americans to stop giving Lesotho aid until the country returned to democratic rule, but recently he changed his political stance and called for more economic aid for Lesotho.

awed all strikes, the 1973 Act legalised in effect, the definition of a strike in adopted for the Bantu Labour Relations certain strikes, too, was grafted onto the difference between the two instruments: collective bargaining as it is generally advance procedures, largely consultative disputes.

Prohibitions on strikes and lock-outs of African workers remain (as they do in most respects for other workers covered by the I.C. Act).

- (a) where a wage regulating measure or order is binding and where it has been in operation for less than one year;
- (b) during the period of currency of any agreement, award or determination made under the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956;
- (c) where the African workers are employed by a local authority;
- (d) where the African workers are employed in essential services providing light, power, water, sanitation, passenger transportation or a fire extinguishing service, within the area of a local authority;
- (e) where they are employed in the supply, distribution and canning of perishable foodstuffs, or the supply and distribution of petrol and other fuels to local authorities or others engaged in providing essential services, if the Minister has extended the prohibition on strikes to such industries;
- (f) where the Central Bantu Labour Board has referred a proposed industrial council agreement which it finds unsatisfactory to the Minister for a Wage Board recommendation;
- (g) where the Central Bantu Labour Board has reported an unresolved dispute to the Minister for a Wage Board recommendation.

In all other instances a dispute must be referred to the liaison committee, co-ordinating works committee or works committee, as the case may be, which exists in the plant concerned. If the committee is unable to settle the dispute, or where no committee exists, a report must be made to the Bantu Labour Officer for the area concerned. After thirty days from the date of such a report have elapsed a strike or lock-out may legally take place.

German grant for Lesotho

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The West German government is to make a grant of about R4 500 000 for the construction of the road between Roma and Ramabanta in the Maluti mountains of Lesotho, it was announced in Maseru this week.

The agreement embodying the grant was signed by Lesotho's Minister of Finance and Development, Planning, Mr E R Sekhon-yana, and the German Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Joseph Regenhart, in Maseru.

The announcement said plans were being made to extend the road towards Semonkeng, one of Lesotho's most isolated mountain areas, where health services are being provided by the Lesotho flying doctor service.

The West German government is now involved in several development projects in Lesotho.

- 14 -

EMPLOYMENT ON THE DIAMOND MINES: 1946-1977

		Black	Asian	Coloured	African	Total
		15 933	..	..	..	19 164
		16 673	..	..	..	20 115
		15 233	..	..	..	18 476
		16 005	..	..	..	19 332
		16 166	..	..	..	19 292
		16 143	..	..	..	19 501
		15 934	..	..	..	19 295
		14 879	..	..	..	18 080
		13 393	..	..	..	16 541
		12 300	..	..	..	15 458
		12 021	..	..	..	15 156
		12 690	..	..	..	15 929
		13 450	..	..	..	16 714
		13 941	..	..	..	17 357
		14 118	..	..	..	17 609
		14 107	..	..	..	17 682
1961	3 375	13 593	..	..	..	17 028
1962	3 435	13 883	..	..	..	17 340
1963	3 457	14 696	..	..	..	18 125
1964	3 429	16 235	..	..	..	19 732
1965	3 497	17 507	3	1 647	15 857	21 113
1966	3 606	17 077	3	1 660	15 414	20 645
1967	3 568	16 731	3	1 726	15 002	20 194
1968	3 463	16 808	3	1 966	14 839	20 258
1969	3 450	17 868	3	2 339	15 526	21 488
1970	3 620	16 746	3	2 185	14 558	20 523
1971	3 777	16 640	3	2 260	14 377	20 475
1972	3 835	16 548	2	2 335	14 211	20 421
1973	3 873	17 084	8	2 632	14 444	20 934
1974	3 850	16 134	11	2 440	13 683	19 819
1975	3 685	14 126	10	2 390	11 726	17 415
1976	3 289					
1977						17 451

Lesotho may soon become abortion refuge for SA women

Walter Argus 23/12/78

167

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African women might soon be able to drive to Lesotho for a legal abortion, according to the country's Medical Association.

The association is campaigning for a revision of Lesotho's abortion laws and wants to introduce abortion on demand during the first three months of pregnancy.

If the plan succeeds — and the indications are that it will — it will create serious problems for the country's small medical service if hundreds of South Africans flock to Lesotho for abortions.

And doctors registered in South Africa will not be able to go to Lesotho to do operations which are illegal in this country, said a local authority.

The secretary of the Lesotho Medical Association, Dr Mercy Mlotywa, said. 'No final decision has been taken about legalising abortion on demand. We are to discuss the matter in January.'

'If the majority of doctors agree with our plan, we will try to have the law changed,' she said.

The association plans to introduce a system with three categories.

During the first three months, abortion will be obtainable on demand. From the third to the sixth month of pregnancy, abortion will only be possible if the mental or physical health of the mother is endangered.

Abortion will not be allowed during the last three months of pregnancy unless the physical health of the mother is in danger or it is likely a deformed child will be born unless the abortion is performed.

It is understood the new plan has the support of many Lesotho doctors and leading members of the Lesotho Medical Council.

'New Lesotho abortion law will help few'

RAM 27/12/75
167
Staff Reporter

IF A BID next month to revise Lesotho's abortion laws succeeds, it will only help a minority of South African women with unwanted pregnancies

According to Mrs Kim Tedder, national vice president for the Abortion Reform Act Group, by far the largest proportion of women wanting abortions are poor and would not be able to afford travelling and accommodation expenses

"It is estimated that between 30 and 40 women are admitted to the Non-European section of the General Hospital every day with septic abortions

"Those women would never be able to afford to travel to Lesotho, it would be restricted to the middle and upper class women of South Africa," she said

Mrs Tedder said if other neighbouring states allowed abortion on demand, it might force the hand of legislators in South Africa to change the present Abortion Act

"The Act has got to change. It's inevitable I don't know how the legislators can squeal about the morals of the issue when

hundreds of women are ill and dying because of hypocritical and outrageous laws"

Mrs Tedder had reservations about the ability of Lesotho's medical services to cope with an influx of South African women.

Mrs Roberta Johnston, co-convenor of the Womens' Legal Status Committee in South Africa, says it is almost inevitable that South African women will seek abortions in Lesotho if the abortion laws there are revised.

And it would be a good thing, too. The women, seeking an abortion in desperation, could not be condemned

"It would be more desirable for a woman to go to Lesotho than wind up in a hospital bed in South Africa

"Provided" Lesotho's medical services are adequate, I think new abortion laws there will save a lot of backstreet abortions here

"It is about time our Abortion Act was changed. It's a bad one. We are due for some liberalisation"

"If Lesotho changes its laws, it could mean the saving of many lives here," she said