

LESOTHO - GENERAL
1983

JULY - DEC.

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Stricter controls at border

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — The South African Government is still tightening up on border controls between Lesotho and South Africa, according to reports from border control areas

The Lesotho Government has described the strict border controls as an "economic blockade against Lesotho"

They were imposed early last week after a statement by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who said the action was a retaliatory measure against Lesotho for detaining Warrant Officer D T Sello of the South African Police. He was released this week in exchange for Private A S Masebela of the Lesotho Para-Military Force, who had been detained by South African police

Several Basotho, trying to enter South Africa, were turned away at the border control areas yesterday. It is understood that some vehicle owners, who went to the SAP to clear their new vehicles, were also told to return to Lesotho

According to normal procedure, new cars crossing the borders are checked by the South African Police to avoid illicit car traffic

Criminals in exile get stern warning

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Interior and Chieftainship Affairs, Chief Sekhonyana Maseribane, has warned people coming to Lesotho to seek political asylum to make sure they had not been involved in crime

He was introducing a debate on the Refugees Bill in the National Assembly yesterday

Chief Maseribane said Lesotho would grant political asylum to refugees who had a "well-founded" fear of being persecuted on grounds of race religion, nationality, membership of a political party or for their opposition to apartheid

He said in the past there had been refugees who were not genuine but running away from the law of their country of origin after committing crimes and, after being granted asylum in Lesotho, they had become involved in criminal activities

Such people would be returned to their country of origin because Lesotho would not become a "haven" for criminals

He said under the new law no refugee would be allowed possession of firearms, as Lesotho would not allow refugees to use the country as a springboard for attacks against the country of their origin

Refugees who came to Lesotho for asylum would have to hand over their firearms and ammunition to the Lesotho authorities on arrival at the borders. If any refugee contra-

vened that regulation he would be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of R400 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or both

According to the proposed legislation a seven-man inter-ministerial committee to determine refugee status would be established under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary for the Interior

Other members of the committee would be the Commissioner for Refugees, the Legal Officer Responsible for Refugees, the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Commissioner of Police or his representative, the principal chief of the area in which the refugee lives after entering the country and a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Lesotho

There would also be a refugee advisory board of five members which would advise the Minister of Interior

Chief Maseribane warned refugees to respect the customs of the Basotho and the way of life of the people of Lesotho

He said political refugees who had been in Lesotho for a period of five years could apply for citizenship. There would never be a refugee camp in Lesotho as refugees were expected to live according to the laws of the country

If the refugees had had their camps on December 9 last year, when the South African Defence Force raided Maseru, it could have been the worst disaster in the living memory of refugee communities in Lesotho. Thirty South African refugees were killed as well as 12 Basotho

Talks over yacht race row

NEWPORT — Representatives from all the clubs and syndicates hoping to challenge for the America's Cup yesterday discussed the controversy over Australia II's keel measurement at a closed meeting at Newport, Rhode Island. The meeting at the Challengers' Race Committee headquarters was called by William Fesq, senior representative for Australia's Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron

Mr Fesq said the meeting was called to discuss the memorandum from the New York Yacht Club regarding Australia II's keel measurement

The memorandum, whose contents became public on Saturday, said that with the appendages on her keel, Australia II had not been fairly rated under the measurement rules for the international 12m class and should be measured again

Mr Warren Jones, executive director of the Australia II syndicate, said Australia II had been measured and pronounced a legal 12m yacht by a three-man international committee

On the racing front, the British yacht Victory '83 led Canada I at every mark of the 24.3-mile course and finished 3 minutes 8 seconds ahead of her in Sunday's trial race on Rhode Island Sound

The Italian yacht Azzurra had a runaway win over the Australian yacht Advance, finishing 7:26 ahead, while Australia II stretched her winning streak to 12 in beating France 3 by 3min 13sec

Only one race was scheduled for yesterday, a re-run of the race between Australia's Challenge 12 and France 3. The French had protested to the challengers' race committee on Friday because it had not allowed them time to replace broken equipment after Challenge 12 had been allowed time the day before to make similar repairs

The jury agreed on Sunday that the French had a valid protest. They ordered that the race to be re-sailed. The Challengers' Race Committee must also run a race between France 3 and Advance to complete the current round robin — Sana-Reuter

WORLD NEWS

Lake is searched for body

NAPLES — Police yesterday they were searching nearby lake where an anonymous caller said they found the body of 15-year-old Emanuela Orlandi, reportedly kidnapped to win a prize for the Turk who Pope

They said 15 canoes with boats dogs and divers were scouring the area around Lago di Patria, 20km west of this Italian

The search for the Emanuela daughter of a Vatican messenger launched after an anonymous telephone caller told newspaper the girl had left her body

"The deadline has passed," the caller said with an accent

Police gave the credit but have been digging up all possible leads

At the weekend, searched a lake and around the Papal palace south of Rome receiving an anonymous call saying Emanuela had been released Sapa-AP

Students now wait until last pet dies

Mail Correspondent

MADRID — The mayor of a small southern Spanish town was puzzling yesterday over the lifespan of cats, dogs and donkeys, all because of an old British lady's last wish

Before Mrs Diana Breton-Lee, an 83 year-old widow, died in May she decreed that her spacious country home could not be sold until the last of her pets had died

She also decreed that Pepe, her long-serving and faithful Spanish handyman, should stay on with full pay at the house amidst fruit trees and vines until the last of the pets, 24 cats, two dogs and a donkey, had died

Mr Eduardo Lopez Gil, mayor of San Roque, the nearest Spanish town to Gibraltar, and his town council want to buy the country house El Almandral — "The Almond" — to convert it into a centre for summer student

Irish seas sweep away 8 bathers

DUBLIN — Eight young men, cooling off in the deceptively picturesque Irish cove of Doolin after a pop music festival yesterday, were swept away by strong undercurrents and were feared dead yesterday

Army divers and local boatmen hunted without success for the bodies of seven of the young festival-goers, missing since the swimming incident on Sunday evening at a notoriously dangerous sandbar off Doolin, about 225km west of Dublin

The body of only one young victim, 17-year-old John Murphy, was recovered. The missing include three brothers

The victims, all men aged 17 to 25, were part of a crowd of 40,000 gathered for a pop festival headlined by rock guitarist Van Morrison at nearby Lisdoonvarna

Eye-witnesses said a group of the young festival-goers ignored danger warning signs and swam out to a sandbank off Doolin to cool off,

cause of strong currents that rip along the western coastline

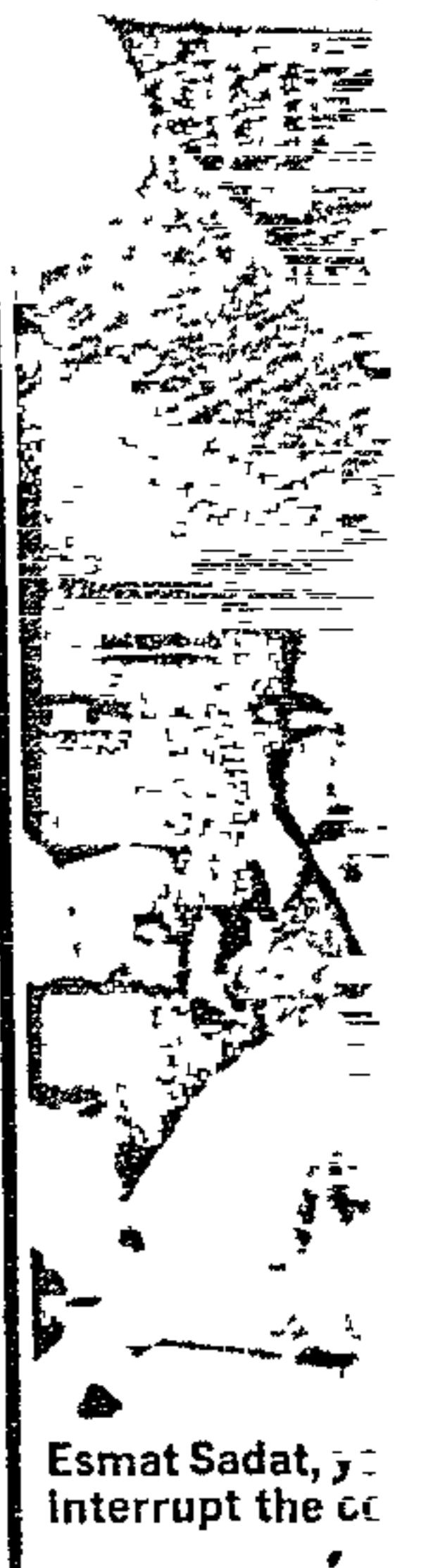
"It was crazy to go swimming there, although it's so beautiful," a Coast Guard spokesman said. "There are signs clearly warning about the dangers. The area is notorious because of the strong, unpredictable currents."

Local boatmen rescued two young people, including an American Mr Michael Sheridan, 19

Mr Sheridan, who can only paddle-swim, said he was standing on the shore when "a girl and boy ran into the sea and the girl was shouting that her brother was out there"

Frantically, he ran into the water and shouldered one boy, who was taken onboard a rescue boat, but then he discovered the strong undercurrents were threatening to pull him under

A helicopter, lifeboat, Irish navy vessel and a number of local craft braved rough seas yesterday morning to resume



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Lesotho (167)
water RDM
plan study 2/8/83

MASERU — A German consortium of civil engineers has been appointed to conduct the joint feasibility study on Lesotho's R1 200 000 Highland water project to supply water to Lesotho and South Africa

This appointment was announced in Maseru yesterday by Lesotho's Permanent Secretary for Water, Energy and Mining, Mr Thabo Makhakhe

The massive water scheme is to supply water to the Vaal River system from the upper reaches of the Orange River in Lesotho

The joint feasibility study will be conducted at a cost of about R12-million, of which each country will pay half. The study will start this month and take about two years to complete — Sapa

... COLLECTION CENTER PROGRAM CROSSAER

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Lesotho politician to press for ties with SA in Pretoria talk

MASERU — The leader of Lesotho's opposition Democratic Party, Mr C D Mofeli, is to address the Pretoria Press Club on his party's policy of establishing diplomatic links between Lesotho and South Africa

Mr Mofeli said in Maseru yesterday he had accepted the club's invitation and would be travelling to Pretoria on a date still to be fixed

He said it was important for Lesotho to establish diplomatic relations with South Africa because of the numerous ties between the two countries in the economic, labour and tourism fields

Lesotho would benefit in many ways through consultation with South Africa if diplomatic relations were established, he said

He added that Lesotho's tourist industry was on the verge of collapse because the bulk of the tourists to Lesotho were South Africans who had "run away" from Lesotho and now spent their holidays in South Africa's homelands

Mr Mofeli said he had announced the invitation by the Pretoria Press Club because "I have nothing to hide as I have nothing sinister against anybody in my advocating the establishment of diplomatic relations between the

two countries

He said the Pretoria invitation would provide him with a forum from which he would communicate to South Africans the plight suffered by the Basotho at the borders

He mentioned, in particular, many Basotho who visited South Africa for specialist medical treatment

On the presence of African National Congress refugees in Lesotho, Mr Mofeli said Lesotho should request the Organisation of African Unity to take all ANC refugees out of Lesotho and re-settle them elsewhere in Africa, far away from Lesotho, because Lesotho was weak and could not face attacks by South Africa on her territory because of the presence of the ANC

"We are committing a national suicide by allowing ANC refugees to settle in Lesotho. It is like destroying a bird and its nest when all that is wanted is the bird"

He said if the ANC had not had its people in Maseru on December 9, when the SADF carried out its raid, the 12 Lesotho citizens would not have been killed

Mr Mofeli was expelled recently from the Lesotho National Assembly because of his pro-South Africa attitude — Sapa

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Plan for Lesotho to supply the thirsty Reef with water

4/8/83 The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — Despite the political tension between Lesotho and South Africa the kingdom is going ahead with plans to supply the thirsty Reef area with vast volumes of water

A contract for a study of the feasibility of the Highlands Water Project was signed today by Lesotho's Minister of Water, Energy and Mining, Chief Matete Majara, who said that both

countries believed the project should continue

The European Development Fund of the EEC has provided Lesotho with a grant of R5,5 million for its share of the study costs

Chief Majara said South Africa needed Lesotho and Lesotho needed South Africa

Because of the countries' geographical positions "we will keep on needing each other"

Two years have been allowed for completion of the study.

Big bomb blast in (167)

Maseru 4/8/83

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — A car bomb exploded in the centre of Maseru just before lunch-time today.

Residents said the explosion was "very big".

There were no immediate reports of casualties although dozens of windows in surrounding office blocks were shattered.

The bomb went off in Constitution Road near the headquarters of the Ministry of Education.

The car carried a South African registration plate.

By MIKE PITSO and
NORMAN CHANDLER

MASERU. — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, narrowly escaped death yesterday when a vehicle packed with explosives detonated eight minutes after his official car had passed by the spot in central Maseru.

The car, the make of which has not yet been determined, had been parked on a vacant building site in Constitution Road, just off the main business area of Maseru.

The Prime Minister was on his way to lunch at his residence.

Lesotho Government officials said last night they were "quite convinced" that the car bomb had been planted to assassinate the Prime Minister, although no official confirmation of this view could be obtained.

No one was killed or injured in the blast, although a

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Narrow miss for Jonathan as car bomb rocks Maseru

number of passers-by in Kingsway, the city's main street, were treated for shock at Queen Elizabeth II Hospital.

The Lesotho Government had by late last night not issued a statement on the incident, but it is known that a Cabinet meeting took place yesterday afternoon.

Last year, an attempt was made to assassinate Chief Jonathan, who has led Lesotho for 13 years since the abortive 1970 general election.

An armed gang infiltrated his country estate in the Berea district, but they were

beaten off by members of the Lesotho Para-Military Unit.

Also last year, a Lesotho Cabinet Minister, Mr M Rampeta, the Minister of Works, was assassinated when terrorists opened fire on his official car. Another minister, Chief Peete Peete, the Minister of Agriculture, narrowly escaped death some months ago when his official car was fired upon.

The assassins killed the chief's mother and a bodyguard.

Yesterday's explosion — which took place at 12 40pm — shattered windows over a wide area, including busi-

nesses facing on to the main street, Kingsway. It also damaged the buildings housing the Departments of Education and Interior and the Victoria Hotel.

Windows of the new Palace Chinese restaurant, in the new LNDC shopping centre, were blown in by the blast. The Lancers Inn bottle store, some distance from the blast scene, was also damaged.

Pieces of the car were blown over a wide area.

Lesotho Police said last night it was believed that the car had had South African

registration plates.

They cordoned off the area and have embarked on a major investigation.

This is the first time a bomb has exploded during daylight hours since the Lesotho Liberation Army, military wing of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party, began a campaign of bombings in Lesotho three years ago.

It is also the first car bomb to be detonated in Lesotho. Other attacks in the country have been directed at hotels, bridges, politicians, police barracks, powerlines and fuel dumps.

Verdict in suit against Sixishe reserved

Mali Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Judgment in a civil action against two senior Ministers by a former Lesotho Cabinet Minister was reserved until August 9 by Mr Justice B K Molai yesterday

The action is against Mr Vincent Maghele, who is Minister of Co-operatives and

Rural Development as well as secretary-general of the ruling Basotho National Party; and Mr Desmond Sixishe, Minister of Information and Broadcasting

They are being sued for defamation of character by Mr A C Manyeli, who resigned from the Lesotho Cabinet in 1972 over Le-

sotho's change of foreign policy

The Ministers are alleged to have made statements at Mokema and Mafooane in June 1980 which were defamatory of Mr Manyeli and they are also alleged to have issued a document describing Mr Manyeli as "a rapist, killer and a thief" to the people

who attended political rallies in those places

Mr Sixishe denied all the allegations and said no intelligent person would issue a document like that

He said that, as a person with experience in journalism, he would not describe a person in those terms until he was convicted in a court of law

Buthelezi in Lesotho

167 Mercury Correspondent 6/8/83

MASERU—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu flew into a tense Maseru yesterday afternoon for a three-day official visit

This is believed to be his first visit as an official guest of the Government

Chief Buthelezi is understood to have had several important meetings including a courtesy call on the king during the afternoon

Observers believed it would be surprising if the question of an ANC presence in Maseru were not one topic to be discussed

Attacks by LLA are coming from Transkei — claim

By John Kane-Berman

The Lesotho Liberation Army is increasingly using the Transkei as a springboard for its attempts to overthrow the Lesotho Government, say senior political and military officials in Lesotho.

The Lesotho Government believes that "intensification" of Transkei-based activity will enable South Africa to claim "innocence" of destabilisation efforts

It will also put pressure on the Lesotho Government to hold talks with Transkei authorities to curb LLA attacks, so forcing Maseru into dealings with an "independent homeland", it claims

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, believes that if Lesotho was forced to recognise Transkei, then Morocco, the Ivory Coast

and Senegal would probably follow suit

This in turn would be an opening for Western countries to do likewise

These points emerged during briefings by the Lesotho Government to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who visited Maseru at the weekend

The Lesotho Government claims that its Pretoria counterpart pooh-poohs its complaints about alleged South African backing for the LLA

It is anxious to put its side of the story across to a wider audience

In addition to being received by King Moshoeshoe II and briefed by Mr Sekhonyana, Chief Buthelezi and his colleagues were taken on an air inspection of almost the entire border between South Africa and the landlocked kingdom

Diplomatic and military officials pointed out the major points of alleged crossings by LLA guerillas into Lesotho, and also indicated a number of places on the South African side from which, they claimed,

the LLA had launched bazooka and mortar attacks

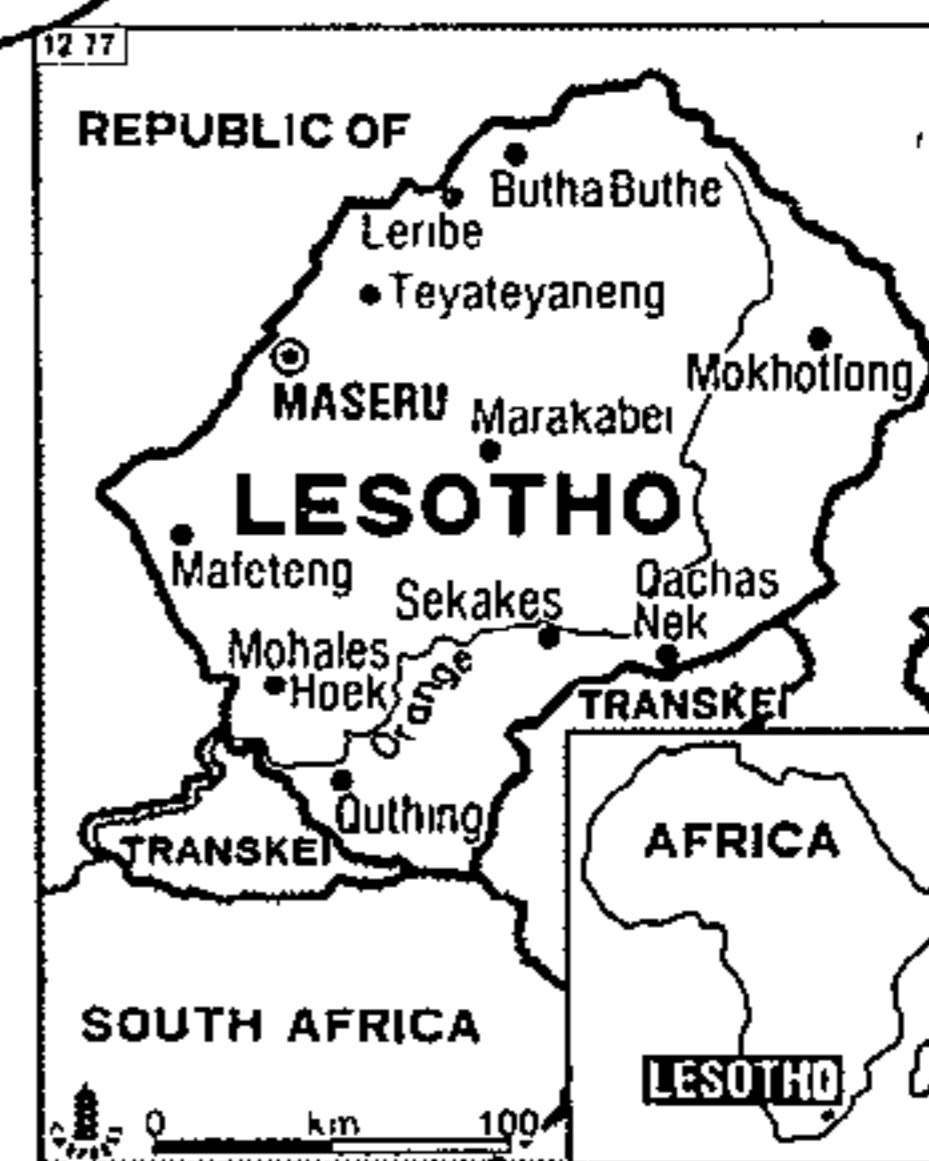
I was the only journalist given a seat in the small aircraft

A colonel in Lesotho's paramilitary force said that most LLA attacks had been concentrated in the mountainous Butha Buthe district in the north of the country, the neighbouring South African "homeland" of Qwa Qwa being used as a springboard

Since about March this year, however, LLA activity had been spreading to other parts of the country, including the Drakensberg area in the north-east and the eastern and south-eastern parts bordering the Transkei, he said

Two LLA members captured recently by the Lesotho paramilitary forces said they had been trained by a Major Mackenzie — a former Selous scout — in Lusikisike, Transkei, and had then been brought by truck to points in South Africa close to the Lesotho border

One of the two had died on the way to hospital after being



Incidents which led to fall-off in relations

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

It's been a year of deteriorating relations between Pretoria and Maseru

Here are some of the recent events which led to relations sinking to their lowest ebb in years

● May 28 Reports of a South African security clampdown at borderposts on the Lesotho border following bomb blasts in Pretoria and Bloemfontein

● June 3 Lesotho and South Africa agree to do all in their power to prevent any subversive elements from attacking each other's territory

● June 28 Lesotho protests to South Africa about two raids in the southern part of the black state Lesotho claims attackers were armed insurgents from South Africa

● July 2 Relations between the two countries become strained South Africa announces that no further meetings between the country's respective Foreign Ministers will take place after Lesotho failed to send security representatives to meet a South African delegation in Bloemfontein

● July 4 Lesotho claims "incontrovertible evidence" that SA is recruiting insurgents for the Lesotho Liberation Army and accuses SA of breaking the June 3 agreement The SA Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, accuses Lesotho of making unfounded accusations to solicit foreign aid and to "prop up its unelected government, against widespread internal opposition"

● July 16 New border row over the arrest of a South African policeman in Lesotho, Warrant Officer D Sello, and the arrest by South Africa of Mr S Masalele of the Lesotho Paramilitary Police Force

● July 19 Lesotho requests meetings with South Africa. Mr Pik Botha announces the intensification of border control measures owing to ANC presences in Maseru

● July 20 Large numbers of Basotho prevented from entering South Africa

● July 28 Prisoner exchange of Warrant Officer Sello and Mr Masalele

● August 4 Car bomb explodes in Maseru Car had Bloemfontein registration plates

● August 5 Lesotho blames "Boers" for car bomb and intensifies security on the Lesotho side of the border

Opposition leader wants ties with SA

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

The leader of Lesotho's official opposition would establish full diplomatic ties with South Africa, deny the African National Congress a toehold in Maseru, shut Communist embassies and allow Basotho exiles to return home if his United Democratic Party came to power

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club yesterday, Mr Charles Mofeli used the occasion to launch a little informal diplomacy of his own

He said he would even welcome South African money to finance his party He did not believe the South African Government was in a position to finance the party, but the UDP would welcome money from independent sources, he said

Staunchly anti-Communist and against the use of violence to achieve political ends, Mr Mofeli has had a bumpy ride as

Relations between South Africa and Lesotho have reached a low ebb in recent months, deeply affecting the already poverty-stricken black state. SHERYL RAINE reports on how the leader of the official opposition in Lesotho would restructure the Government to benefit both countries.

leader of the official opposition in a country which has not had an election since 1970

Leader of the United Democratic Party (UDP) since its inception, Mr Mofeli was admitted to the Interim National Assembly in 1973. He held the post of Minister in charge of Water, Energy and Mining from 1979 to 1981

Last month, after an interview with SABC-TV in which he criticised Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, he was expelled from the Assembly

Mr Mofeli sketched a bleak

picture of Lesotho's economy and strained relations with South Africa

Border security was maximal and less than 30 people could go to South Africa daily

This made it virtually impossible for already hard-pressed Basotho to enter South Africa to shop and carry out their business

"Unless the dark cloud of strained relations clears soon, foreign investment in my country will vanish and the Basotho will be economically marooned to perish from poverty and

starvation," he said

He was deeply concerned about the ever-decreasing numbers of Basotho working on South African mines and appealed to the South African authorities to "have a change of heart and reverse the trend"

Diplomatic links with South Africa would help solve the common problem of cross-border guerilla attacks, he feels

No dialogue had to date solved the problem and Mr Mofeli believed a programme of joint-action was needed to prevent mutual subversion

His party has no links with the Lesotho Liberation Army — the armed wing of the exiled Basotho Congress Party — or the ANC

Its use of violence is one of many reasons why the UDP rejects Communism and intends to restore diplomatic relations with Taiwan

Apartheid rampant as ever, says Buthelezi

Sapa 14/8/83

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MASERU — South Africa had tightened control at the Lesotho border and attacked Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique as a warning that people who did not toe the apartheid line would suffer dire consequences, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

He was speaking at a government reception for a delegation of 17 Inkatha members, including three Ministers, visiting the country at the invitation of the Lesotho Government.

Chief Buthelezi said not only was apartheid more rampant than ever, but also "the apartheid regime has shown its teeth to the whole of Southern Africa"

The proposed new South African constitution was "no more than a mechanism whereby white common purpose, as led by the Afrikaners of the country, will be entrenched"

The constitution was fashioned to be a "tool of Afrikaner self-interest". The dispensation forced on blacks by the new constitution would be characterised by an ever-increasing harshness of political approach

He said the National Party had turned the "political clocks" back to the last century. The combined diplomacy of the West, the condemnation of the international community and internal black demands could not persuade the party to enter the 20th century

He said black South Africans would ensure ultimately that the "political irresponsibility" of white South Africa was brought to book.

Accusing the external mission of the African National Congress of "warring" with his Inkatha movement, Chief Buthelezi said the conflict was in the same vein as the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress clash

It is tragic that the Organisation of African Unity consults only with South African exiles and that the United Nations gives the ANC's external mission the credibility of a government-in-exile, Chief Buthelezi said — Sapa

UPI Wire

— Sapa

Lesotho ⁽¹⁶⁾ team is in ^{Star 1d. 8/82} SA for talks

MASERU — A delegation of senior Lesotho Government officials and security chiefs are in Pretoria today for talks on relations between Lesotho and South Africa

They are the Commissioner of Police, Major-General F.R. Martela, the head of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, Major-General J.M. Lekahanya, the head of the National Security Service, Major-General S.J. Molapo, the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Tom Thabane, the Permanent Secretary for Information and Broadcasting, Mr Vincent Malebo, the Solicitor-General, Mr Anthony Ntlhoki, and the Permanent Secretary in the Cabinet Office, Mr Alexis Monyau.

South Africa imposed security controls on the Lesotho-South Africa border last month. Foreign Minister Mr P.K. Botha announced at the time of the clampdown that the tightening of controls was in retaliation for the arrest and alleged maltreatment of a South African policeman, Warrant Officer D.T. Sello, who has been released.

It is expected that the talks will lead to the relaxation of the border controls — Sapa.

SA faces more accusations of destabilisation

By John Kane-Berman

The South African Government is trying to reduce Lesotho to the status of one of its own "independent homelands", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu told the Lesotho Government in talks in Maseru at the weekend.

He claimed that Pretoria had the same design in mind for Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique

Chief Buthelezi's allegation comes amid renewed international publicity over accusations that Pretoria is seeking to "destabilise" some of its neighbours

Chief Buthelezi was visiting Lesotho to inspect areas where Prime Minister Mr Leabua Jonathan's Government says the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) is infiltrating from South Africa and Transkei

The Lesotho authorities are planning to invite other prominent South Africans for similar visits, among them the leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, the head of the Anglican church, Archbishop Philip Russell, and the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley

The SA Institute of International Affairs, the Urban Foundation and the South Africa Foundation are also to be invited to send missions

It is all part of Lesotho's bid to publicise the intensifying war of insurgency which it claims is being waged against it from South African and Transkeian soil

Pretoria has often scornfully dismissed Lesotho's "destabili-

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has told Lesotho officials that South Africa is trying to reduce their country to the status of one of its 'homelands' — a design it also has for Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

sation" allegations, and the LLA contends that it is operating from inside Lesotho

During the talks, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, claimed that his country was having difficulty obtaining funds due to it under its customs union agreement with Pretoria

He said his government's complaints brought the response that Lesotho should look at "broader issues"

The Lesotho Government evidently believes "broader issues" include Pretoria's desire to cajole it (along with Botswana and Swaziland) into allowing Transkei and other "independent homelands" to join the customs union, as well as Pretoria's desire to level it into its proposed confederation/constellation schemes

The possibility of Lesotho taking South Africa to the International Court of Justice over problems with the customs agreement was canvassed during the talks

The Lesotho authorities claim that Pretoria is violating the customs agreement by holding up a shipment of British arms for Lesotho in Durban

They also say the British Government has been less than zealous in helping them try to get the arms through

The Lesotho authorities claim that LLA attacks, using Transkei as a springboard, have been intensified in the past few months

One reason, they suggest, is that this enables Pretoria to

look "innocent" after United States Government protests about alleged destabilisation

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria disclosed that the US ambassador had met the Director-General of Foreign Affairs on August 1 and inquired about "certain aspects" of the relationship between South Africa and Lesotho — but that "at no stage" had he lodged a protest "on any aspect of the said relationship"

The Sekhonyana/Buthelezi talks may have an important bearing on the evolution of joint strategies to block Pretoria's plans for a confederation of Southern African states, which some observers see as partly an attempt to set up a "counter-constellation" to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)

Emphasising that any constitutional structure evolved in opposition to Pretoria's confederation would have to be "non-racial and non-ethnic", Chief Buthelezi briefed the Lesotho Government on his talks since last November with Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, and other homeland leaders

He underlined his extreme caution in dealing with Transkei — whose assumption of "independence" he regarded as a betrayal — but made it clear that the door had to be kept open for Transkei (and its denationalised South Africans) to return to South Africa

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LLA has godfather in SA Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, alleged at a news conference here yesterday that the terrorist Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) had a "godfather" in a South African Government department

He said he believed that neither the South African Prime Minister nor the Cabinet had decided to support the LLA

Chief Buthelezi claimed this was a case of the left hand not knowing what the right hand was doing in the government, something he had fallen victim to in the past

Chief Buthelezi based his allegation on information he gathered while on a visit to Lesotho at the weekend at the request of the Lesotho Government, and contact between an Inkatha youth leader and Lesotho anti-government rebel, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, in Vereeniging

Lesotho officials briefed Chief Buthelezi about attacks by exiled Mokhehle's Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, which has been fighting Chief Leabua Jonathan's government for three years

The kwaZulu party leader flew over places where fighting

has taken place. Most of the attacks were launched from South African territory and others from the Transkei and QwaQwa

"I have no doubt that the Lesotho Liberation Army has a godfather in South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said yesterday

"There are certain departments and authorities here that must be helping the LLA or at least have a knowledge of this army"

He said that it was difficult to believe that the South African Government did not know about the attacks on Lesotho made from here. He called on Mr P W Botha to look closely at the tenuous relations between the two countries

During yesterday's conference he also claimed that

- A consignment of arms from Britain and America for Lesotho had been lying in Durban harbour for more than three months as the South African Government would not allow it to cross South African territory

- Lesotho's budget deficit was equal to the amount due to her from the custom union fees which she no longer received from South Africa

- Attacks from Transkei were an attempt to force Maseru to recognise Umtata's independence

SA, Lesotho officials hold top-level talks

CAPE TIMES 11/8/83

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Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Security talks between senior officials of the South African and Lesotho governments took place at the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday.

The talks, according to observers in Pretoria, are a strong indication that urgent efforts are being made to reach an accord which will defuse suspicions on both sides that the other is engaged in destabilizing operations.

Although a statement issued last night by the Department of Foreign Affairs made no mention of those present at the meeting, it was learnt the top-level Lesotho delegation in-

cluded the commissioner of police, the head of the para-military police, the chief of the national security service and the permanent secretary of foreign affairs.

The statement merely confirmed the meeting between senior officials of both governments, including representatives of the security forces.

Views, it continued, were exchanged on the practical implementation of the principles agreed to at a Lesotho-South Africa meeting in Johannesburg on June 3.

This was that it was of decisive importance that neither Lesotho nor South Africa should allow elements to use

their countries to plan, encourage or in any way be involved in subversion against the other.

Pretoria sources pointed out that the talks were given new urgency by the narrow escape of Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, in a bomb blast in Maseru earlier this month.

A vehicle packed with explosives detonated eight minutes after his official car had passed the explosion point.

At the time the prime minister was on his way to lunch at his residence.

● Buthelezi: SA LLA 'godfather', page 2

Buthelezi: SA
Cape Times 11/8/83 157
LLA 'godfather'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he has no doubt that the Lesotho Liberation Army has a "godfather" in South Africa

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at a press conference yesterday where he reported back on his three-day visit to Lesotho as the guest of the Lesotho Government

He said it was difficult to believe that the South African Government, with such an efficient security force, would not know about attacks launched against Lesotho from South African territory

Chief Buthelezi said the Lesotho people themselves should decide which government they wanted South Africa should keep out of Lesotho's internal affairs

He said he had been told by the Lesotho Government that they accepted members of the external mission of the African National Congress (ANC) as refugees but that they did not allow them to use Lesotho territory to launch attacks on South Africa

It was high time the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, went into the whole issue of the "tenuous relations" between South Africa and Lesotho

August 11, 1983 3

(167) 2104
11/8/83
New SA,
Lesotho
talks in
Pretoria

Pretoria Bureau

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New urgency was given to this by the narrow escape of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan in a bomb blast

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12/8/83

Mali Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Members of Lesotho's National Assembly were asked yesterday by the Speaker Mr J T Kolane not to discuss Lesotho-South Africa relations while "delicate talks" were in progress in Pretoria

He intervened in a debate on relations between the two countries shortly after the Lesotho Minister of Education, Culture and Sport, Mr B A Tlelase, had praised Britain for siding with Lesotho in its wrangling with South Africa

Lesotho and South African foreign affairs and security officials met in Pretoria this week to discuss various differences of opinion between the two countries

No statement has been released on the talks

Meanwhile, secret talks between the leaders of the influential Catholic Church and the ruling Basotho National Party leaders are being held in Maseru in an attempt to iron out differences

The Catholic Church, which has 40% of Basotho nation under its wing, has consistently opposed the opening of the embassies of five Communist countries in Maseru, including those of the Soviet Union and Communist China

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12/8/83

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Behind the Maseru talks

Last week's talks in Maseru between Lesotho Foreign Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana and Inkatha leader Gatsha Buthelezi could herald major new moves to block Pretoria's plans for a southern African confederation/constellation of states.

Buthelezi was asked by Sekhonyana to go to Lesotho for an on-site inspection of its "operational area," now apparently being extended from its north-eastern and northern borders with SA to its south-eastern borders with the Transkei as the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) steps up its efforts to overthrow Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. Lesotho officials said Buthelezi's "high credibility" would help them put across their side of the "destabilisation" story to SA and the outside world.

Though Pretoria brushes aside Maseru's allegations that it succours the LLA, Buthelezi's own experiences incline him to believe them. He has claimed that the former Bureau for State Security, the Eschel Rhodie/Connie Mulder combine, and other Pretoria agencies were involved in financing "bogus" parties like "Shaka's Spear" in efforts to destabilise his own leadership.

Common cause

Buthelezi told Sekhonyana the "prime purpose" of his visit was to discuss what he could do to help, and he promised to talk to influential people on his return to SA. At mid-week, he scheduled a press conference in Durban to present some of Lesotho's allegations.

Ironically Pretoria's confederation ambitions have given Buthelezi and Sekhonyana further common cause. It is no secret that Pretoria finds Inkatha's rock-hard refusal to accept "independence" for KwaZulu at any price a major stumbling-block for its plans to denationalise all black South Africans — a stance for which Sekhonyana and his colleagues made their admiration abundantly clear during the Buthelezi visit.

Buthelezi is also sworn to thwarting Pretoria's plans to prise SA's "homelands" into a confederation, since the confederation is based on four fundamental principles that Inkatha flatly rejects: "homeland independence", denationalisation, permanent exclusion of blacks from Parliament, and permanent denial of black claims to a say in how Pretoria allocates its budget each year.

One of Buthelezi's right-hand men, Inkatha secretary general Oscar Dhlomo, charges that Pretoria's proposed confederal relationship with the "homelands" is much the same thing as the Kremlin's relationship with its eastern European

satellites

The problem for Buthelezi is how to stop it — four homelands have already accepted "independence" and regularly go to the Union Buildings for 'summit' confederal conferences. Neither the violent policies pursued by the African National Congress (ANC) nor the current fashion of black boycott politics have succeeded in doing anything about this process.

The perception is that new strategies must be devised before it is too late.

What gives Inkatha, as the largest black political voice in SA's history, and the governments of Lesotho and other frontline states common cause is Pretoria's apparent intention to lever them into confederation with it, too. This at any rate, is the price Sekhonyana told Buthelezi: Pretoria wants Lesotho to pay for a more co-operative approach on current problems Maseru is experiencing with the southern African customs union, which Pretoria dominates.

Buthelezi believes Lesotho's suspicions are well-founded. Indeed, he told Sekhonyana "The purpose of Pretoria is to reduce Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Mozambique to the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei."

Significantly, Buthelezi gave Sekhonyana a full briefing on his current series of negotiations with Transkeian and other leaders, which are designed to block further progress towards confederation. Equally significantly, the negotiations were initiated by Transkei, because, so Buthelezi believes, it "is finding the contradictions of confederalism impossible to live with."

In his remarks to Sekhonyana, Buthelezi

made no bones about the fact that he is treading extremely warily with Transkei — which he believes betrayed blacks by leaping into "independence" in 1976. But he believes no effort should be spared to reverse the process of balkanisation of SA and leave open the door for denationalised blacks to regain their SA citizenship.

Lesotho officials were evidently impressed with the progress that Buthelezi was able to report after no less than 11 rounds of talks with Transkeian and other black leaders since November last year. Transkei, Gazankulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa and Kangwane have thus joined KwaZulu in a "declaration of intent," one of whose main commitments is "the re-unification of those whom apartheid divides" so that a "non-racial" and "non-ethnic" democracy can be established.

Lesotho ministers did not fail to appreciate that Transkei's signature on the declaration was in fact a repudiation both of its own conduct in taking "independence," and of Pretoria's entire policy of ethnic homelands.

How to lay the foundations for putting SA back together again politically — the high aim Buthelezi has set himself — is obviously an immensely difficult exercise, as he frankly told Sekhonyana and his colleagues.

"The struggle for liberation in SA will yet be a long and bitter struggle," he said, and there was a "need to evolve over time the approaches which are mutually beneficial for us." Lesotho and other states would clearly be doing black SA a great service if they supported practical (as opposed to merely rhetorical) initiatives to thwart balkanisation and denationalisation.



Inkatha's Buthelezi ... opposing Pretoria's plans

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Buthelezi also gave the Lesotho government a briefing on Inkatha's relationship with the ANC, following the "disastrous" talks between the bodies in London in October 1979. The Lesotho government — which recognises both Inkatha and the ANC as legitimate organisations — may attempt a reconciliation.

Buthelezi said that he believed an "interface" between "black SA and free states in southern Africa" would become more important in blocking Pretoria's confederation/constellation plans. Though the "interface" would essentially be between blacks inside SA and neighbouring states, the ANC would also have to be included, he believes.

Buthelezi's initiatives require great courage and supreme staying-power. Their success will also require all the considerable qualities of statesmanship he has shown himself to possess.

FM 12/2/83

DIPLOMACY

~~167~~ (167) Fm 12/8/87

New circumstances make new alliances

One of the intriguing aspects of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's mission to Maseru is that it was at the invitation of Lesotho (see *Current affairs*) A prime focus of the talks was SA's alleged destabilisation activities in southern Africa and these must be seen within a wider context of new, perhaps to some disconcerting diplomatic initiatives designed to bypass Pretoria, the main power of the region

Whether or not destabilisation is being pursued as a covert policy by SA, the blunt fact is that countries like Lesotho, Angola and Zimbabwe see Pretoria's hand in the functioning of movements like the Lesotho Liberation Army, Unita and Joshua Nkomo's Zipra

Repeated denials do not affect this perception

At the very least, SA's neighbours feel themselves subject to rather unusual military and economic pressures, whose intent, they argue, is to bring them compliantly within Pretoria's hegemony Without apartheid, simple economics would dictate the institutionalisation of some kind of common market in southern Africa With apartheid, however, the frontline states must balk

Within SA, the creation of quasi-independent homelands on an ethnic basis, a concomitant of which is the stripping of millions of blacks of their SA citizenship, is viewed with

alarm by those who do not subscribe to the philosophical tenets of the National Party

This is where Buthelezi comes in If KwaZulu holds out against independence, black South Africans would still be in the majority, even if every other homeland followed Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda into the diplomatic wilderness

Buthelezi, as opposed to the ANC, believes in non-violent resistance to the homeland process Yet he is all too often castigated by radicals — who are divided into any number of warring ideological camps — for a stance which genuinely blocks the implementation of grand apartheid

For Lesotho, therefore, to deal with Buthelezi as if he represented, at the very least, a significant voice of moderate blacks, is a development of major significance for the region It indicates the considerable power of Inkatha

Destabilisation, whether seen as a reality or a conspiracy theory, is leading to tense and unusual circumstances in southern Africa

That one response should be for a sovereign state like Lesotho to engage in diplomacy with an important alternative power block in SA — Inkatha — may trouble Pretoria and the radicals alike

Lesotho claims SA threat

The Star's Foreign News Service

13/8/83

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as the ANC, the PAC or the Black Consciousness Movement living there

MASERU — Pretoria is believed to have threatened Lesotho with harsh new border restrictions if several hundred members of South African nationalist organisations are not expelled from the kingdom

The Lesotho Government has appealed to the international community for help in the face of what Maseru sources say was a South African ultimatum, delivered at Wednesday's meeting in Pretoria of delegations from the two countries. It apparently spelt out that the exiles must be repatriated to the Republic or sent elsewhere.

Foreign Minister Mr E R Sekhonyana said yesterday that the refugee situation was at the "eleventh hour" and said his government feared that if the refugees were not sent away, South African reprisals might include a ban on recruitment of Basotho miners whose remitted salaries comprise a huge proportion of Lesotho's gross national product

The South African demands had been "extremely strong", the Minister said

Maseru officials were not sure if the demands applied to all the estimated 3 000 South African refugees in Lesotho, many of whom are at school there, or merely to the 500 or so members of organisation such

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maseru said South Africa was "clearly determined to see the refugees out of Lesotho"

The statement, which has been sent to Lesotho diplomatic missions abroad, said Chief Leabua Jonathan's government was not convinced that the departure of the refugees "would bring any change in South Africa's destabilisation practices"

"It would be better if governments with good intentions assisted in staving off the removals of the refugees."

Last month's exchange of police prisoners between the two countries have failed to end the controls which threaten misery to thousands of Basotho

Hundreds of Lesotho citizens who cross to South Africa daily to shop, to seek specialised medical attention not available in the kingdom, to have vehicles or equipment repaired or to collect stock for their businesses are already being turned back by South African officials

Only the small proportion of Basotho with multiple-entry visas in their passports have been allowed to pass into South Africa

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Weather Forecast

FORECAST for the coastal belt from Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred for the period ending 6pm tomorrow

CONDITIONS Fine and warm to hot becoming partly cloudy and cooler later tomorrow

WIND Light to moderate northerly to north-easterly becoming fresh westerly to south westerly later tomorrow

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES
Maximum 25C
Minimum 12C

TODAY'S CONDITIONS (4pm)
Sea Temperature 17C
Temperature 30.5C
Pressure 1 017.9mbar
Humidity 24%
Wind calm

THE MOON
First Quarter August 15
Full Moon August 23
Last Quarter August 31
New Moon September 7

THE SUN
Sets today 5 45pm
Rises tomorrow 6 58am

THE TIDES
High Water
Today 6 51am 7 16pm
Tomorrow 7 32am 8 02pm
Low Water
Today 12 48am 12 48pm
Tomorrow 1 30am 1 35pm

SA pressure forces Lesotho to evacuate black refugees

● From Page 1

unless the international community, particularly the Reagan Administration, could influence South Africa to cease its pressure Lesotho would have no choice but to comply with Pretoria's demands

"Lesotho is being suffocated - we have no options," Mr Sekhonyana said. In the meantime, he added, Lesotho was "sensitising" the United Nations and African and Western governments to the situation it was facing

Lesotho's ambassador in Washington, Mrs M'Alinee Tau has called on both the UN High Commission for Refugees and the US State Department to tell them

the evacuation will have to take place

A State Department official said Mrs Tau had given a figure of between 2 000 and 3 000 people. He would not comment on whether the United States would be prepared to take any

The South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has declined to comment

South Africa's pressure on Lesotho began with its commando raid on Lesotho last December 9, which it claimed was against ANC bases

Lesotho said all 42 people killed were either innocent refugees or local civilians

After the Pretoria and Bloemfontein bombs South

Africa switched to economic weapons and imposed a slowdown at the border posts on the pretext that it was security screening all vehicles

Long queues formed on both sides of the border and Lesotho was soon in distress as it began running out of essential supplies and numerous migrant workers were stopped from entering South Africa

This led to the June 3 meeting. The partial blockade was lifted after that but Mr Botha re-imposed it on July 18 because he said Lesotho was doing nothing to implement the agreement and had arrested a South African policeman who had gone there to coach a soccer team

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13/8/83
E. Post

Lesotho forced to 'evacuate SA blacks

Lesotho denies harbouring insurgents and says it has only refugees from South Africa whom it accepts in terms of its obligations as a signatory to the United Nations convention on refugees

Mr Sekhonyana said Lesotho had asked South Africa repeatedly to pinpoint the insurgents it believes are there, but it had not done so

Now he said Lesotho had asked for "further particulars" of what category of person South Africa is demanding must leave

The numbers involved will depend on South Africa's definition of what it regards as "ANC members". Lesotho says it has between 2 000 and 3 000 South Africans registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), but a narrow definition by South Africa could reduce the actual number who have to leave to between 300 and 500

Mr Sekhonyana said the Lesotho Government would make its final decision on what to do about the refugees when it received this information

But he made it clear that

● To Page 2

By ALLISTER SPARKS

JOHANNESBURG - Lesotho has alerted the United Nations and several Western governments that it will soon start "evacuating" up to 3 000 black South African refugees living there because it can no longer withstand South African military and economic pressures

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, confirmed this in a telephone interview from Maseru after officials of his Government had held their second meeting in six weeks with a South African Government delegation in Pretoria on Wednesday

Mr Sekhonyana made it clear South Africa was demanding the removal of members of the African National Congress from Lesotho as the price for lifting a partial blockade it has been imposing on border crossings

He said weapons badly needed by the stretched Lesotho security forces were also being blocked in South African ports

South Africa claims the ANC uses Lesotho as a launching pad for insurgent attacks, and began imposing the border slowdown after the Pretoria and Bloemfontein car-bomb ex-

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Lesotho (67) may shrug off exiles

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — There are strong indications that Lesotho may give in to Pretoria's pressure on its borders by sending about 3 000 South African refugees to a new host country — if one can be found.

But, says a Foreign Ministry statement from Maseru today, the exiles will not be sent back to South Africa, as that would be "inhumane".

About 500 of the exiles are members of nationalist organisations such as the ANC, the PAC and the Black Consciousness Movement.

The statement said that South Africa had repeated its demand that the refugees be returned home or expelled from the kingdom as they constituted a threat to its security.

Lesotho was left with no alternative but to consider that its primary duty was to the Basotho people, the statement said.

The statement reaffirmed Lesotho's commitment to accept political refugees in terms of the UN convention.

(167) ROOM 16/8/83

Lesotho plea over 3 000 SA refugees

MASERU. — Lesotho yesterday repeated its call to the international community to restrain South Africa from pressuring the Lesotho Government to remove about 3 000 South African political refugees living in Lesotho

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maseru said Lesotho was concerned about the future of refugees who would have to leave the country, as a result of South African pressure, if the international community failed to restrain the Republic

It said South Africa had stated on several occasions that the presence of refugees in Lesotho constituted a threat to its security and demanded that these refugees either be returned to South

Africa or expelled from Lesotho to other countries

As a signatory to the United Nations Convention on Refugees, Lesotho would have found it impossible not to abide by the requirements of the convention, the statement said

Lesotho would not abandon its obligations under this convention and for this reason it would not return the refugees to South Africa

The statement said that in her determination to force Lesotho to part with the refugees, South Africa had instituted extremely tight controls which made it "absolutely impossible" for Basotho to cross the border into South Africa, even for humanitarian reasons

South Africa had also refused passage of weapons destined for Lesotho, which

had reached South African harbours

The statement said no country had as yet indicated its willingness to receive the refugees from Lesotho

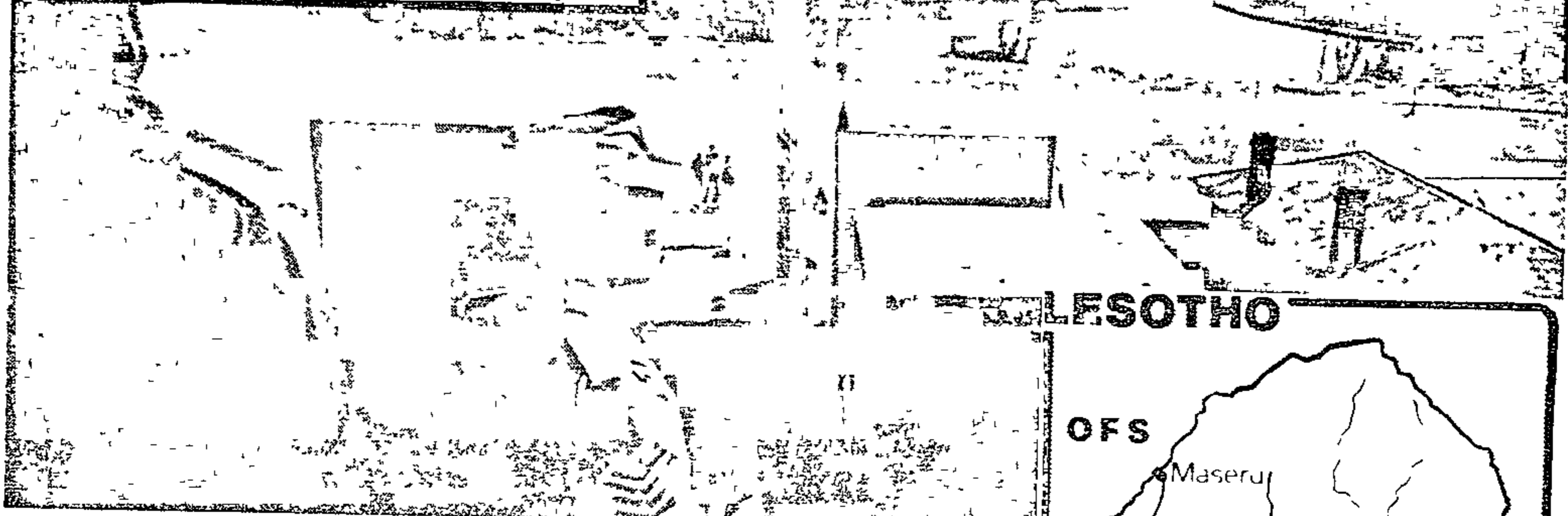
It said if South Africa succeeded in forcing Lesotho to throw out refugees, and if the international community failed to "stem the tide", Lesotho would be left with no alternative but to consider that its first duty was to its own people

Approached in Pretoria yesterday for comment on the Lesotho claims, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said

"We have nothing to add to what was said after discussions between the two delegations last Wednesday, and we do not think it appropriate to comment on actions that the Lesotho Government may or may not have taken" — Sapa

(167) (167) 16/8/83 New

In the space of nine months South Africa has launched a military raid on Maseru, has restricted traffic on Lesotho's border and has seen Lesotho rebels apparently based in the Free State make incursions into the mountain kingdom JASPER MORTIMER of The Star's Foreign News Service reports



A sentry in the lookout tower of the LPF barracks in Maseru stares towards South

Africa Inset, a map of the tiny mountain kingdom in relation to the Republic



Pretoria puts squeeze on Lesotho over ANC

South Africa's relations with Lesotho are not likely to improve until Maseru convinces Pretoria it is taking effective steps against the ANC

Pretoria's pressure on Lesotho is now heavier than before South Africa refuses to admit the Basotho who used to pop in every week for jobs, shopping and business.

It has impounded Lesotho-bound arms at Durban under Article 16 of the Custom Union Agreement which allows it to prohibit imports "in the interests of security"

In addition, South Africa is said to wield the threat of the Lesotho Liberation Army This band of anti-Maseru guerillas, reportedly no more than 300 strong, is apparently operating from the Free State

When a Lesotho-SA security meeting in Bloemfontein ended in failure on June 23, only three days passed before the LLA launched the heaviest offensive of its four-year war

The bottom line in South Africa's relations with Lesotho is the degree to which Pretoria believes the ANC is using Lesotho as a base

Lesotho has a long-standing policy of accepting refugees and denying refuge to guerillas But Pretoria says there has been a gap between Maseru's policy and its practice.

"We don't say Lesotho affords the ANC 'bases' in the sense of military camps," said a Pretoria source. "We accuse them

of allowing the ANC to use private houses for planning sabotage and for giving instructions to trained people

"Often the trained men are not armed They may fly into Maseru from Maputo, stay in these houses and then infiltrate South Africa — where they pick up their weapons at secret caches"

In Maseru last week I put this to Mr Joe Kotsokoane, a former Lesotho Foreign Minister who is now head of the civil service and Cabinet Secretary After conferring with his security colleagues, he replied

"If South Africa is aware of houses being used for planning sabotage, then we invite them to identify such places and we can take appropriate action We would prefer this to their attacking us in the night

South Africa has very long borders. We are surprised Pretoria should pick on Lesotho as being the most dangerous entry point We don't believe Lesotho is a main conduit for the ANC"

Pretoria replies

● First, it does not supply the addresses of ANC homes to Maseru because "before you know it, the birds would have flown" and SA intelligence would have to start afresh.

● Second, it is restricting traffic on Lesotho's border as far larger numbers cross that boundary than cross its borders with Mozambique and Botswana

However, the restrictions are

not hitting the ANC directly Guerillas do not use the customs posts, they slip across the shallow Caledon River at night.

South Africa's controls seem designed to make those Basotho who are thwarted from entering the Free State turn on their government to demand rapprochement with Pretoria

This may be working "People are suffering," said Archbishop Alphonse Morapeli, head of the Roman Catholic majority, "for what, they don't know"

There are signs Maseru is trying to get the border clamps lifted

Radio Lesotho has toned down its attacks on SA in the past two weeks and the Government seems to view the border squeeze as a delicate affair

What Pretoria wants is a Landdrost-style agreement that is well and truly implemented.

On June 3, Foreign Ministers Mr Pik Botha and Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana told the Press at the Landdrost Hotel in Johannesburg that South Africa and Lesotho had agreed to stop any subversive elements" from attacking each other

But the follow-up meeting in Bloemfontein was a failure, and LLA attacks resumed, and the border curbs were introduced on July 19

In implementing a Landdrost agreement, Lesotho has a problem It can hardly stop ANC members from plotting a bomb-blast with a street map

"Low-level planning and transit facilities are not the sort of thing that can be controlled by a government," said Mr Tom Lodge, a politics lecturer at Wits University and an expert on the ANC.

"This sort of activity can just as well be carried out in Soweto. If the South Africans cannot control it within their own country, they can hardly expect Lesotho to do so"

From evidence led in SA security trials, Mr Lodge has found Lesotho is not very valuable to the ANC "South Africa has excellent communications. To get to Cape Town the ANC does not have to travel via Lesotho If Lesotho were to expel all members of the ANC, it would be a inconvenience, not a major setback"

But Pretoria evidently thinks otherwise

Not only do ANC bombs kill people, Pretoria argues, but they make it more difficult for the Government to proceed with constitutional reform

South Africa seems content to maintain the current pressure until Lesotho succumbs If this fails, it could always curb the traffic into Lesotho as it did in May when, by withdrawing border-post staff, it severely delayed the supply of coal, meat and other perishables

With Lesotho's massive dependence on South Africa, there is little doubt that by twisting the screw one thread at a time Pretoria will get its way

Chinese accused of interfering

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli has accused the Communist Chinese of interfering in Lesotho's internal affairs

Mr Mofeli yesterday said the Chinese had been recruiting Basotho youth to prepare them for elections so that the ruling Basotho National Party could be returned to power

The Chinese arrived in Lesotho two weeks ago and have visited sites where they are to assist Lesotho in agricultural production after an embassy has been opened in Maseru

Mr Mofeli challenged the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to announce a date for general elections

He said his party would

contest all 60 constituencies and if he won, he would establish diplomatic relations with South Africa because such relations would benefit both countries

● Meanwhile, it has been revealed that the four members of the African National Congress detained in Lesotho on Tuesday are being held under the Internal Security Act which entitles the police to detain people for up to 60 days without recourse to the courts

Their detention followed talks between South Africa and Lesotho in Pretoria to find ways of implementing an agreement on the harbouring of terrorists. The agreement was signed by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries in Johannesburg in June this year

ment of Foreign Affairs and Information, National Intelligence Service, the South African Police and the South African Defence Force, senior officials of the Lesotho Department of Foreign Affairs, the cabinet Secretariat, the Solicitor-General, the Lesotho Police Security Police and the Lesotho Paramilitary Force,

- (c) (i) and (ii) to discuss security matters of concern to both countries, particularly the practical implementation of the understanding reached between myself and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho during our discussions at Johannesburg on 3 June 1983, that neither Lesotho nor South Africa should permit any person to use its country to plan or encourage or to be involved in any way whatsoever in subversion against the other
- (2) Each delegation has in the interim reported on these discussions to its Government. It is not considered advisable to make details known at this stage.

167 Hansard 19/8/83
 Lesotho Government. discussions
 Q. Col. 1920
 *20 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department held discussions with members of the Lesotho Government in August 1983, if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) who was present and (c) what was the (i) reason for and (ii) purport of the discussions,
- (2) whether any decisions were reached, if so, what was the nature of these decisions?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

- (1) Yes,
 (a) on 10 August 1983,
 (b) senior officials of the Depart-

Neighbours' reliance on SA will become greater

19/8/83
Pretoria Bureau

LESOTHO'S growing entanglement with the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries is a striking example of the length certain countries are prepared to go to to counter-balance South Africa's pre-eminence in Southern Africa

This was said by Dr Flip Smit, vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council and chairman of the Africa Institute of South Africa, at the annual meeting of the institute in Pretoria this week

Dr Smit said more than ever before the latest heads of state meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council (SADCC) in Maputo last month was marked by verbal salvos against South Africa

"The chairman of SADCC, President Maseru of Botswana, said that South Africa was making orderly development increasingly difficult for its neighbours," said Dr Smit. "Others expressed similar viewpoints"

Dr Smit said "At the same time, these very countries rely to a greater or lesser extent on South Africa for vital imports and technical services, transport routes for their external trade, tourists and employment for their citizens"

Dr Smit said that despite their public stance, the leaders of neighbouring countries knew full well that economic collapse in

South Africa would have disastrous consequences for their own countries

Dr Smit delivered a lecture on the role of the university in South Africa

He said in his address that the present situation in South Africa could not be regarded as stable, "but in what direction do they expect relations to develop, towards growing confrontation or towards more constructive relationships?"

"As regards South Africa, the latter course would clearly be to its benefit too. Unemployment, poverty, famine and social disruption in nearby countries inevitably affects South Africa detrimentally

"While it is understandable that these neighbours harbour suspicions and misgivings against a country that towers over the region economically and militarily, it may perhaps be asked to what extent they are seriously pondering the question how they envisage their inter-relationship with South Africa over a long run?"

"To the extent that the South African Development Bank begins to make its influence felt in greater South Africa, it seems likely that economic and other relations with the rest of the regions will shift more clearly into focus. This could then prepare the path towards better interaction with neighbouring countries," he said

Lesotho UN call on refugees

12/9/83
By NORMAN CHANDLER and MIKE PITSO

LESOTHO had invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Xavier Perez de Cuellar, to visit the country to make his own assessment of the African National Congress refugee question. Mr Desmond Sixishe, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, said yesterday.

The Lesotho Government also disclosed that South Africa had supplied 68 names of alleged ANC members it said it wanted out of Lesotho.

Dr Perez de Cuellar arrives in Cape Town on Monday for talks with South Africa on the South West Africa situation. The visit will

also take him to Windhoek and Luanda.

The UN chief has been asked by Lesotho's diplomatic mission at the UN to use his influence to ensure that the country's refugee problem is solved smoothly and humanely.

The appeal is also extended to the member states of the UN to restrain South Africa from continuing with strict border controls which have been barring many people from Lesotho from entering South Africa.

The 68 refugees named by South Africa included 26 who had never set foot in Lesotho, Mr Sixishe said in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail, while 21 had left and the remainder were 'peaceful'.

UN chief asked to visit Lesotho

Cape Times 19/8/83

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Lesotho has invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to visit the country to make his own assess-

ment of the African National Congress refugee question

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Desmond Sixishe Minister of Information and Broadcasting

Mr De Cuellar arrives in Cape Town on Monday for talks with South Africa on SWA/Namibia. The visit will also take him to Windhoek and Luanda

It is understood that the Lesotho invitation was extended yesterday by the country's diplomatic mission at the United Nations

The United Nations chief has been asked to use his influence to ensure that the refugee problem is solved

"smoothly and humanely"

The appeal is also extended to the member states of the United Nations to restrain South Africa from continuing with strict border controls which have been barring many people from Lesotho from entering South Africa

A spokesman for the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that South Africa had supplied 68 names of alleged ANC members who it wanted out of Lesotho

He said South Africa had stated on several occasions and at various meetings that the presence of refugees in Lesotho constituted a threat to its security

The 68 refugees named by South Africa include 26 who have never set foot in Lesotho. Mr Sixishe said in an interview

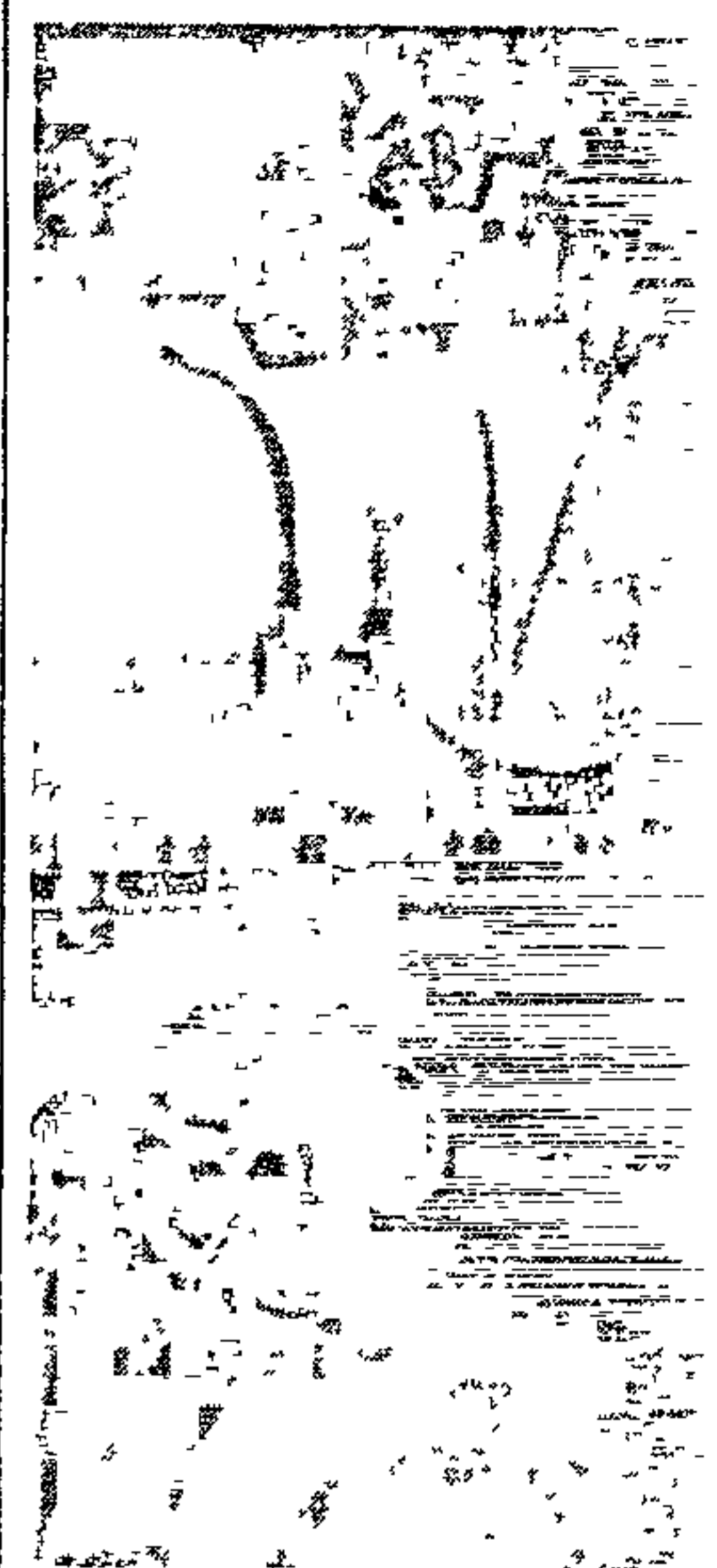
'21 in transit'

He added that 21 are no longer in the country — "they were in transit and have left Lesotho" — while the remaining 21 are, Mr Sixishe said, "living peaceful lives here. They are peaceful people and we have no complaints about them"

He said that Lesotho had ascertained details about the 68 through a "master list" which is kept in association with the Maseru office of the United Nations Commission on Refugees

Mr Sixishe added "We do not intend taking any action against the 21 remaining names on the South African list"

● SWA reaction to visit, page 11



A truck driver who was refuelling with murder after allegedly... The incident happened near Ayers Rock, 350km west

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Pupils 'day c

By MARTINE BARKER Education Reporter

MORE than 2 000 students of the University of the Western Cape (UWC) and hundreds of pupils from at least 10 coloured high schools in the Peninsula yesterday participated in a "day of action" in support of pupils boycotting classes at the Mountview Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park

Their action followed a meeting earlier this week of representatives from 35 schools who decided to actively demonstrate their sympathy for the demands of the Mountview pupils

Demands

Mountview pupils have refused to attend classes since July 26 when four students were expelled. They have demanded the reinstatement of the four, the transfer of their school principal, Mr P Snyders, and the reinstatement of a fur-

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LIESEGANG

C.T. 19/8/83 (5) brought political... From page 11

does SA want?

By ALAN COWELL in Maseru

THE tiny black state of Lesotho is still in a turmoil over a conflict with South Africa which the Government says stems from Pretoria's wish to force its weaker neighbours to bow to a policy of grand apartheid

Months of tough political and economic pressure from South Africa, which surrounds Lesotho, have driven the Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan and Opposition parties more widely apart than usual. The Opposition is demanding a pragmatic accommodation with South Africa

Officials and some independent analysts believe Pretoria's actions may be backfiring, however. They say there is evidence the fiercely independent Basutho people may be swinging behind Jonathan against what they see as a common enemy

"I don't think this nation is prepared to subjugate itself to South Africa's wishes, despite hardships," Information Minister Desmond Sixishe said in an interview. "You won't get the Basutho to take the side of the Boer"

Relations between South Africa and Lesotho, a mountain kingdom with a population of 1.2 million, have been strained for almost a year

Pretoria accuses Lesotho of harbouring guerillas of the African National Congress (ANC), which is committed to overthrowing white supremacy in South Africa. Lesotho says Pretoria backs the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), which is fighting Prime Minister Jonathan's 13-year-old Government

South African commandos attacked alleged ANC bases in Maseru last December, and this year the Republic has twice imposed border controls and created commercial havoc in the enclave

Apart from its alleged support for the ANC, Lesotho has also angered Pretoria by establishing diplomatic relations with Eastern bloc nations, including China and the Soviet Union, and by cutting ties with Taiwan, one of South Africa's allies. State-run South African radio has accused Jonathan of trying to create a Cuba in Southern Africa

Mr Sixishe said his Government is convinced that South African statements

about ANC activity and communist ties are intended to obscure the true goal — forcing Lesotho to recognise South Africa's black homelands and to become a wedge for wider international acceptance of these shunned "independent" states

South Africa's policy of separate racial development is not just a matter of "Black doors and white doors," but entails the denationalisation into separate states of 24 million blacks in the Republic, he said

South African officials, including Foreign Minister Pik Botha, have told Lesotho that unnamed West African francophone states have promised to recognise the homelands if a black Southern African country did so first. Mr Sixishe said

"Lesotho is vulnerable, so it is a good choice for pressure," he said. "But Lesotho is not going to be the priest who baptises that illegitimate baby"

Lesotho officials say the LLA has been launching more and more raids from neighbouring homelands, Qwa Qwa in the north and Transkei in the east and southeast

Mr Sixishe says the aim is evidently to force Lesotho to negotiate with the governments of these homelands, and thus recognise them implicitly

South Africa says the unrest in Lesotho results from the Government's autocratic domestic policies, a view supported to some degree by Opposition leaders who complain that Chief Jonathan usurped power in 1970 when he aborted the last general election on evidence that he was losing

They complain that poli-

tical rights are suppressed and that the ruling Basutho National Party (BNP) and police harass them

"We are not a free people," Mr Bennett Khakhetla, leader of the Marema Tlou Freedom Party (MFP), said. "We are ruled by fear of the jackboot most of us dislike the internal policies of South Africa, but it's no use blaming it for all our ills"

Mr Godfrey Kelisang, secretary-general of the internal wing of the Basutho Congress Party (BCP), said South Africa and Lesotho should live as good neighbours despite their differences

The external wing of the BCP, led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, fled into exile and formed the LLA following the aborted election. Mr Mokhehle is said to live in South Africa

United Democratic Party (UDP) leader Charles Mofeli told newsmen in Pretoria earlier this month that he would establish full diplomatic ties with South Africa, shut communist embassies and welcome South African finance for his party

The Opposition predicts a crushing defeat for Chief Jonathan in the first election since 1970, which Mr Sixishe expects to take place by next March, but some independent analysts say Jonathan could be gaining strength from South Africa's enmity

"We are striving for normal relations with South Africa, but South Africa's internal policies impinge on closer social, economic and political co-operation with all its neighbours, not only Lesotho," Mr Sixishe said — Sapa-Reuter

24/8/83 167

UN chief sends top man to Lesotho

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The United Nations has reacted to Lesotho's invitation for the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to investigate the refugee question in the country by sending a top official

The official, attached to the UN High Commission for Refugees, is due in Maseru soon, according to a reply from Dr De Cuellar, who is now in South Africa

Dr De Cuellar was responding to Lesotho's request that he intervene in the plight of South African refugees in Lesotho
South Africa last week sub-

mitted the names of the 68 South African refugees who are considered to be a threat to South Africa and has asked Lesotho to repatriate them or send them to other countries

The Lesotho Government has, on the other hand, said that 26 of the names submitted are of people who have not been to Lesotho, while 21 came to Lesotho and left for other countries. The remaining 21 are genuine refugees who have not been involved in any crime or subversive activities

The Lesotho letter is being circulated to UN member states as a Security Council document

CME Times 24/8/83
UN to intercede in
Lesotho refugee crisis

By RICHARD WALKER
THE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, moved yesterday to intercede in what Lesotho now warns is an "all-or-nothing" refugee crisis.

It has presented the UN with a list of 512 "politically affiliated" refugees and intimated that it would expel all of them rather than submit to a selective demand from Pretoria.

Mr Perez de Cuellar is

raising the matter with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and will send his top African aide to Maseru today. Under Secretary-General Abby Farah will be detached from the UN team here and will rejoin the party later.

Lesotho has asked the UN chief to personally come, but this was impossible, an official said. Last week, Lesotho appealed to him to intercede with South Africa, which it said was strangling its lifelines.

Lesotho has told the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva that the crisis climaxed when South Africa presented it with 68 names of refugees in whom it was "particularly interested".

A check found 20 had left the country, 20 were unknown and the rest were women, children, or otherwise "politically harmless".

It then supplied the UN High Commissioner with a list of 512 refugees and indicated that unless South Africa relaxed its stranglehold, it would be obliged to find new countries for all of them. The 512 include members of the Pan Africanist Congress, Black Consciousness movements and African National Congress.

It was "all or nothing" because it did not want to be accused of discriminating between political movements, Lesotho told the UN.

Aboard his South Africa-bound aircraft, Mr Perez de Cuellar said the international community had "a moral and legal obligation" towards bona fide refugees.

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167 RUM
The Reds
arrive in
Lesotho

MASERU — The first Communist diplomatic mission in Lesotho opened offices yesterday when the North Korean Charge d'Affaires to Lesotho, Mr An Gyong Hyon, presented his credentials to the Foreign Minister, Mr E R Sekhonyana

The Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the embassy would be staffed by four diplomats

The embassy is expected to be headed by an ambassador as soon as possible

Meanwhile arrangements are in progress for the establishment of Chinese and Russian embassies in Maseru. The Chinese mission will arrive to replace the Taiwanese embassy, which was closed earlier this year — Sapa

(167) 2009 20/8/83

Ex-Minister loses R50 000 damages case

Mall Africa Bureau

MASERU — A former Lesotho Cabinet Minister, Mr A C Manyeli, yesterday lost a R50 000 damages case against two senior Cabinet Ministers, Mr Vincent Makhale, Minister of Co-Operatives and Rural Develop-

ment, and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe

Mr Manyeli was suing the two Ministers for R50 000 for defamatory remarks they made at a rally at Mokema on June 28, 1980, and for distributing a pamphlet which

said Mr Manyeli was a criminal, murderer and thief

In dismissing the claim, Mr Justice B K Molai said Mr Manyeli had been a controversial figure in the Maama constituency until his expulsion from the Basotho National Party (BNP) in 1975

He had also made defamatory remarks in a weekly newspaper, in which he accused the leadership of the BNP of being the stooges of Communist China and Russia

The claim was dismissed with costs

Lesotho turns blind eye on prison deaths

Two detainees have died in Lesotho in the past 12 months. One was left in a room with a purse in which a policewoman had put a pistol. Last year Amnesty International issued a highly critical report of Lesotho police interrogations. But the government refuses to hold an inquiry.

By JASPER MORLIMER
SOWETAN Foreign Service

MASERU — Two more people have died in detention here since Amnesty International issued a scathing report on Lesotho's interrogation practices, but the government still refuses to hold an inquiry.

Nearly two years ago a sales representative of a South African firm, Mr Setipa Mathaba, died in security police custody in Maseru. The cause of his death is a secret because no inquest has ever been held.

Amnesty International wrote to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan after Mr Setipa's death that there was prima facie evidence of brutal and potentially fatal systems of interrogation "in Lesotho".

Nine months later a policewoman in Buthe Buthe left a .22 pistol in a purse in an interrogation chamber and went out for lunch. The detainee, 27-year-old Sophie Makhete, put a bullet through her forehead.

The police sergeant was tried for failing to keep her firearm in safe custody. She was ac-

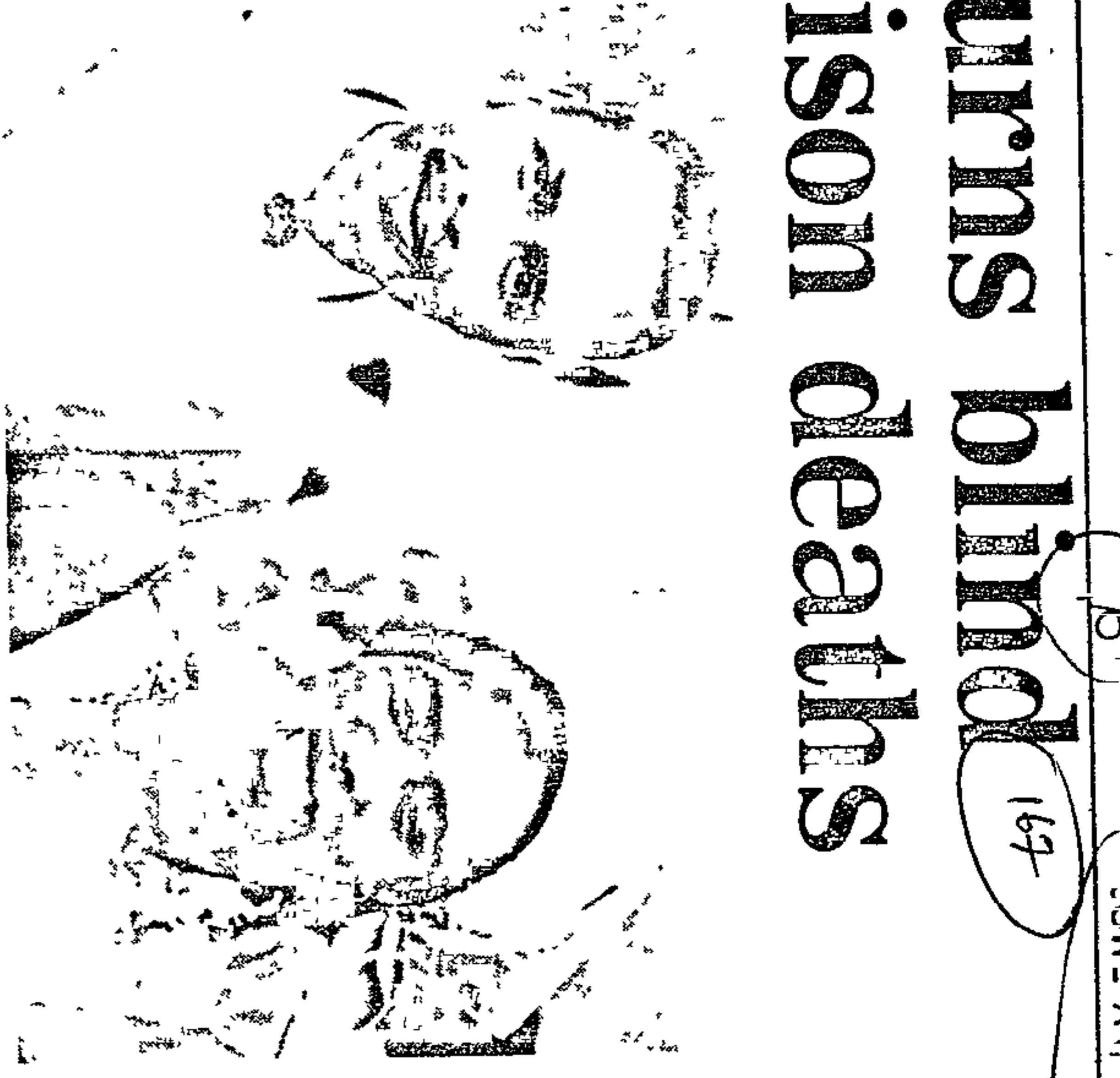
the State has given no indication that it ever will be.

• Miss M Sophie Makhete died in Joel's Drift sub-police station on September 10, 1982 — her third day of detention. Inquest magistrate found death was caused by a gunshot wound in the head and that Lance-Sergeant Malehabathoane should be charged under the Arms and Ammunition Act.

The Buthe-Buthe Magistrate's Court found the policewoman not guilty.

• Mr Henry K Makhane died in Maseru on April 14, 1983, after two weeks in custody. Police said he was found hanging by his belt. Inquest set down for September 5.

After the first of these deaths, Mr Mathaba's Amnesty International commissioned Johan-

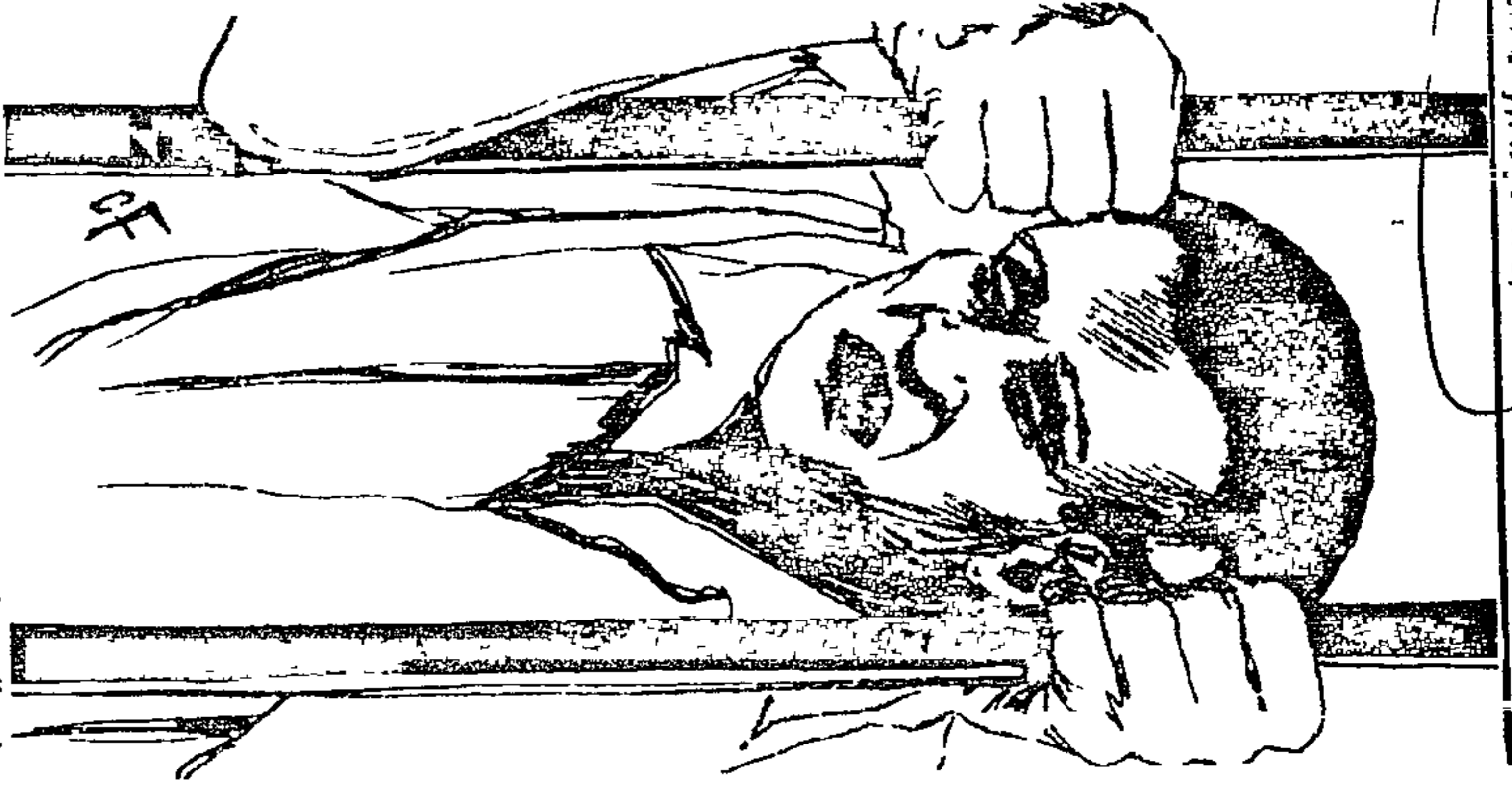


Edgar Motuba and his wife Lesotho, Motuba had the courage to publish the views of outlawed insurgents as well as the government's

the editor of the largest circulation newspaper in Lesotho, Motuba had the courage to publish the views of outlawed insurgents as well as the government's

Foreign Service was left with the impression the authorities were not unduly perturbed by the lack of action on Mr Mathaba's inquest.

Mr Mathaba's inquest is not the only one that has been delayed. A prominent educationist and former aide to King Moshoeshoe II, Mr Odilon Seheri, was abducted outside Maseru on June 12, 1981. His corpse was found in his burnt-out car at the top of the snow-laden Jackals Pass. All that was left of his body was the charred skull.



Even in presence of a high-ranking police official, most of the ten detainees interviewed told Advocate Soggot they were abused. The Lesotho government is dragging its feet. Why?

Who killed Mr Motuba then? I asked "I don't know," the Prime Minister replied, "but I have a suspicion it was agents of the South African Government. I think they do this to discredit us."

Amnesty International asked Advocate Soggot to investigate Kooeko. He reported to

REMARKABLE RECORD

Lesotho detention conditions were highlighted recently when two Britons were deported for allegedly spying for South Africa.

On their arrival in London, Mr Desmond McGongle and Mr Patrick Martin said they were kept in a cell 3,75 m by 2 m with up to eight others, allowed to wash only once during their two-week confinement, and given a bucket for a toilet that was emptied after five days. As many as five policemen at a time interrogated them and threatened to "execute them", the men said.

REFUSAL

The government refuses to hold an inquiry into detention conditions, says the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Joe Kotsokoane, because we deny the situation demands an inquiry". The Red Cross had found Lesotho's jails satisfactory, he said.

"Conditions may not be comfortable but we deny they endanger a person's health."

Three people have died in detention in less than two years. They are

- Mr K Setipu Mathaba death in Maseru announced in November 11, 1981. A pathologist representing his family attended the post-mortem, but results were never revealed. No inquest has been held and in response to inquiries

mesurg advocate Jovic Soggot to investigate detention in Lesotho. The State allowed Mr Soggot to interview 10 of the 45 known detainees.

Despite being interviewed in front of a senior police officer and a magistrate, almost all 10 said they had been assaulted under interrogation.

CONSISTENT

When The SOWETAN's Foreign Service tried to find out why there had been no inquest into Mr Mathaba, it was passed from the Maseru inquest magistrate to the Director of Public Prosecutions to the Commissioner of Police and finally to Mr Kotsokoane, who is head of the civil service as well as Cabinet Secretary.

Mr Kotsokoane consulted the police. When he came back, he said the matter was being handled by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr P R Kalli.

Mr Kalli, however, had told The SOWETAN Foreign Service he had never received any papers on Mathaba from the police.

When told this, Mr Kotsokoane said "I was not aware of that. It is for Mr Kalli to get the police to hurry up with the Mathaba papers."

Asked if he was going to do this, Mr Kalli said "I have made my position clear and I am not prepared to say anything more."

The SOWETAN FOR-

spine, pelvis and a few loose bones. But the killers had left one clue a lead slug 1.5 cm by 0.7 cm.

The inquest began more than 18 months later on December 20, 1982. The Maseru magistrate adjourned it in June to have the slug sent to the South African Police ballistics experts for examination.

Asked why Mr Scheer's inquest had taken 18 months to start, Mr Kalli said "I can't explain that."

MONSTER
The killers of Mr Scheer were widely believed to be the alleged pro-government hit squad, Koeoko (a Sesotho monster). This group was credited with killing six people in four months in 1981. Their most notable victim was the respected opposition

Koeoko. He reported to Prime Minister that there was "Prima facie evidence of the existence of a group of individuals, allegedly involving members of the Police Mobile Unit which have been instrumental in the issuing of death threats, hit lists, and who are implicated in acts of violence, murder and attempted murder."

Despite this report, and despite the fact that Koeoko's threats were typed (typewriters are traceable) and posted in Maseru, nobody was ever arrested in connection with Koeoko.

When The SOWETAN Foreign Service asked Chief Jonathan about Koeoko last year, he said "In Lesotho we know nothing about Koeoko, I think it exists only by name."

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Chefeke in SA refugee talks with Lesotho

MASERU — The head of the eastern and southern Africa regional section of the UN High Commission for Refugees, Mr Dessalegh Chefeke, yesterday held talks in Maseru with members of the diplomatic corps.

Mr Chefeke arrived in Maseru on Wednesday to work out, in conjunction with officials of the Lesotho Government, appropriate solutions to the problems facing Lesotho on the question of South African political refugees living in the country

The Lesotho government has said South Africa demanded the removal of 68 refugees of the African National

Congress who were allegedly threatening the security of South Africa.

Lesotho meanwhile, has said only 21 refugees on the South African list mentioned were in Lesotho but were not a threat to South Africa, and that 21 had long left the country and 26 had never been in Lesotho

Mr Chefeke yesterday

met the US Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Keith Brown, the West German Ambassador to Lesotho, Dr Hans Henning Wolter, the first secretary at the British High Commission in Maseru, Mr Denis Smedley, and representatives of the European Economic Community and the Danish and Irish governments.

Seven killed in horror crash

SEVEN unidentified people, including two children, died when two cars collided on the Old Potchefstroom Road on Saturday evening

The accident occurred near the Klip Valley Highway intersection

and "jaws of life" had to be used to free some of the people trapped in one of the cars

Five people died instantly and the two children died at Baragwanath Hospital on Sunday evening

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United States of America
Manpower report of the President and a report
on manpower requirements, resources, utilization and
training, 1964 Washington DC, US Government, 1964.

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United States of America
Manpower report of the President and a
report on manpower requirements, resources,
utilization and training, 1963. Washington DC,
US Government, 1963.

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Institute of Commonwealth Studies
Employment and unemployment in developing
countries Collected Seminar Papers No. 15.
London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 1972.

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Institute of Commonwealth Studies
Changing economic links in the Commonwealth in
the 1970s London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies,
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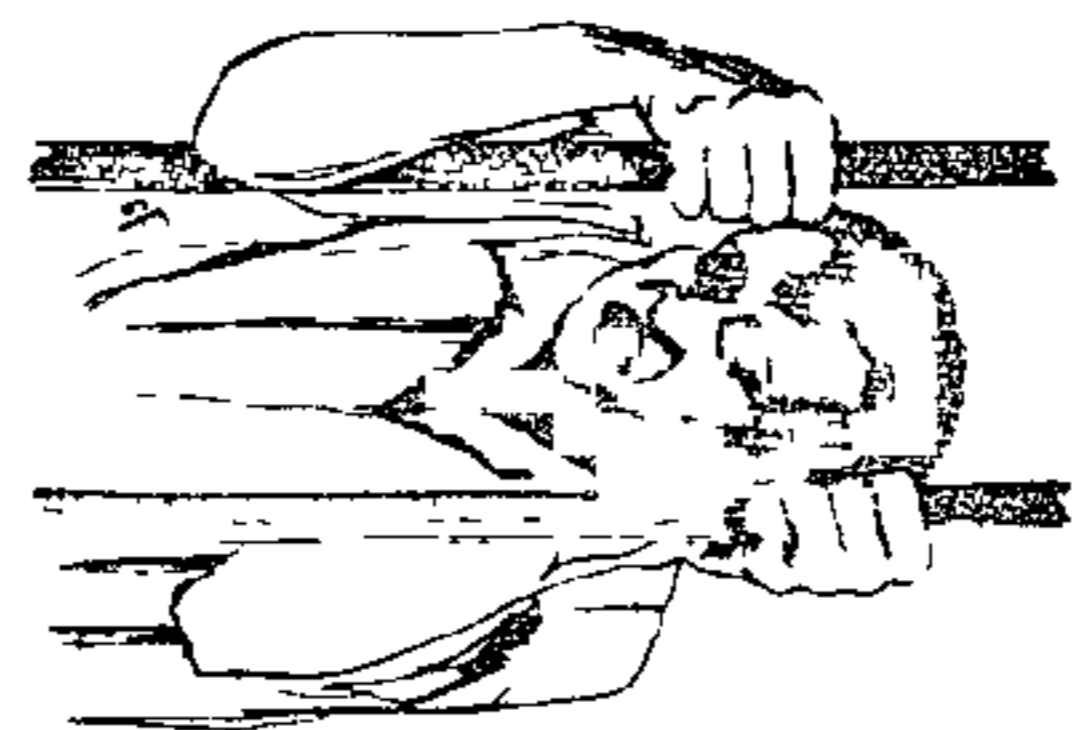
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Three die in Lesotho prisons — but govt

MASERU — Two more people have died in detention here since Amnesty International issued a scathing report on Lesotho's interrogation practices, but the government still refuses to hold an inquiry.



Nearly two years ago a South African firm, Masetupa Mathaba died in security police custody in Maseru. The cause of his death is a secret because no inquiry has been held.

Amnesty International wrote to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan after Mr Mathaba's death that there was 'prima facie evidence of brutal and potentially fatal systems of interrogation in Lesotho.

Nine months later a policewoman in Buthe Buthe left a 22 pistol in a purse in an interrogation

chamber and went out for lunch. The detainee, 27-year-old Sophie Makhele, put a bullet through her forehead.

The police sergeant was tried for failing to keep her firearm in safe custody. She was acquitted.

Lesotho detention conditions were highlighted recently when two Britons were deported for allegedly spying for South Africa.

On their arrival in London, Mr Desmond McGonigle and Mr Patrick Martin said they were kept in a cell 3,75m by 2m with up to eight

others, allowed to wash only once during their two-week confinement, and given a bucket for a toilet that was emptied after five days. As many as five policemen at a time interrogated them and threatened to "execute them," the men said.

The Government refused to hold an inquiry into detention conditions, said the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Joe Kotsokoane, because "we deny the situation demands an inquiry." The Red Cross had found Lesotho's jails satisfactory, he said.

Conditions may not be comfortable but we deny they endanger a person's health."

Three people have died in detention in less than two years. They are: Mr K Seta Mathaba, death in Maseru announced November 11, 1981. A pathologist representing his family attended the post-mortem, but results never revealed. No inquiry has been held and in response to inquiries the State has given no indication that one ever will be.

Miss M Sophie Makhele died in Joel's Drift sub-police station on September 10 1982 — her third day of detention. Inquest magistrate found death was caused by a gunshot wound in the head and that Lance-Sergeant Malehathoane should be charged under the Arms and Ammunition Act. The Buthe Magistrate's Court found the policewoman not guilty.

Mr Henry K Mashane died in Maseru April 14 1983 after two weeks in custody. Police said he was found hanging by his belt. Inquest set down for September 5.

After the first of these deaths, Mr Mathaba's Amnesty International commissioned the Johannesburg advocate Mr David Soggot to investigate in Lesotho. The State allowed Mr Soggot to interview 10 of the 45 known detainees.

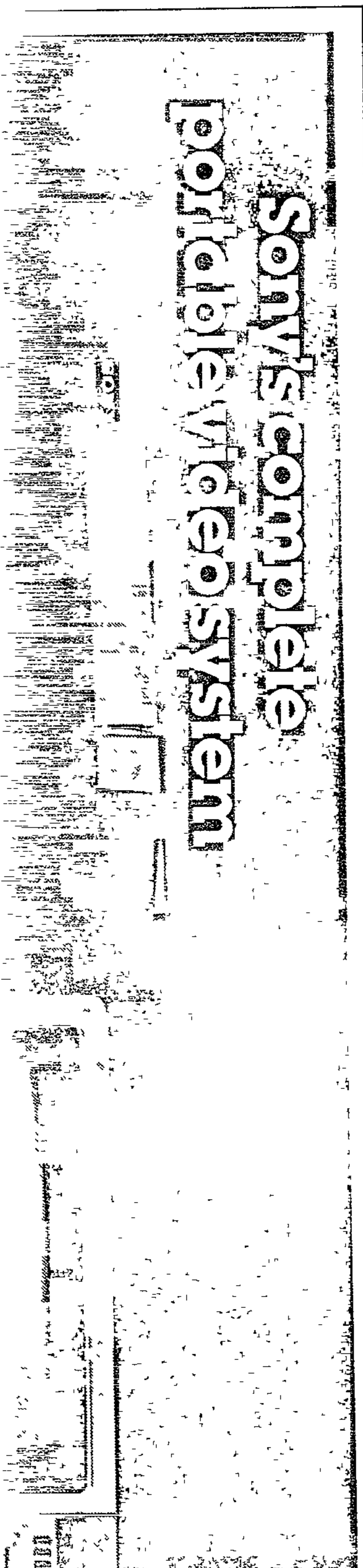
Despite being interviewed in front of a senior police officer and a magistrate, almost all 10 said they had been assaulted under interrogation.

"The detainees' allegations were generally consistent and mutually corroborative," said the 1982 Amnesty Report.

When The Star's Foreign News Service tried to find out why there had been no inquiry into Mr Mathaba's death, it was passed from the Maseru inquest magistrate to the Director of Public Prosecutions to the Commissioner of Police and finally to Mr Kotsokoane, who is head of the civil service as well as Cabinet Secretary.

Mr Kotsokoane consulted the police. When he came back, he said the matter died in Public R R K Mr told Service ceiver Matha Wh.

Sony's complete portable video system



Other prisons — but govt refuses inquiry

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The government still
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The Star's Foreign
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toilet that was emptied
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Secretary
Mr Kotsokoane con-
sulted the police When
he came back, he said the

Edgar Motuba and his wife The editor of the largest-circulation newspaper in
Lesotho, Mr Motuba had the courage to publish the views of outlawed insurgents
as well as of the Government On September 7, 1981, two men posing as
policemen kidnaped him from his house and killed him The killers have never
been found



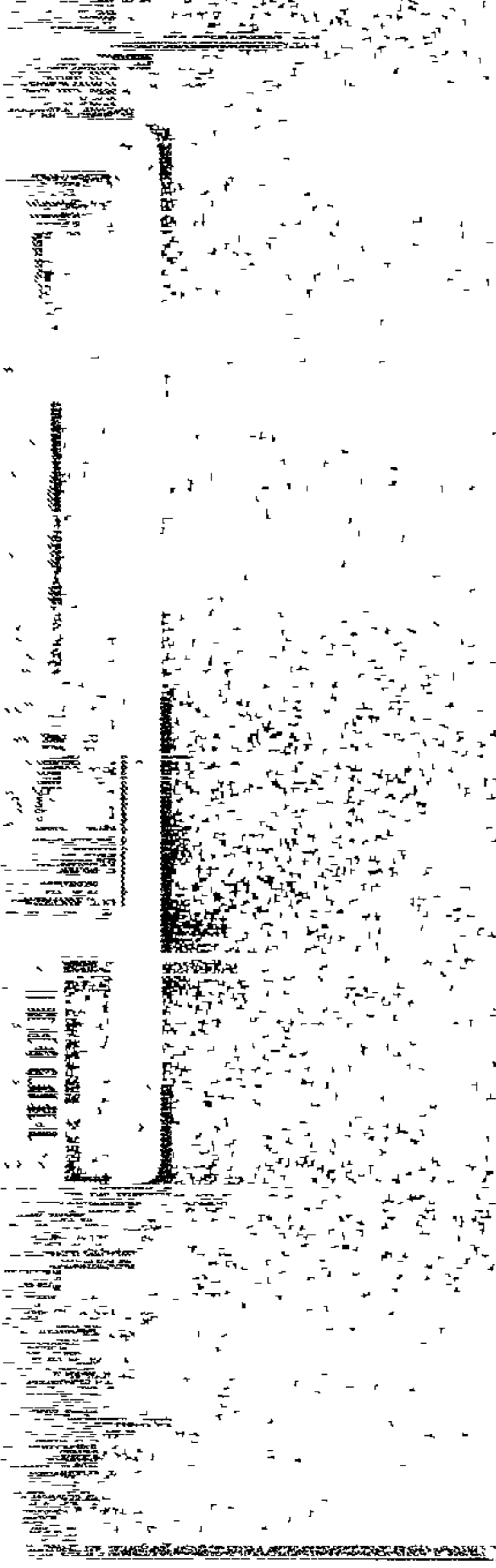
matter was being han-
dled by the Director of
Public Prosecutions, Mr
R R Kall
Mr Kall, however, had
told The Star's Foreign
Service he had not re-
ceived any papers on
Mathaba from the police
When told this, Mr Kot-

sokoane said "I was not
aware of that It is for Mr
Kall to get the police to
hurry up with the Matha-
ba papers"
Asked if he was going
to do this, Mr Kall said
"I have made my position
clear and I am not pre-
pared to say anything

more
The Star's Foreign Ser-
vice was left with the im-
pression the authorities
were not unduly per-
turbed by the lack of ac-
tion on Mr Mathaba's in-
quest
This inquest is not the
only one that has been
delayed A prominent
educationalist and former
aide to King Moshoeshoe
II, Mr Odilon Seheri, was
abducted outside Maseru
on June 12 1981

His corpse was found
in his burnt-out car at the
top of the snow laden
Jackals Pass All that
was left of his body were
the charred skull, spine,
pelvis and a few loose
bones
But the killers had left
one clue a lead slug
1.5 cm by 0.7 cm
The inquest began
more than 18 months
later on December 20

Tele
system



on June 12 1981

His corpse was found in his burnt-out car at the top of the snow-laden Jackals Pass. All that was left of his body were the charred skull, spine, pelvis and a few loose bones.

But the killers had left one clue: a lead slug 1,5 cm by 0,7 cm.

The inquest began more than 18 months later on December 20 1982. The Maseru magistrate adjourned it in June to have the slug sent to South African Police ballistics experts for examination.

Asked why Mr Seheri's inquest had taken 18 months to start, Mr Kali said "I can't explain that."

The killers of Mr Seheri were widely believed to be the alleged pro-Government hit squad, Koeoko (a Sesotho monster). This group was credited with killing six people in four months in 1981. Their most notable victim was the respected opposition editor Mr Edgar Motuba, who — according to his wife and friends — had often been threatened by members of the Police Mobile Unit.

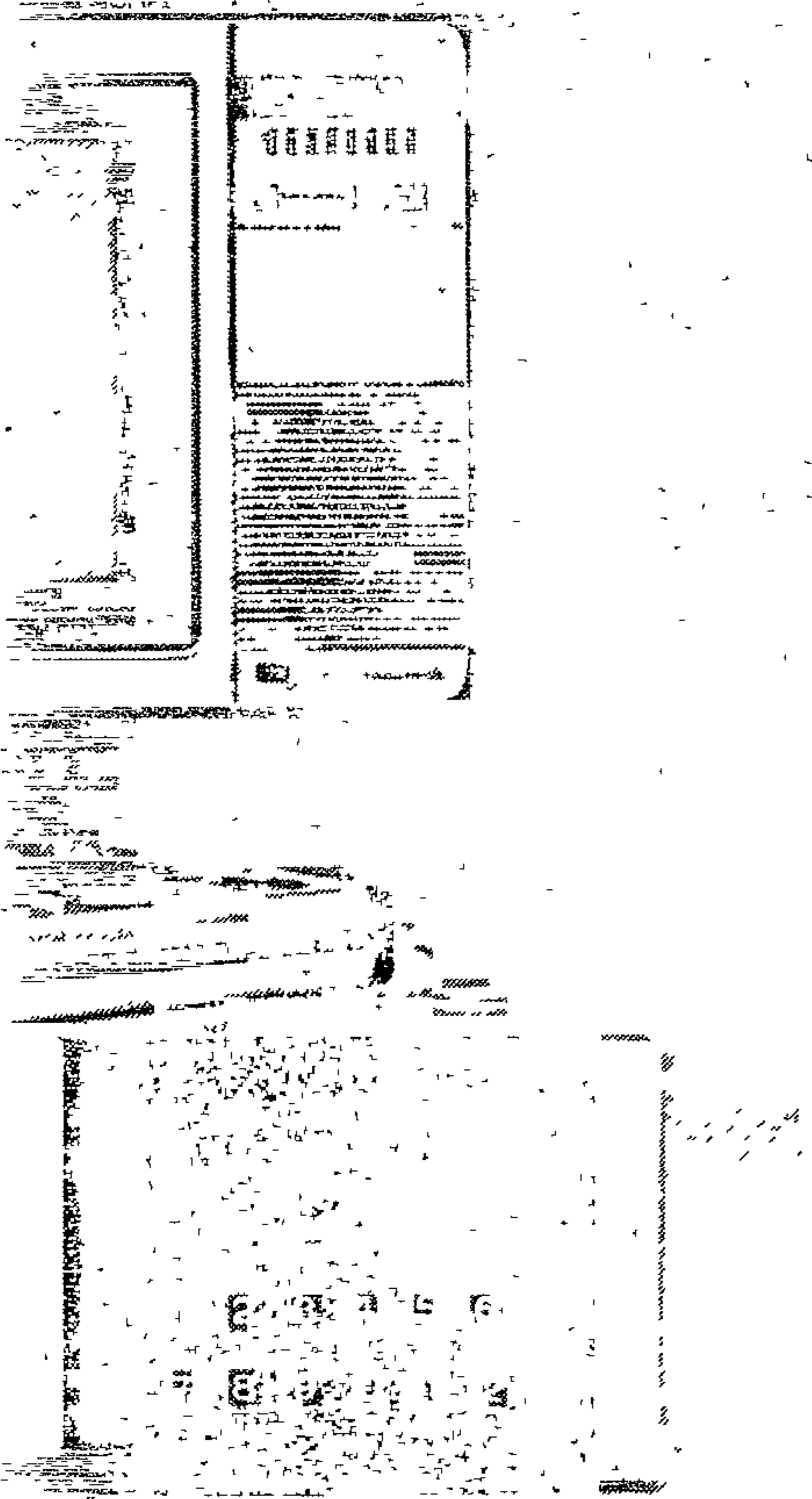
Koeoko also sent death threats to members of the critical church and the vice-chancellor and registrar of the National University. The threats, one of which I saw, accused the receiver of being anti-government or collaborating with the Lesotho Liberation Army.

Amnesty International asked Advocate Soggot to investigate Koeoko. He reported to Prime Minister Jonathan that there was

"Prime facie evidence of the existence of a group of individuals, allegedly involving members of the Police Mobile Unit, which has been instrumental in the issuing of death threats, hit lists, and who are implicated in acts of violence, murder and attempted murder."

When The Star's Foreign Service asked Chief Jonathan about Koeoko last year, he said, "In Lesotho we know nothing about Koeoko, I think it exists only by name."

When asked who killed Mr Motuba, the Prime Minister replied "I don't know, but I have a suspicion it was agents of the South African Government. I think they do this to discredit us."



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(67) 19/83

Senior Lesotho Cabinet Minister resigns

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — A senior opposition Lesotho Cabinet Minister, Mr G P Ramoreboh, has resigned from the Cabinet for health reasons, it was announced yesterday

Mr Ramoreboh, the Minister of Justice and Prisons, is the former deputy leader of the opposition Basotholand

Congress Party

The party's leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, together with other senior party officials, declined seats in the National Assembly and went into exile after an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1974

Mr Ramoreboh has been replaced by Mr Nathaniel Nkuatsana, who was Minister

of State for Rural Development

Mr Nkuatsana is a strong supporter of the ruling Basotho National Party, led by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan. He has represented his party at a number of international conferences

Mr Ramoreboh is the

second senior Cabinet Minister to resign in three months. Mr C D Molapo, who was Minister of Information and Broadcasting, resigned early in June in opposition to the opening of communist embassies in Maseru

Only one opposition Cabinet Minister, Chief Patrick Lehloenyana, remains in the Cabinet

E. Post 167
**Group kills man
and flees
to SA
— radio**

MASERU — A man was kidnapped and killed by a group of insurgents in the southern Molelehoek district of Lesotho at dawn yesterday

Another group of insurgents attacked the barracks of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force at Qacha's Nek, also in Southern Lesotho, on Thursday night.

Radio Lesotho reported that the murdered man was attacked just before a contingent of Lesotho Mounted Police arrived at the village of Morifi near the South African border

The insurgents fled into South Africa when the police arrived

In the other incident a second group of insurgents is reported to have crossed into the rugged Qacha's Nek district and attempted to attack the paramilitary force

Two members of the paramilitary force were injured and admitted to hospital

Radio Lesotho said the attackers fled back into South Africa after being repelled

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria, asked to comment on the inference that the terrorists responsible for the attack had operated from South Africa, said the South African Government had no knowledge that this was so

"And unless allegations are received through the proper channels, the Government cannot comment on claims of this nature," he said — Sapa

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Insurgents abduct, kill Lesotho man (167)

Mail Africa Bureau
MASERU — Insurgents abducted and murdered a resident of Morifi in the southern district of Mofaleshoek before Lesotho Para-Military Forces could reach the area, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday

A government spokesman said the incident occurred early yesterday morning. It was claimed that the abductors fled towards South Africa.

He said the name of the dead man was being withheld until his next of kin had been informed.

In another development, the Lesotho Para-Military Forces repulsed an attack on their base at Qachas Nek on Wednesday night.

Two soldiers received minor injuries in the skirmish and were admitted to

the Qachas Nek Hospital. The incidents took place during talks between the Lesotho Government and senior United Nations officials over the future in Lesotho of several hundred South African refugees.

Members of the commission are Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, assistant Secretary-General of the UN for Special Political Affairs, Mr. H. Omayyee, of the UN Secretariat in New York, and Mr. D. Chefeke, head of the eastern and southern African section of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Geneva.

South Africa has demanded the repatriation of some political refugees, whom it considers a threat to security, alternatively, that the refugees be sent to other countries.

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SA still pressurising us Lesotho Minister

167 ROOM 3/9/83

MIKE PITSO

MASERU. — South Africa was ignoring international calls to restrain from putting more pressure on Lesotho and was still adamant South African political refugees should leave Lesotho, the Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Everistus Sekhonyana, said yesterday

He was being interviewed on Radio Lesotho after talks with the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations for Special Political Affairs, Mr Addy Farah.

They had discussed the future of several hundred South African political refugees in Lesotho, the border problems between Lesotho and South Africa and the refusal by South Africa to allow transit of arms destined for Lesotho

Mr Sekhonyana said South Africa was still demanding that some refugees be returned to South Africa or sent to a third country.

South Africa has supplied Lesotho with the names of 68 refugees who are considered to be a security threat to South Africa.

The Lesotho Government said 26 of these had never been to Lesotho, 21 had come to Lesotho and left for other countries and the remaining 21 were genuine refugees who had never been involved in crime or subversive activities.

Mr Sekhonyana said Lesotho was now left with no option but for some refugees to leave the country and be resettled elsewhere

However, this had to be done in an orderly and humane fashion. He ruled out any possibility of returning refugees to South Africa

He said Lesotho was a signatory to the United Nations Convention on Refugees and would continue to abide by this convention by not returning refugees to their country of origin against their will

He said Lesotho could not guarantee the safety of the refugees in view of what happened on December 9 last year when 42 people were killed during the South African Defence Force raid on Maseru

The Lesotho Minister said his country did not solicit refugees from South Africa but they had come to Lesotho because of problems which were not of their own making and Lesotho would continue to accept refugees from South Africa

The top level UN delegation led by Mr Farah left for New York last night after holding talks with the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and his Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr D Chefeke, the head of the Eastern and Southern African Section of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is expected to leave Maseru for Geneva today after talks with the Lesotho government

fore tying his hands with an electrical cord and fleeing. An employee of Siramatel,

ened by a gunman demanding money. She handed over R6 330 in cash

est movement could trigger a python to go on the attack and they remained unpre

den movement that caused it to strike out" Mr Loubser said

evidence ape trial

home following an incident in which police came across her and her boyfriend in a parked car near Marine Drive

Previous evidence indicated that the couple were having intercourse but drove off when the police arrived. They were later apprehended

Lieutenant Joubert said he had tested several blood samples taken from the woman, her boyfriend and Mr Morris

He said tests showed that the woman and Mr Morris both belonged to the A group and that the boyfriend's belonged to the O group

The trial is due to continue today

Video thieves in court

By JOHN MILLER

TWO men who were found guilty of stealing 23 videos machines and 46 movies worth about R30 000 appeared briefly in the Hillbrow Regional Court yesterday

Mr Louis Griesel 21, and Mr George Botha 41, both of no fixed address, previously pleaded guilty to 23 counts of theft

They said they stole in order to obtain accommodation, alcohol and drugs

The two men were part of an alleged four-member gang which stole from Reef video rental shops

They said the alleged leaders of the gang, Mr Ben Foort and Mrs Maggie Smit, provided them with accommodation in a caravan park south of Johannesburg

The couple, who have not been charged, allegedly told the thieves that the thefts would be used to pay for their accommodation alcohol and drugs

The case was previously postponed for a probation officer's report but the court was yesterday told that it had not been completed

The magistrate Mr A H Barlow postponed the case to October 28 for sentence. Both men were remanded in custody

Rebels launch two attacks in Lesotho

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — Insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army launched two separate attacks on Sunday night which were both repulsed by villagers and the security forces. Radio Lesotho announced yesterday

One attack was made on the village of Khanyane in the Leribe District where the insurgents were allegedly chased away by the villagers and ran to the South African border farms. According to the announcement, the attack was aimed at the house of Mr Enoch Moliboba which was slightly damaged

Another attack was foiled by the Lesotho Security Forces in the Qeme constituency

This brings the number of attacks by the insurgents in the last week to four. They launched two attacks on Wednesday and Thursday last week when the Lesotho Para-Military Force was attacked at Qaggasnek on Wednesday night

On Thursday a member of the ruling Basotho National Party, Mr M Ratlah, of Morifi in Mofaleshoek District, was abducted and murdered by two armed men who, according to an official announcement fled to South Africa

beat a robot a car accident

January 19 this year

The court heard that Zaayman drove through a red robot, causing an accident, at the corner of Van der Walt and Struben Streets in Pretoria

Zaayman had accelerated at the intersection after realising that the robot was red, the court was told

Passing sentence, the magistrate said he would not suspend his licence, but he would endorse it

Former magistrate on fraud, bribery charges

DURBAN — A former magistrate at Mtunzini, Mr Frederick Hendrik Swanepoel, pleaded not guilty yesterday to 20 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, two counts of bribery and one count of defeating the ends of justice

He was appearing in the Mtunzini Regional Court with two other men, Mr Ramsamy Pillay a former sergeant in the SAP, and Mr Richard Patrick Fraser, both of whom also pleaded not guilty to all charges

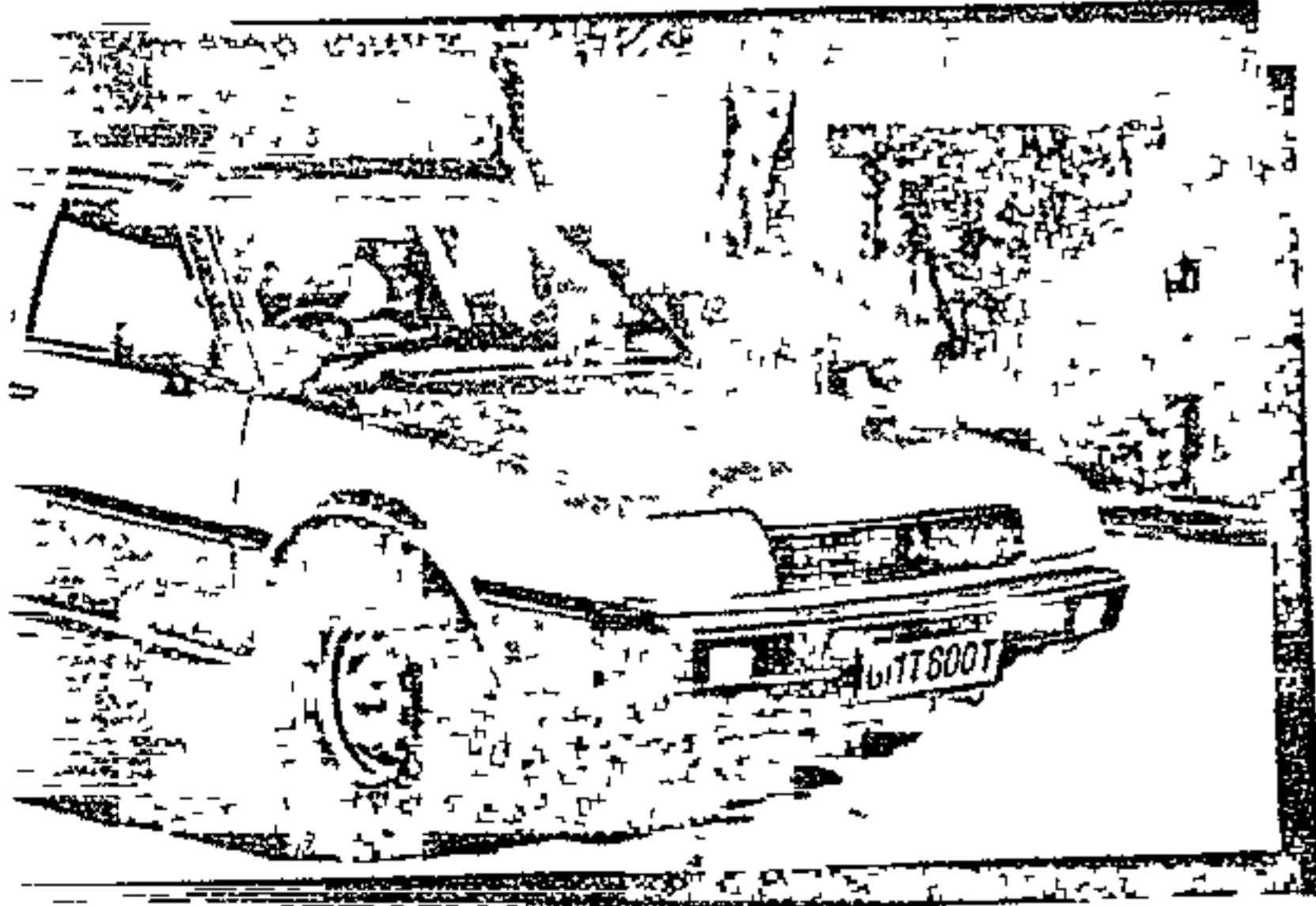
The counts of fraud and charge of defeating the ends

of justice arise out of judicial proceedings heard by Mr Swanepoel between June 1981 and November 1982

It is alleged the sentences conveyed to the accused in these proceedings were not identical to the sentences noted in the court record, and that the accused were induced to pay fines to which they had not been sentenced

It is also alleged that Mr Pillay acted as prosecutor when he was not competent to do so, and that Mr Richard Fraser acted as an interpreter when he was not competent to do so — Sapa

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US cyclist's bid for 'Tour' win

ZURICH — Greg Lemond, 22, looks ready to become the first American to win The Tour de France cycling classic

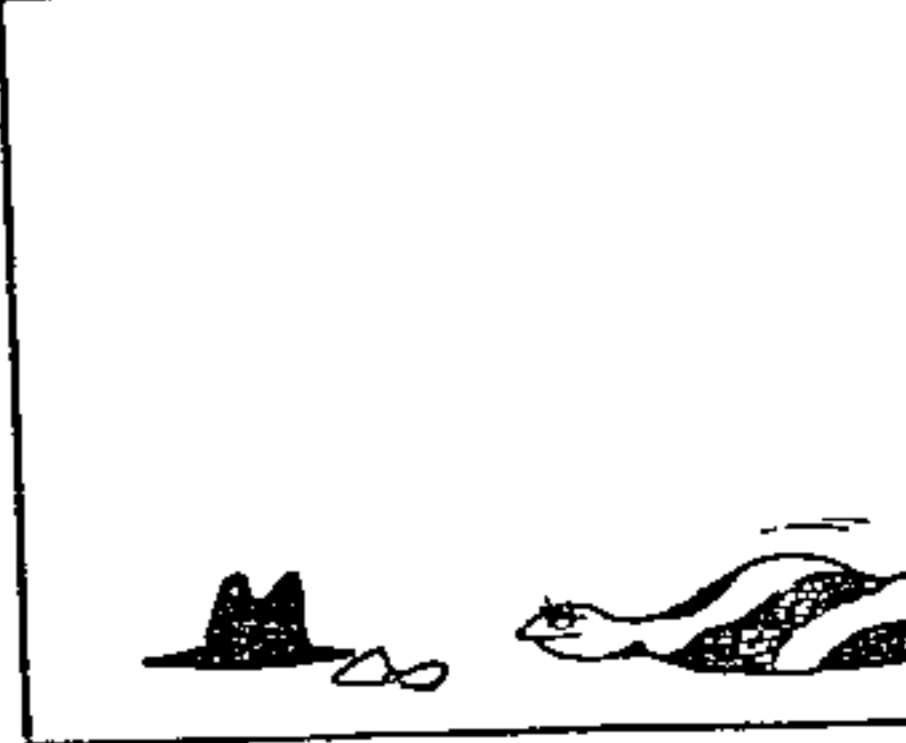
He completed the first act of his bid for a historic double by claiming the World Road Race cycling title in Altenheim on Sunday. No United States rider has ever before worn the winner's rainbow

jersey

The next target is the world's most prestigious cycle race, and no English-speaker let alone an American, has ever finished first

Frenchman Bernard Hinault is injured and in dispute and fellow Frenchman Laurent Fignon has still to sign a fresh contract with the Renault team — UPI

WHATSITSNAME



Lesotho ^{0/67} parties ⁰⁰⁴ call for ^{6/9/83} elections

Mail Reporter

MASERU — Two leaders of opposition parties in Lesotho have appealed to the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to call general elections in order to give people the opportunity to elect a government of their own choice.

Mr Charles Mofeli, leader of the United Democratic Party and Mr Edwin Leanya of the Marematlou Freedom Party, have said the alleged removal of Mr G P Ramoreboli from the Minister of Justice portfolio is a clear indication that Dr Jonathan wanted to impose a one-party system of government and dictatorship in Lesotho.

Mr Ramoreboli resigned from the Cabinet last week for what was officially described as "health reasons".

The two opposition parties leaders said he could have been forced to resign.

Mr Mofeli said Mr Ramoreboli would not last in the Cabinet after the strengthening of diplomatic relations between various communist countries and Lesotho because of his anti-communist stance. He said Dr Jonathan should not force a one-party system of government in Lesotho as such a move could plunge the country into a disastrous situation.

Mr Leanya said if his party won the elections he would cut diplomatic relations with the communist countries. He said the communists wanted to take over the whole world and were battling for world supremacy.

He said his party would contest all the 60 constituencies in the elections.

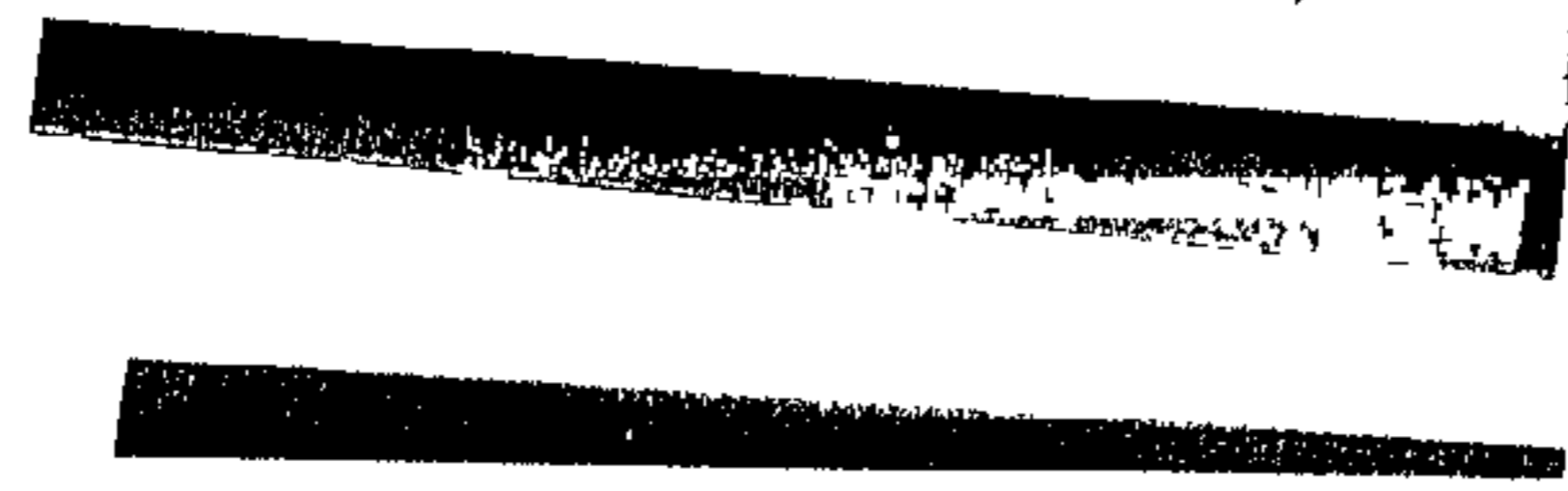
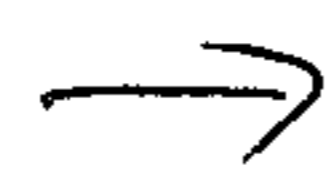
There should be urgent talks between the leaders of South Africa and Lesotho because of the serious problems encountered by the people of Lesotho as a result of strict border controls between the two countries imposed by South Africa, he said.

Handwritten: *Handsond 7/9/83*
Lesotho. exiles
Q. 61 2050
167
Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

- (1) Whether the South African Government has made requests to the Lesotho Government concerning South African exiles resident in that country, if so, (a) on what date or dates and (b) what was the nature of the requests,
- (2) whether any reply has been received from the Lesotho Government, if so, what was the reply,
- (3) whether the South African Government is contemplating further steps in this regard, if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

- (1) Yes
 - (a) On various occasions
- (1) (b) (2) and (3) I am of the opinion that there should be no disclosure



from my side of further details of this matter because such disclosure might impede the possibility of positive results which could be achieved in his connection
I am, however, perfectly willing for the hon member to be privy to official documents relating to the latest developments in this regard



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Lesotho may have to deport hundreds

The Star's Foreign News Service *8/9/83 (16)*

MASERU — As many as several hundred South African refugees may be flown out of Lesotho in the face of heavy pressure from Pretoria

Lesotho's Foreign Minister Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana today said the number of refugees to be "resettled" had not been worked out. But South Africa had demanded expulsion of "all politically affiliated refugees"

There were 502 politically affiliated refugees in Lesotho, Mr Sekhonyana said, but "to me it is inconceivable that 502 could be a threat to South Africa"

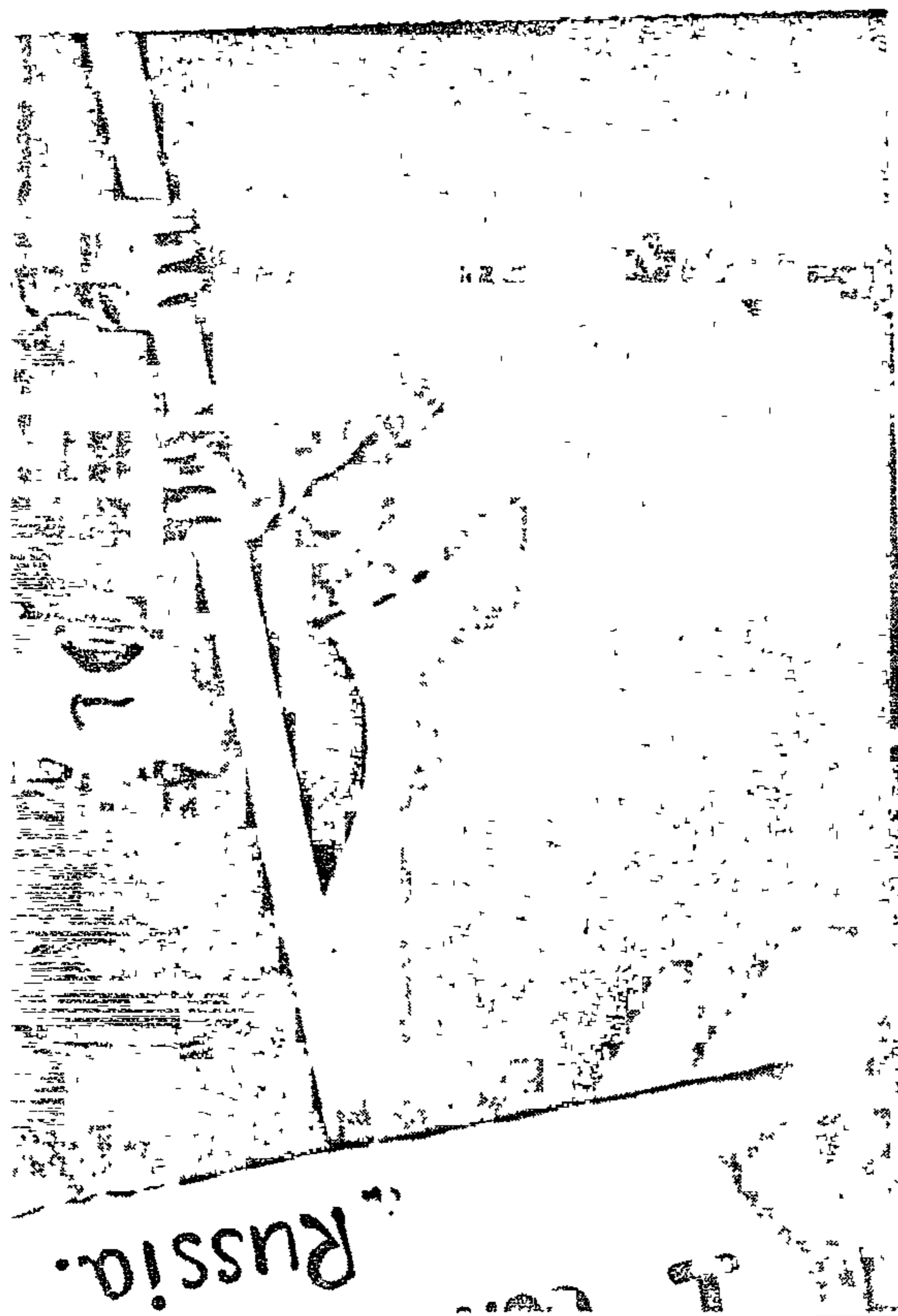
He said Lesotho had had no choice in agreeing to move the refugees. South Africa had impounded a delivery of arms at Durban for six months, had im-

posed severe border restrictions since July 19 and was allowing cross-border raids by the Lesotho Liberation Army

For the last three weeks Lesotho had been trying to get the United Nations and the international community to persuade South Africa to remove these pressures, but it appeared they had been unable to do so. Mr Sekhonyana said

The Minister said that in a letter Lesotho delivered to the UN Security Council today he had "deplored that this step has to be taken"

The head of the Southern African division of the UN High Commission for Refugees, Mr Chfeke, had visited Lesotho and returned to Geneva yesterday to work out where the refugees would be resettled



ice-president of the Demo-
nce (DTA), Dr Ben Africa,
in the wake of a scandal
with a young white woman.
DTA newspaper, Republicen, Dr
both Baster element of the All-
to step down from the DTA lead-
he scandal would prove detrimen-
said today it was unlikely the All-
resign
er his marriage, was on the rocks. But
said in an interview today that she
break up over her husband's relation-
ighbours heard a fierce argument be-
e, who had found the young woman,
at the Africa's house in Windhoek's
unexpectedly from their other home
Windhoek.

News Service
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Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees after Lesotho had asked the UN to intervene.

It was being done as a way "of removing obstacles that seem to obstruct normalising of relations with South Africa"

Mr Sekhonyana, however, repeated Lesotho's stance on refugees that his country would always be ready to play her part "in her faithful adherence to the obligations under the conventions on refugees"

Last night the Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, told the Rand Daily Mail the decision to move the refugees had been taken "by the United Nations in consideration of Lesotho's security position"

He added "We are saying that the move must be made as humanely as possible"

According to reliable sources in Maseru, several political refugees are expected to leave Lesotho before the end of this week for an undisclosed destination

Sources intimated they may go to Mozambique and Zimbabwe, but no confirmation of this could be obtained last night

The decision comes after top-level talks between the UN High Commission for Refugees and Mr A Farah, representing the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Lesotho.

It is understood the refugees who are to leave are among those who have been included in a list submitted by South Africa to Lesotho. South Africa has claimed the unwanted refugees pose a security threat.

Lesotho has already said that some of the refugees named have already left the country or have never been there, and that the remainder were "peaceful".

Lesotho has meanwhile asked the UN to ask South Africa for restraint to be exercised on demands that refugees be either repatriated or expelled, there be selective economic sanctions, an arms embargo, and selective non-approval of over-flight requests on non-scheduled flights

By MIKE PITSO and NORMAN CHANDLER
THE United Nations, with the co-operation of Lesotho, has agreed to move 24 African National Congress refugees to other countries, it was disclosed last night.
The bombshell announcement came from Mr E R Sekhonyana, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said the decision had been reached after "amicable" negotiations between Lesotho and the

ANNOUNCEMENT leave Lesotho refugees to UN move to 'help normalise relations with SA'

2/9/83

(167)

RDH

Mr Sekhonyana has also informed the UN Secretary-General about the series of attacks allegedly launched from South Africa.

It was disclosed that at Qacha's Nek this week mortar and bazooka fire destroyed the supplies store of the Lesotho Para-Military Force and two members of the force were injured. Two people — a woman and her daughter, aged four — were killed in the fighting.

The Lesotho Foreign Minister has appealed to the UN Secretary-General to intervene and request South Africa to release essential equipment belonging to Lesotho that has gone through all the inspection procedures demanded by South Africa.

He has also requested that South Africa should be asked not to allow her territory to be used as a launching pad for attacks against Lesotho

our tells of find in flat



Police remove the body of Mr Peter Resch, 26, from his flat in Creighton Hall in Fortesque Road, Reville. Mr Resch was strangled while asleep.

Picture: EMILIA JAROSCHEK

... drank whisky and made breakfast in the kitchen. "I ran upstairs with her and found her husband lying on the bed on his side. He looked blue in the face but I thought he was unconscious. I tried to turn him over but he was too heavy.

"Eventually the police and ambulance came. Verena was sedated and immediately taken to hospital."

Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad detectives said

that the men allegedly left the flat with a suitcase full of stolen goods and the couple's car keys. They abandoned the car a short distance away.

The attackers spent almost four hours in the flat after the attack, ransacking it, making scrambled eggs and drinking whisky.

● The theme from the film "A Clockwork Orange" deals with a gang which enters a house, assaults a man and rapes his wife, and then spends the rest of the time eating and drinking. The film was banned in South Africa.

Competition Board probe could lead to amendment

Pretoria Bureau

The Competition Board's investigation into mergers, takeovers and interlocking directorates could result in an amendment to the maintenance of free competition legislation. The chairman of the board, Dr Dawie Mouton, said in Pretoria yesterday. The board will co-opt experts to assist with investigations in what is the most complicated probe so far taken by it.

Earlier this week the Minister of Industries and Com-

merce, Dr Dawie de Villiers, announced he had instructed the board to urgently investigate conglomerates and the concentration of economic power.

The board is to determine the desirability of additional legal and other measures for controlling interlocking undertakings.

The investigation has been welcomed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the SA Federated Chambers of Commerce.

● See Page 9

r-eating dog

Mrs Wheatland, 31, left the courtroom in tears after Justice Wooley's ruling, which required day-long testimony. The Wheatlands, who have been married four years, are all enmeshed in their divorce proceedings. Both had

wanted custody of Runaway, which they acquired two years ago.

The judge said the cuddly little dog had served as a "child substitute" — Sapa, AP.

Secrecy as SA exiles fly out

Political Staff

SECURITY yesterday shrouded the imminent departure from Lesotho of 22 South African exiles, many of them members or sympathisers of the African National Congress.

They were scheduled to leave Lesotho by air, with the first batch due to leave yesterday and the remainder today. The destination of all the exiles is unknown, but some will be resettled in Tanzania.

For security reasons and possibly because the Lesotho Government is sensitive about their exodus, a virtual news blackout was imposed on their movements.

Their departure comes after South African demands that Lesotho expel at least 68 refugees deemed to be a security risk to South Africa.

The demand was made at bilateral talks between Lesotho and South Africa in Pretoria last month. It was backed by the imposition of border controls on the movement of Basotho into and out of South Africa.

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr ER Sekhonyana, has denied that Lesotho has deported the refugees, insisting that they are "withdrawing voluntarily". It is quite clear, however, that many of the refugees are leaving reluctantly.

Many have married local Lesotho citizens, and "withdrawal" means at least temporary — and perhaps permanent — separation from their families. Furthermore, while in Lesotho they were still close to their South African-based relatives and friends.

The Lesotho authorities did not, however, summarily deport the refugees across the border, where some, if not all, would almost certainly have been put on trial for political offences.

Lesotho talked with the UN for their resettlement in sympathetic countries.

Thief in court stabs himself

DURBAN — A 21-year-old man stabbed himself in the stomach — as he left the dock of a Durban Regional Court yesterday — after being sentenced for stealing a car.

After being sentenced to 12 months' jail, with a further six months' suspended for five years, Gobardhan Arjoon pulled out a sharpened screwdriver and stabbed himself. He was carried out of court and taken to hospital — Sapa.

Lady Di keeps curious Britons

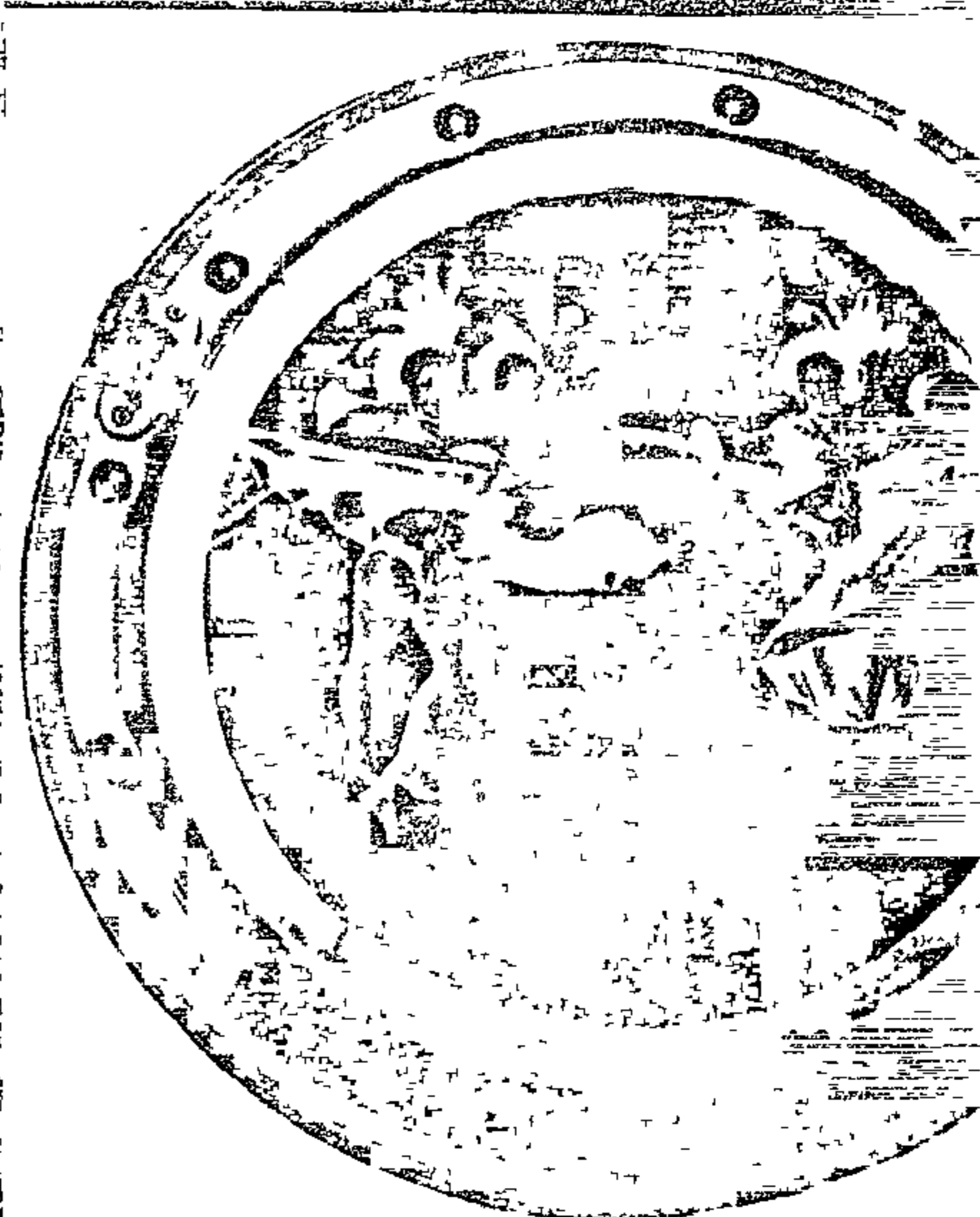
EDINBURGH — Is she or isn't she? Princess Diana kept Britain guessing yesterday, dodging photographers waiting to take a picture of her beside some baby cradles in Coatbridge, Scotland.

Britain has been abuzz with speculation that Prin-

cess Diana is expecting her second child since she made a one-day trip to London on Monday from the Royal summer retreat at Balmoral.

The same day, Royal gynaecologist Dr George Pinker returned to London from vacation.

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Ex-Natal refugee lawyer 'resettled'

Argus Foreign Service

MASERU Former Natal lawyer, Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, was among a group of South African refugees that boarded a flight for Maputo here yesterday following this week's announcement that Lesotho would "re-settle" refugees in the face of strong pressure from Pretoria

Observers thought there were six to 10 South Afri-

can refugees on the 18-passenger Air Lesotho flight, but the Lesotho Government and the UN High Commission for Refugees, who are supervising the "re-settlement", have refused to give exact numbers

Mrs Naidoo has been in Lesotho for about five years

The Maseru Government has said that at a meeting on August 10 South Africa demanded the expulsion of "all politically-affiliated" refugees from Lesotho

Naught but Charlie for comfort

(167)
~~SA~~ not
involved
in raid

PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force has denied any knowledge of an attack near the Free State-Lesotho border yesterday

Radio Lesotho said that country's Department of Foreign Affairs had sent a letter to the South African Government protesting against the "grave situation" between the two countries

According to the report the insurgents and their weapons were off-loaded from six vehicles on the South African side of the border on a Free State farm, known to Lesotho inhabitants as "Ramosa"

A smaller band of insurgents was alleged to have infiltrated into the Leribe district on Saturday night, but reportedly fled after coming under fire

An SADF spokesman said in Pretoria last night the SADF had "no knowledge or involvement in the incident"

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria "The department is aware of the complaint and it is being investigated but there is no more information on the matter at this stage." — Sapa.

...more by Trevor Samson.

Armed man held by OES farmer

The Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, today refused to confirm that two men arrested by a Free State farmer last week were members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA). He said only that two men had been handed over to the police.

An alleged member of the LLA was arrested on Boschfontein farm near the Lesotho border by Mr Essex Barrett after labourers reported seeing a heavily armed man on the farm.

He said the man told him he was a member of the LLA who had missed a rendezvous with his colleagues. A second armed man was arrested in the area.

● The SADF today denied that South African soldiers helped the LLA launch an attack on Lesotho yesterday. Radio Lesotho claimed earlier that the Lesotho Paramilitary Force had fought an eight-hour battle with rebels and about 500 South African soldiers.

THE Lesotho Liberation Army claims it inflicted heavy losses on the Lesotho Paramilitary Force in a clash on Leribe Mountain last Sunday

In a statement from the political commissar of the LLA, phoned to Sapa in Johannesburg yesterday, the LLA claimed responsibility for several incidents in Lesotho in recent weeks.

Of the most recent clash, the LLA said

"On September 11 at 11am, (Chief Leabua) Jonathan's forces attacked an LLA unit that was camping on Leribe Mountain. The battle took the whole of Sunday, and ended on Monday morning. The LPF suffered heavy losses in this battle."

Other incidents for which the LLA claimed responsibility included the murder of Mr Thabo Ratlali on August 31

Mr Ratlali, who the LLA claim was a member of Chief Jonathan's "Killing squad" died at his Morifi village

On the same day an LLA unit attacked an LPF base camp at Qachas Nek, and claimed 17 LPF men died in the assault, while an armoury was destroyed

On the night of September 4 an LLA unit attacked Mr Enoch Moliboea's home in the village of Khanyane in the Leribe district, the spokesman said, claiming Mr Moliboea had for many years been "Terrorising innocent Basotho men and women at Leabua's pleasure"

Mr Moliboea's whereabouts have been unknown since the attack

The home of Mr Philip Feralotsi, "a notorious and

LLA ¹⁶⁷ claims big victory at Leribe

RDM
17/9/83

most hated police volunteer reservist" was attacked on September 5 by an LLA unit. Mr Feralotsi escaped, "With very serious injuries," but two women, Mrs Mapotso Phamotse, and her daughter, Miss Ntebaleng Phamotse, were killed.

The statement claimed at least 15 LPF men died when an LLA unit attacked the home of Mr Lejula Mothiane at Saballa Makhoakhoeng on September 9. The house had allegedly been used as an extension of the LPF police camp at Saballa Makhoakhoeng.

Another house nearby was also destroyed and "all its occupants killed". In this attack the LLA lost one man, the spokesman added.

The LLA said it was waging a "liberation war" in Lesotho and anyone who became "unnecessary obstacles" hampering the progress of the war, would be considered "enemy" — Sapa.

Chief

More ANC exiles leave Maseru

167

COM

16/9/83

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — More South African political refugees have left Maseru for Mozambique on their way to other Frontline states after strong pressure on Lesotho by South Africa

The Pretoria Government had earlier supplied Lesotho with a list of names of 68 ANC refugees, claiming they posed a security threat to South Africa

Twenty-six had never been to Lesotho, 21 came to Lesotho but left for other countries and 21 are genuine political refugees who had never been involved in any crime or subversive activity, the Lesotho Government said

Lesotho appealed to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar to intervene, as it had

- Stood resolutely and with dignity to protect elementary human rights, and
- Requested that South Africa use restraint on her demands on refugees

The Lesotho Government said some members of the refugee community decided to withdraw voluntarily in appreciation of the efforts it had undertaken on their behalf

Recently, the UN High Commission for Refugees in Geneva sent the head of its Eastern and Southern African section, Mr De Salegn Chefke, for consultations with the Lesotho Government on the plight of the refugees. He was followed by the special envoy of UN Secretary General, Mr A Farah

At the conclusion of consultations with the Lesotho authorities, it was decided that some of the refugees should be resettled in other African countries

The resettling of the South African refugees from Lesotho is expected to last for months since many countries are reluctant to receive refugees who did not flee to their countries originally

Postal Service hit by blasts

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Pre-dawn bomb explosions which rocked Maseru township on Saturday have disrupted services at Pitso Ground Post Office and the goods shed at the Leabua Jonathan Airport.

Damage is estimated at several thousand rands. The airport bomb was hidden in a trunk at a goods shed while the one at the post office was a parcel bomb, according to an official statement yesterday.

Firemen and police salvaged most parcels

and letters at the post office

In both incidents, most of the roofing collapsed and windows and doors were shattered by the blast, which were heard all over Maseru.

A Government spokesman was quoted by Radio Lesotho last night as saying the bombs were intended to sabotage the Jimmy Cliff show at the Lesotho National Stadium.

Cliff is a reggae musician from Jamaica and is on a professional tour of Southern Africa. He is one of the few international artists who have performed in South Africa and was banned from performing in Zimbabwe but the ban was lifted after he pledged not to tour South Africa again.

Police have started an intensive manhunt for those responsible and it is understood that there is a possible clue which will help the police to arrest the bombers. The blasts are the worst since the underground Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the opposition Basotho Congress Party, started operating in 1979.

Pitso Ground Post Office is the second busiest post office in Maseru Township and also the second to be hit by bombs in three years.

There are three post offices in Maseru.

A Lesotho Government spokesman has deplored the damage done to the public property, particularly because the two buildings

served everybody, regardless of their political affiliations.

He said the Government would act immediately to restore postal services while the airport goods shed would be reconstructed.

No aircraft at the airport was damaged by the blast and no flights were affected.

Jimmy Cliff left Lesotho with his Jamaican band, "Oneness" and his brother, Victor Chambers and Zimbabwean director of Pan African Productions, Mr Musikiwa Kambula on Sunday. They will hold two shows in Harare on Friday and Saturday and on Sunday they will hold a show in Gaborone, Botswana.

The Lesotho Government spokesman also said the explosions were intended to destroy the tourist industry in Lesotho.

Press (167)
study of
Lesotho
refugees

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — Twenty-two international journalists arrived in Maseru yesterday to study the problems encountered by refugees in Lesotho.

They will be briefed by Cabinet Ministers, senior officials of the Ministry of the Interior, and representatives of the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress

They will also visit houses damaged during the South African raid on Maseru on December 9 last year, in which 30 South African refugees and 12 Basotho were killed.

They are in Lesotho as a result of United Nations missions to Lesotho last month, following border controls between Lesotho and South Africa. The border controls were enforced by the South African Government after it demanded that Lesotho repatriate or expel 68 political refugees, who were allegedly posing a security threat to South Africa

Some of the refugees have left for other Frontline states in the past two weeks for resettlement by the UN High Commission for Refugees.

The journalists have already visited Angola and Zambia, and are expected to leave Lesotho tomorrow for Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique.

The information they collect will be used at an international conference on refugees in Geneva next year

167
Lesotho has
service for
mine dead 24/9/83

Mali Africa Bureau

MASERU — An inter-denominational church service was held in Maseru yesterday for 21 Basotho mine workers who died in Natal's Hlobane Coal Mine this month following a methane blast which so far has claimed 66 lives

King Moshoeshoe II, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, Cabinet ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the public were present at the service

King Moshoeshoe and Prime Minister Jonathan have sent messages of condolence to the bereaved families

The King said the accident had been a great loss to both the victims' families and to Lesotho

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(167) *24/9/83*
Lesotho points finger at SA

Mali Africa Bureau
MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, yesterday accused South Africa of selective sanctions against Lesotho

He said this when he briefed 22 international journalists who are in Lesotho on a fact-finding mission about the problems of refugees in Lesotho

Mr Sixishe said Basotho were being denied entry into South Africa when they need-

ed to be there on business. He said South Africa was pressuring Lesotho into recognising "bantustan" policy, but Lesotho would not submit apartheid

Mr Sixishe said his people were facing great hardships because of South African pressure and this was due to the economic inter-dependence of Lesotho and South Africa

The other Minister who met the international Press was the Minister of the Interior, Chief N Maseribane

The journalists have also visited Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Swaziland

They leave Lesotho tomorrow for Nairobi, where they are to compile their report

It will be used at an international conference in Geneva next July on assistance to refugees in Africa

The journalists represent a cross-section of the international news media and have been drawn from Frontline states and overseas countries

(167) RNDM 19/9/83

Lesotho denies knowledge of official hurt in attack

HARARE — Lesotho police yesterday said they had no knowledge of a prominent Lesotho Government member being injured in a reported guerrilla attack.

A spokesman for the Lesotho Liberation Army claimed earlier that the unidentified official and another man had been badly hurt in a raid at Thamae township, near Maseru, at the weekend.

A policeman at Maseru para-military police headquarters said he had no

knowledge of the incident.

However, police in Maseru said yesterday bombs in a goods shed at Leabua Jonathan airport and a post office caused extensive damage on Friday night, but there were no casualties.

Security has been tightened around key installations following Friday's blasts, a spokesman added. He said no progress had been made in finding out who had been responsible for the explosions. The LLA had claimed credit.

— Sapa-Reuter

SA still enforcing tough controls at Lesotho border

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The enforcement of strict border controls between South Africa and Lesotho entered the fourth month yesterday with Basotho, still being refused entry, into South Africa unless they hold a multiple entry visa valid for six months

or already work in South Africa

Talks are being held at Ministerial and official levels between the two countries, but have not been successful

The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, had sent his Assistant Secretary-General

for Special Political Affairs, Mr A Farah of Somalia, and the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva also sent a top official, Mr D Chetoke, for talks with the Lesotho Government on problems facing the country

A number of refugees from South Africa were resettled in some Frontline States after the talks

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to start a "buy Lesotho" campaign

A two-day consumer fair for small businessmen and manufacturers was held this week

The Lesotho Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Mooki Molapo, said even though Lesotho was one of the world's poorest countries, it had an abundance of human wealth

He said he could not understand why businessmen still imported furniture, school uniforms and police uniforms from South Africa when they were all locally produced

Dakrr hanna

(167) D. Despatch
SA mercenary
killed — 1/19/83
claim

MASERU — Lesotho claims to have killed a mercenary allegedly recruited by South Africa and to have captured another three

Lesotho also alleges they were involved in an abortive raid aimed at killing a Lesotho minister

Lesotho's Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said the heavily-armed gang was overpowered last Saturday by guards near the country home of Mr Julius Khasoane, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office Mr Khasoane escaped unhurt, Mr Sixishe said

Mr Sixishe said one of the captives had about R10 000 in South African currency and none of the would-be assassins spoke a Lesotho language

"We now know that South Africa has started recruiting black mercenaries," said Mr Sixishe, whose government blames Pretoria for a

wave of rebel violence in Lesotho

Mr Sixishe said his government had information South Africa planned to invade Lesotho during its 17th independence anniversary celebrations next week

"We take the intelligence seriously and are taking measures to pre-empt the planned invasion," he said without elaborating

A South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria dismissed the allegations as "propaganda" and "an attempt to camouflage Lesotho's internal problems and escalating violence"

The SADF spokesman said Lesotho's propaganda rhetoric was completely predictable although the content sometimes varied He accused Lesotho of following the example of certain neighbouring Marxist countries by blaming South Africa for all its ills — SAPA

Lesotho in bid to improve relations

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho said his government was making direct contact with South Africa to try and formalise the worsening relations. Chief Jonathan said he would also appeal to the United Nations to mediate between the two countries. In a message broadcast over Radio Lesotho to mark Lesotho's 17th anniversary of independence yesterday, Chief Jonathan said "It is both in the interests of Lesotho and South Africa to normalise relations"

The Prime Minister said the Lesotho Government was leaving no stone unturned in trying to normalise relations with South Africa.

He said Lesotho was appealing to countries like the US, which is a friend of both South Africa and the government of Lesotho.

"We are especially trying to put across to the US that their policy of constructive engagement with South Africa appears to be exacerbating our problem"

Chief Jonathan also said the drought had up till recently only affected the mountain areas, but the dry conditions had spread throughout the country and water supplies had dwindled sharply — Sapa

167 204 6/10/82
Ex-SA lawyer held by Lesotho police

Mail Africa Bureau
MASERU. — A well-known Maseru lawyer, Mr Z M Jobodwana, was arrested by Lesotho Security Police in Mhaleshoek last Friday.

Mr Jobodwana, who was born in South Africa and practised law in East London, fled to Lesotho five years ago.

His office in Maseru yesterday confirmed his detention.

Unconfirmed reports said another South African-born lawyer — who has not yet been identified — was also

detained by Security Police in Lesotho.

The South African Government has put pressure on Lesotho to repatriate or expel refugees, resulting in strict border controls and long delays at border posts between the countries.

A former Durban lawyer, Mrs Phillis Naidoo, was among the first group of South African refugees to leave Lesotho last month.

Most refugees are being resettled in African countries, such as Tanzania, by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.



March 6 marked the second anniversary of the start of the marathon trial of veteran trade unionist, Oscar Mpetha and 18 other people on charges of 'terrorism' and alternatively, murder, following their alleged involvement in certain incidents sparked off by the 1980 bus boycotts. They still these people sit at Pollsmoor Prison. The case were originally detained in August 1980 and the case began 7 months later. Oscar Mpetha, 74, and the 17 others who still stand accused, have already sat an effective sentence of two-and-a-half years. Yet their spirit and unity remains as strong as ever. Their case continues on March 28 in the Cape Town Supreme Court. It is important that people attend the trial as often as possible to once again show our support for the accused.

SUPPORT THE MPETHA ACCUSED!

RELEASE ALL DETAINEES AND PRISONERS
SUPPORT THE MPETHA ACCUSED!

OF APARTHEID!!

Lesotho frees ex-SA lawyers

167
2/10/83

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — Two lawyers, who are refugees from South Africa and were detained by the Lesotho Security Police last weekend, have been released from detention

They are Mr Z N Jobodwana, a well-known Maseru lawyer who is a graduate of both the University of Fort Hare and the University of South Africa, and Mr Mzimkulu Gwentshe, who is a graduate of the National University of Lesotho.

Mr Jobodwana was arrested in Mhaleshoek last Friday. He practised as an attorney in East London before fleeing to Lesotho about five years ago. He is the founder of a firm of attorneys in Maseru and is popularly known among his colleagues in Lesotho as "Jobs".

Mr Gwentshe is also a practising lawyer in Maseru and was detained on Sunday. They were both conditionally released on Wednesday night after being kept in solitary confinement for some days. It is understood they have to report to the police whenever they leave Maseru Township. The two men were detained under the Internal Security Act which empowers the police to detain anyone for questioning for several weeks without appearing in any court of law.



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1167
12/10/83

Call for 'free and fair' elections Stop aid to Lesotho, says Mofeli

Mali Africa Bureau

MASERU — The leader of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, has appealed to the international community to stop giving aid to the Lesotho Government until "free and fair" elections are held in the country

In a statement released in Maseru yesterday, Mr Mofeli said the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was

hampering the opposition's electioneering campaign while he himself was actively campaigning for the proposed coming elections

Mr Mofeli said Lesotho was almost in a state of emergency because the government wanted to impose a one-party system of government.

His party officials were being harassed and denied opportunities to hold political rallies by the Lesotho police.

The United Democratic Party leader said there were many examples of the abuse of power by Chief Jonathan's government

Chief Jonathan was faced with two options, he said He had either to hold "free and fair" elections within the next nine months or hand over power to King Moshoe-shoe II and a caretaker government which would allow Lesotho political refugees to return home

WALLINGTON

SA 'helped win' Lesotho election

CAPE Times 14/10/83

167

Political Correspondent
THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has disclosed that South Africa helped the present Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan,

to win the country's pre-independence elections in 1965

Authoritative sources have confirmed that Mr Botha made the admission in an address to visiting United States businessmen in Cape Town this week. The meetings are private and closed to the press.

Chief Jonathan became Prime Minister-designate when his then Basutoland National Party won a slender two-seat majority in 1965. The BNP was then regarded as pro-South African, while the Basutoland Congress Party under Mr Ntsu Mokhehle was reported as having received communist funds.

After taking independence in 1966, Lesotho has had only one general election, which was won by Mr Mokhehle in 1970. Chief Jonathan, however, stopped publication of the results, suspended the constitution and has ruled ever since.

Increasingly tense relations between South Africa and Lesotho have worsened with Chief Jonathan's statement that democrats would

oppose implementation of the proposed South African constitution.

Mr Botha has ridiculed Chief Jonathan as "the super-democrat" who seized power after losing an election, while Mr Mokhehle, who won, had to operate from outside Lesotho.

Mr Botha's admission about South African help to Chief Jonathan in 1965 came when he responded to questions from the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, about allegations by Chief Jonathan

These included claims that South Africa withheld arms imports destined for Lesotho and was supporting Mr Mokhehle. After replying to the question on arms imports, Mr Botha told the visitors that they should know the facts.

These were that South Africa helped Chief Jonathan come to power for the first time, and that Chief Jonathan had then executed a coup d'etat after losing the 1970 election.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

● Botha disputes report on speech, page 4

Buthelezi says *Cape Times 14/10/83 (167)* 'queries ducked'

Political Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday criticized the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, for ducking out of a confrontation with him on critical issues he had raised at the World Business Council conference

Both Chief Buthelezi and Mr Botha addressed the visiting United States businessmen behind closed doors on Wednesday

According to an Afrikaans newspaper report, Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, surprised observers when at the end of Mr Botha's speech he rose to ask critical questions regarding Lesotho

Mr Botha replied to them, was loudly applauded, and then left the meeting

In an interview with the Cape Times at D F Malan Airport, Chief Buthelezi said he wanted to challenge Mr Botha further in front of the delegates but Mr Botha said he had to leave early to attend another meeting

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government did not allow "that kind of confrontation" between him and its leaders.

During question time,



Chief Buthelezi



Mr Pik Botha

Chief Buthelezi referred to Mr Botha's speech in which he had held up the customs union agreement with Southern African States as an example of co-operation in the region

Chief Buthelezi said the Lesotho Government has accused South Africa of withholding income from the union agreement, withholding weapons which Lesotho wanted to import, and giving support to an opponent of the Lesotho Government, Mr Ntsu Mokhele

Was South Africa not applying double standards, Chief Buthelezi asked?

According to the Afrikaans newspaper report, Mr Botha replied that the issues had been discussed by the

two governments. The charge that South Africa was withholding money from Lesotho had not been raised, because Lesotho knew that it got more than its fair share. South Africa would allow the country to import weapons only if given early notice of consignments, and if it proved that they were for defence purposes and not to aid "terrorists" operating from Lesotho

On the subject of support of Mr Mokhele, Mr Botha said it was interesting that Chief Buthelezi had taken the side of the Lesotho Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, who had retained power by a coup d'etat after losing his second general election. (Report by Jane Arbous, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

Lesotho deal shocks Emlin

CAPE TOWN 15/10/83

167

Political Correspondent
THE opposition foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Emlin, yesterday condemned as "shocking and unacceptable" the use of taxpayers' money to interfere in the internal affairs of a neighbouring state.

He called on the government to say whether Lesotho was the only country where this had happened.

Mr Emlin was commenting on the admission by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that South Africa had helped the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, win pre-independence elections in 1965.

He said that even though it had happened a long time ago and under a different South African prime minister, the principle concerned was important.

"The admission by a Nationalist cabinet minister that South Africa was directly involved in interfering in an election in a neighbouring state I find disturbing and shocking.

"The question now arises whether this is



Mr Colin Emlin

the only occasion on which the government used taxpayers' money to become embroiled in the internal affairs of a neighbouring state.

"I believe Mr Botha owes it to South Africa as well as to these neighbouring states to come clean on this issue.

"The deliberate decision by the government to interfere not only in the internal politics of another country, but the election of a government, is unacceptable," Mr Emlin said.

(Report by MP Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

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Leabua Jonathan ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ voices rejection of constitutional plan

Minister Leabua Jonathan has added his voice to the mass rejection of the South African Government's constitutional proposals which he said were only going to deepen racial conflict.

In a lengthy telegram sent to KwaZulu's leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Lesotho premier commended the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church and other organisations which have rejected the proposals.

He said Lesotho, as a result of her geographical position, was watching developments inside South Africa with anxiety.

Chief Jonathan said he maintains that the ANC factor, which has soured relations between Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa, was being used as a

pretext for the harassment of Lesotho by South Africa.

What does seem to be the source of the problem is our firm objection to apartheid. Apartheid dehumanises and denationalises the black man. It is clear under the present circumstances that our problems will only be solved with the dismantling of apartheid.

"In this regard we have always admired the courage of all those, like the Honourable Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, who are prepared to face the system from within, as long as they are seeking genuine and meaningful change," said Chief Jonathan in the telegram.

He added that it was a saddening reality that

whilst the government of South Africa was ostensibly opposed to violence as a means of change it had at the same time closed its ears even to those who had chosen the path of peace for bringing about change.

"One would have hoped that any proposal for a new constitution would make an attempt to avert a racial holocaust in South Africa by creating an opportunity to induce meaningful change while time still permits.

"Sadly, the present constitutional proposals by the South African Government are, because of their exclusion of the black majority only going to enhance racial conflict," the Lesotho Premier said.

By SAM MABE

Mofeli (165)
20/10/83
accuses
Leabua ROOM

Mali Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, has accused the Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan of gross violation of human rights.

Speaking at a Press conference in Maseru yesterday, Mr Mofeli claimed opposition party members were being harassed, detained and interrogated at gunpoint and told not to hold political rallies in preparation for Lesotho's coming general election.

Only supporters of the ruling National Party are allowed to hold such rallies.

Mr Mofeli brought to the conference one of the alleged victims of the harassment, said to have been beaten by the Lesotho Security Police during the electioneering campaign in Qachas Nek earlier this month.

Mr Tumelo Mohlouoa told the Press conference he was detained for five days during which he was denied food and interrogated during the day and night and assaulted.

He claimed he was also threatened with death.

Lesotho says fear no basis for relations

167

S. Post

21/10/83

MASERU — Lesotho has assured South Africa that the Kingdom earnestly desires normal relations with the Republic on the basis of mutual respect and not out of fear

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, was reacting yesterday in a telexed message to statements by Mr Pik Botha, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, on relations between the two countries

Mr Botha had said a statement on Lesotho refugees to the United Nations General Assembly by Lesotho's Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr M V Molapo, was hampering relations with Pretoria

Mr Sekhonyana said relations between his country and Pretoria could not be based on the "muzzling" of each other when differences occurred

He failed to understand how Lesotho could have "swept the refugee issue under the carpet" at the UN

In demanding the

removal of refugees from Lesotho, the Republic was internationalising the issue

The Minister asked Mr Botha whether he was wrong in concluding that South Africa would only be happy with a docile Lesotho so afraid of its neighbours because of geographical and economic dependence that it could not even exercise its elementary right of peaceful protest

If the latter were the case, the future of relations between the two countries was "very grim"

"I beg you and your Government not to over-react to our pronouncements made genuinely and in the interest of Lesotho, particularly in our quest for genuine and lasting neighbourly relations," Mr Sekhonyana said

"Cowing Lesotho into timid submissiveness" was not an example of good relations "no matter how quiet those relations may be"

On the issue of alleged destabilisation in Lesotho, Mr Sekhonyana said that, despite denials by Pretoria,

his country's position was that the Republic allowed its territory to be used for harbouring "trading and cross-border operations against Lesotho"

"Legal intercourse between states does not allow a country to facilitate or use its territory for attacks against the other state on grounds that the government of the state being attacked has got internal opposition

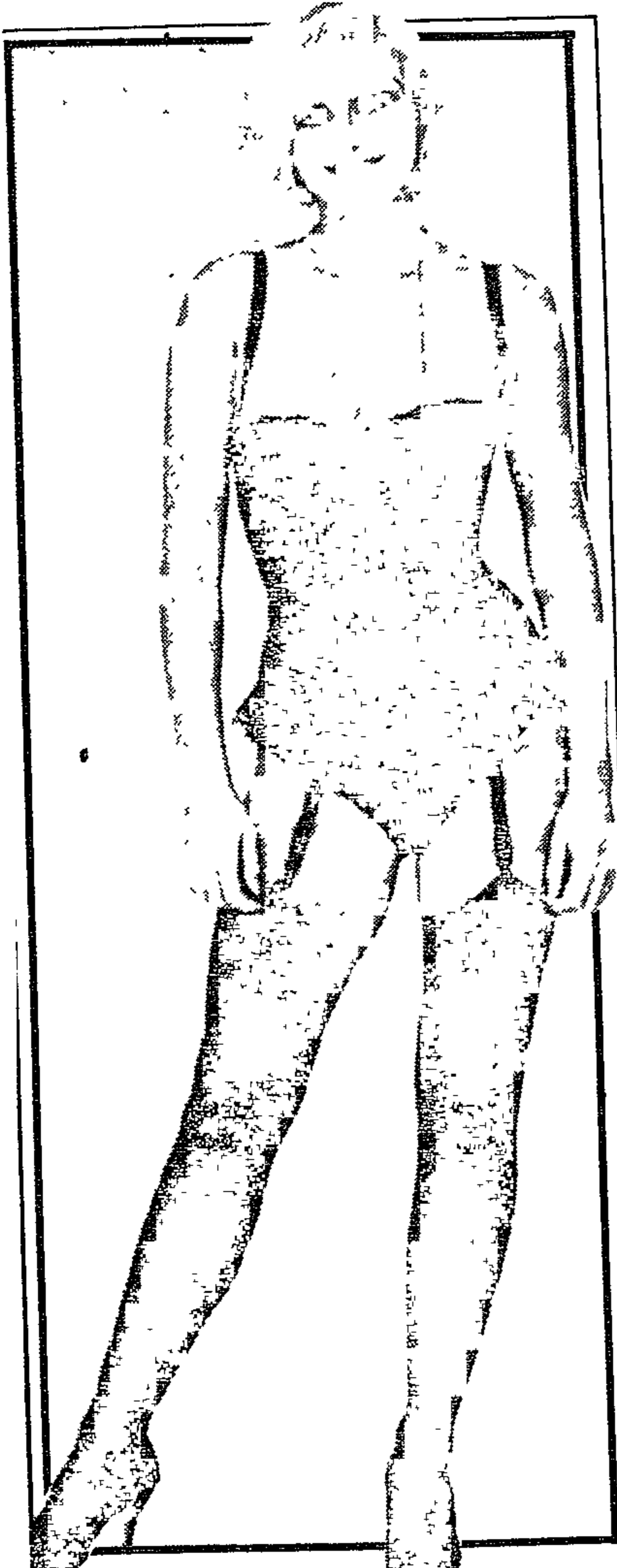
"How can South Africa's tolerance of the Lesotho Liberation Army be interpreted as anything but destabilisation?" Mr Sekhonyana asked

On the other hand, he said, Lesotho had assured South Africa the Kingdom would not allow refugees to use its territory as a base for attacks against neighbouring states

On the question of the tightening of border controls by South Africa, the Minister asked whether terrorists would use official border posts for illegal entry into South Africa

Bonus win

Now Lesotho ge



A dream come true

THE stuff of dreams Black lace on a lissome blonde Most men dream of their favourite girl in something like this but are too afraid to reveal their secret desires Why not surprise your lady love this week with a little something like this One thing's for sure, your life will never be the same again

Delay was for security reasons, Pik Botha tells UN

By Eddy Andriés

CONSIGNMENTS of arms and other military equipment sent to Lesotho from Britain and America, but held by South African authorities in Durban's harbour for seven months, have finally been delivered.

In a letter this week to Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Foreign Minister Pik Botha wrote that security reasons had necessitated the delay

He was responding to — and denying — charges made to the UN by his Lesotho counterpart, Evaristus Sekhonyana, that South Africa had imposed an arms embargo on the tiny kingdom

It now appeared that certain steps taken by Lesotho had led to an improvement in relations to the extent that the release of the arms had been able to be granted, Mr Botha said But permission has still not been given for another cargo of weapons, awaiting delivery in Maputo to be moved South Africa's consent needs to be obtained before the goods can be transported

According to Lesotho's Minister of Information, Desmond Sixeshe, the country had not considered buying weapons from Armscor because it had been "shopping around" for better prices

Responding to Mr Botha's claim that an arms embargo against Lesotho had never been imposed, Mr Sixeshe said "That's nonsense"

It seemed obvious that, by holding back on deliveries, South Africa was hoping for the rebel Lesotho Liberation Army to over-run the official forces

"If Lesotho posed a military threat to South Africa the embargo would be understandable, but there's no way we can use these goods for anything but internal security"

Mr Sekhonyana also referred to South Africa's alleged complicity with the LLA "How can Pretoria's tolerance of the LLA be interpreted as anything but destabilisation?"

In his letter to the UN, Mr Botha wrote that "well-founded fears" about activities of anti-South African elements in Lesotho had led to measures regarding the entry of persons into South Africa from Lesotho "to be tightened"

This was in reply to allegations that in addition to the embargo, South Africa had introduced sanctions against Lesotho by restricting normal movement through its borders Mr Botha said this did not constitute economic sanctions

Death

I laughed

From Page 1

State witness, Maria van Heerden, said Miss Phillips was "an exceptionally good mother" who had looked after her baby well

Showing little emotion most of the time, Miss Phillips was composed and softspoken as she described the events that led to the death of four men, all of whom had been strangers to the couple until the days on which they were murdered

On June 14 Gerald Douglas Meyer became the first victim after meeting the couple at the Smugglers Inn nightspot in Durban

After drinking at the hotel they took Mr Meyer to a sugar plantation near Stanger where it was safer to smoke dagga and drink brandy

"On the way 'Gerry' started to get fresh with me His hands were over the seat and he started rubbing my legs," she said adding that she had resented his actions

After making "dagga pipes" and drinks her baby started crying

"I changed and fed him but he wanted more milk," she said

"They were busy in conversation and took no notice of me — I started to get upset Well, I lost

AA expert slams

Tribune Reporter

THE Government's suggestions for toll roads have been slammed as the most unjust, wasteful and costly form of collecting revenue from road users.

Better alternatives would be a fuel tax and an independent road fund that was not channelled through normal Treasury spending, says Denzil Vermooten, economic affairs executive of the Automobile Association.

He said for years road users had been paying funds — collected through taxes, levies and fees — far in excess of what was being spent on the upkeep of road facilities. These inadequate, sub-standard roads were undoubtedly a major cause of road accidents.

gets its arms

Death Spree Trial

I laughed, then pulled the trigger

From Page 1

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"I changed and fed him but he wanted more milk," she said.

"They were busy in conversation and took no notice of me — I started to get upset. Well, I lost

my nerve, went to my handbag, pulled out the pistol, got out of the car and walked up to Gerry (Mr Meyer), pointed the gun at him and pulled the trigger

"I saw his hand shoot up to his face and pulled the trigger again"

Later that night they drove to Richards Bay where they stayed with Rosemary Usher and her fiance who "felt sorry for them because they had a small baby with them and it was raining very hard"

The following day Grundlingh, who had been trying to find a job in Richards Bay, arrived at the house with the next victim, Mr Vernon Swart

Giving evidence, Miss Phillips said Grundlingh told her Mr Swart was hitch-hiking so he picked him up because it was raining

"We were all sitting around drinking and smoking dagga so I said to Piet instead of sitting around 'why don't you take me to see my sister and brother near Vryheid'"

"I asked the deceased if he'd like to come with me to be company for my sister because she is divorced and is alone I said he could come if he was prepared to pay for petrol and buy food along the way He agreed"

She said they had "dagga skuifs" along the way They stopped at Melmoth to buy something to eat.

"I said to the deceased Piet bought the petrol it's your turn and asked him to buy fresh milk for the baby

"They came back with more beers and the deceased bought a take-away plate of pap and vegetables and I wasn't very impressed I was so annoyed I didn't even eat it so I drank beers because there was nothing better to do

"Piet stopped later to make a skuif (smoke-dagga) The deceased stood in front of me and caught a leak I was disgusted, went to the car and pulled out wool that I was going to make a mat with and a gun

"I walked up to Piet and the deceased, held the gun and said 'This is a robbery' I threw the wool at Piet and told him to tie the deceased to the tree and take his money from him He (Piet) then walked to the car

"I started laughing at him (Mr Swart), pointed the gun at him and shot him I can't tell you how many shots I fired," she said

A week later the couple met Barend Greyvenstein in a bar in Ermelo

Greyvenstein said he needed a lift to Johan-

nesburg

He became the third victim

"Along the way we stopped and made pipes and stopped at hotels for drinks While Piet was away phoning his mother at one stage, the deceased was chaffing me, which annoyed me," Miss Phillips said

On the way Mr Grundlingh suggested they stop off at a friend's house

They visited the Van Heerdens in Secunda where they drank and made more 'skuifs' with a mixture of Mandrax and dagga, she said

When they left Miss Phillips said she drove the car Mr Greyvenstein was in the passenger seat and Mr Grundlingh 'passed out' in the back seat with the baby in his arms

"On the way to Johannesburg Mr Greyvenstein was trying to handle me, his hands all over my body and wouldn't leave me alone I resented this and tried to wake up Piet but couldn't

"I hated this bloke, everything from the past was coming up and I couldn't stand him," she said, biting her lip so as not to cry again

"I stopped the car, reached for the gun, climbed out and walked round and told him to get out I said 'Greyvenstein this is a robbery' because

I just wanted to get rid of him

"He gave me his little red book, I asked him for his Help U card number and eventually he gave it to me He was kneeling down in front of me I told him 'Don't move Don't move' but his hand kept going to his back pocket and I just started pulling the trigger

They met the fourth victim in Bloemfontein while trying to draw money from Mr Greyvenstein's Help U card, she said

Miss Phillips said Piet had helped Martin Mofosi draw R60 with his card and then asked the man if he had dagga

They gave Mr Mofosi a lift and stopped near some trees to make another dagga cigarette

"The man pulled down his zip and caught a leak in front of me while I was crushing zol (dagga)," said Miss Phillips

"I shouted to Piet to f**k him up, your honour, because I was disgusted"

A fight broke out between the two men, she says

"I took the gun out and said 'Piet rob the f*****g bastard' He got the Help U card, I pushed them away from each other and shot the kaffir African boy I was very angry"

Slams 'wasteful, costly and unjust' toll scheme

Reporter

for toll roads have been wasteful and costly form of users.

a fuel tax and an independent channelled through normal economic activity Vermooten, economic Association.

had been paying funds — and fees — far in excess of upkeep of road facilities. roads were undoubtedly

"Vehicle owners pay about R2 600 million in taxes, fees and levies annually yet less than R1 200 million is being spent on roads," he said.

Mr Vermooten rejected toll schemes, saying:

- "They would retard improvement of the overall road system,
- "The maintenance of alternative routes for those who could not afford the toll would be costly,
- "The alternative routes were generally unsuitable for through-traffic and thus more dangerous. Tolls would discourage traffic from using new roads;
- "The manpower and other resources involved

in toll collection would be totally unproductive and the construction and maintenance of toll stations expensive

● "Toll roads would slow down traffic, waste valuable time and increase fuel consumption and maintenance costs;

● "Overseas, tolls were unpopular both with motorists and the toll authorities"

In comparison, said Mr Vermooten, a fuel tax could be added to the price of petrol and a road fund, which was not milked by other government spending, could provide road authorities with a steady stream of available money, making roads safer.

Russian envoy 167 167 279 lauds Lesotho

ADM
NOV 1983

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The Russian Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Yuri Sepeliov, yesterday hosted a reception to mark the 66th anniversary of Russia's national day in Maseru

Addressing the reception, Mr Sepeliov said a consistent desire for world peace, the attitude towards most pressing international problems, the struggle for African unity and the independent foreign policy of the kingdom of Lesotho had won general recognition and respect for Lesotho

Mr Sepeliov said this recognition and respect set up a good ground for the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Lesotho

"In agreement with the principles of Lenin, the Soviet Union will continue to base its relations with the kingdom of Lesotho on the principles of friendship, full equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other," he said

In reply, King Moshoeshoe II said Mr Sepeliov's remarks had given him much hope and satisfaction, particularly his assurance that the Soviet Union would continue to base its relations with Lesotho on the principles of friendship, full equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other

Mr Sepeliov, who is based in Maputo, returns to Mozambique today to celebrate Russia's national day on November 7 in the Mozambican capital

Czech envoy accredited in Lesotho

MASERU. — Czechoslovakia's first ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Vaclav Brezak, presented his credentials to King Moshoeshoe II at the Basotho royal palace in Maseru yesterday.

The two countries established diplomatic relations last November.

Mr Brezak, in presenting his credentials, said Czechoslovakia was implementing a policy of peaceful co-operation with all countries wishing to co-operate, regardless of the differences in their social structures.

He said his government respected the "heroism" of the people of Lesotho who were firmly defending their independence in their "uneven fight against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa" — Sapa.

Slow death of a small dorp

In the wake of the Pretoria bomb blast, strict measures were introduced at border posts between South Africa and Lesotho. Now Ficksburg counts the costs.

FICKSBURG, the once flourishing trading post on the border between South Africa and Lesotho, is being "strangled to death".

Traffic between the two countries has been reduced to a snail's pace by harsh security measures enforced by South African police at the border post.

In a desperate attempt to avoid financial disaster, Ficksburg businessmen have made representations to the Department of Foreign Affairs and the security police in Pretoria — but with no apparent success.

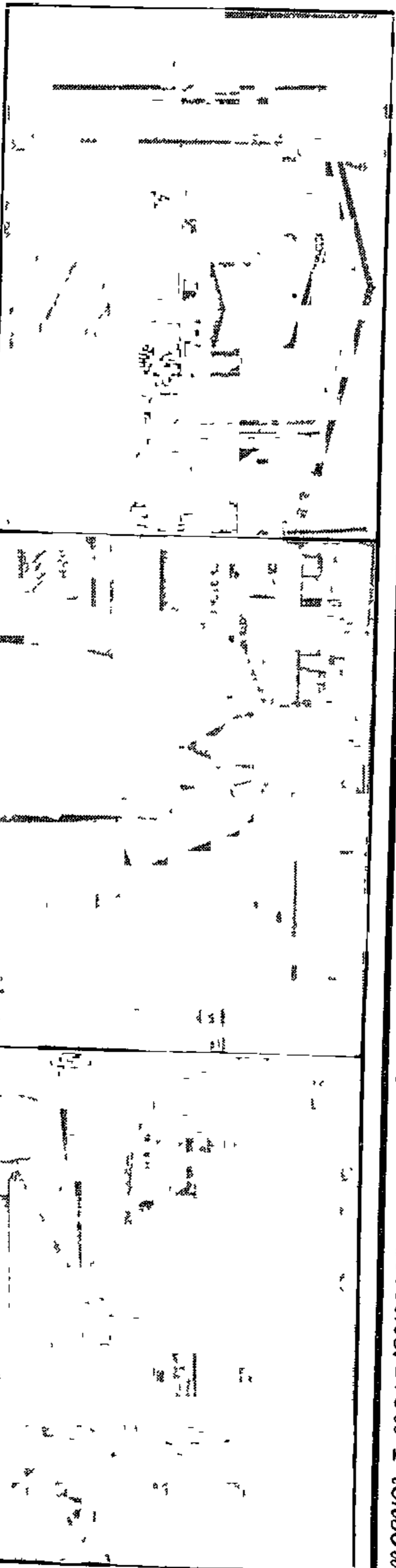
Angry residents were assured by government officials that the security measures responsible for the slowing down of border traffic would be only temporary. Prior to the security clampdown — on May 27, following the Pretoria bomb

**Report by
LIZ VAN DEN
NIEUWENHOF**
Pictures DOUG LEE

blast — the 32 border personnel had allowed about two million pedestrians and 430 000 cars through their gates a year.

But there have been no signs of improvement. Months of waiting have taken their toll.

The normal business turnover in Ficksburg is about R80-million annually, but during the past months the figure has dropped by about R14-million. And most of the blame,



● The waiting at the border post continues

said the businessmen, lay with the border post, regarded as the busiest in South Africa.

Lesotho citizens — desperate to shop or conduct business in Ficksburg — are being kept in queues for up to 10 hours each day.

Local businessmen and traders established that only about 250 people are now passing through the border checkpoints a day, at which rate only some 91 000 people would be allowed through per year.

Pharmacist Mr Clive Acker "Mood has changed". "About 5 000 people used to cross from Lesotho a day and in the pre-Christmas rush about 15 000 pedestrians come shopping in Ficksburg in one day," said a general dealer.

Accounts given by Lesotho residents — kept waiting from sunrise to late afternoon — are grim. An old man had an overdue account at one of the Ficksburg stores but attempts to settle it were frustrated. Border officials kept him waiting for five days. He finally managed to get a message through to the shop and the debt had to be collected from him at the border.

People queuing for re-entries of their six-month permits are passed from one official to the next, often landing at the back of the queue several times a day. When the Sunday Express visited Ficksburg this week, people waiting to have their

● A once-bustling border town now struggles

newals of their six-month permits are passed from one official to the next, often landing at the back of the queue several times a day. When the Sunday Express visited Ficksburg this week, people waiting to have their

OFFICIAL VIEW

A DEPARTMENT of Foreign Affairs official said the department was aware of the problems in Ficksburg.

"But I think it is entirely a police matter and I am therefore not able to give you an official comment.

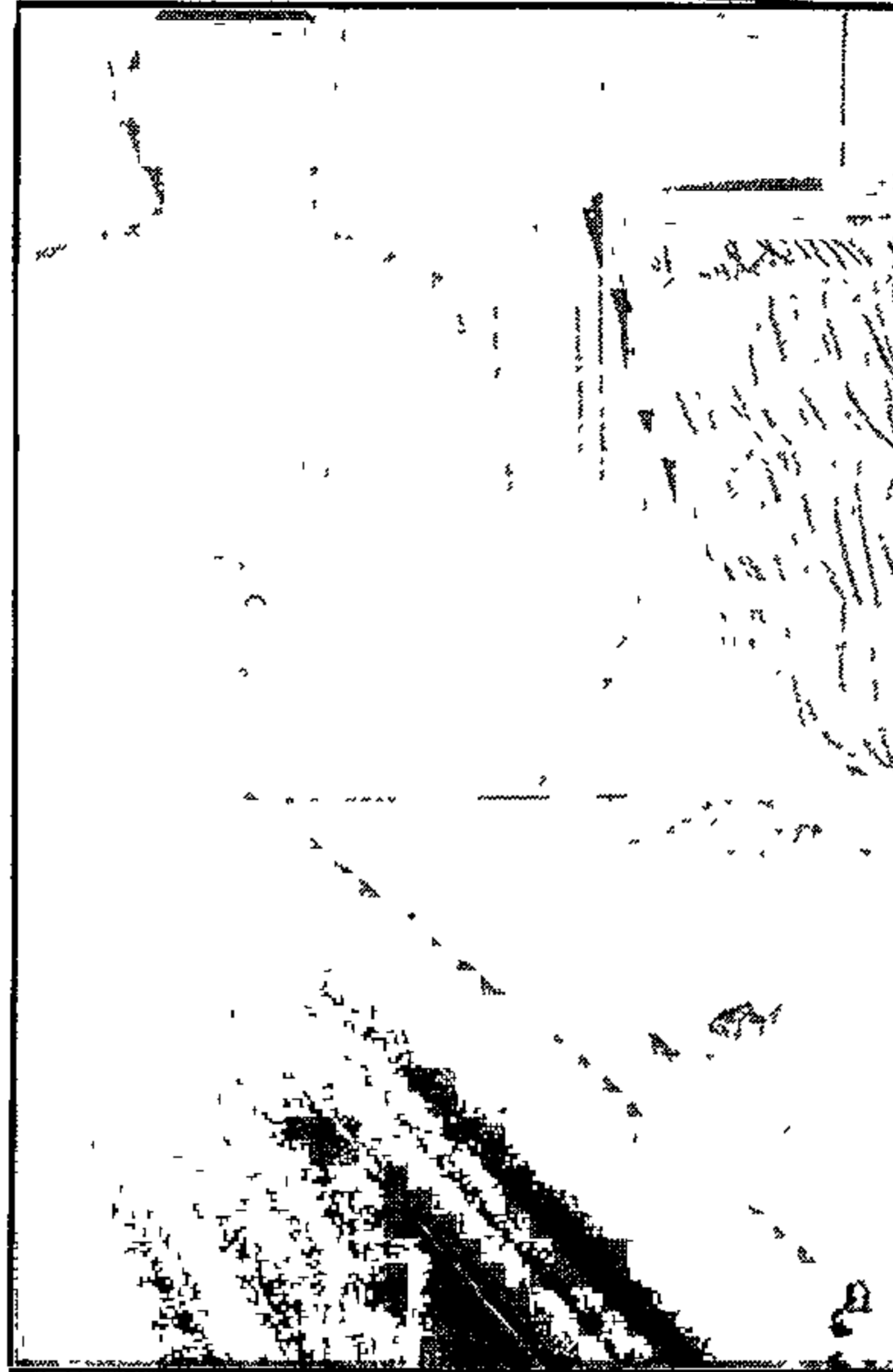
"I don't know which measures are being applied by the border police, but I don't think they were stepped up," he said

A spokesman for the directorate of public relations of the South African Police said that border control between South Africa and neighbouring countries had been tightened to safeguard life and property in South Africa.

"In exercising this control, the SAP are doing everything possible to limit the hardship to South African citizens and citizens of neighbouring countries

"To achieve this end, staff has, as far as possible, been increased at border posts and everything possible is being done to prevent inconvenience to any of the users of border posts."

The spokesman added that the more stringent security measures at border posts had been necessitated by the continuous threats of terrorist incursions and the flow of weapons from countries such as Lesotho



● Undertaker Mr Frikkie van Blerk. "Can't carry on".

permits renewed before being able to cross the border were told by South African border police there were no more forms

Those who obtain six-month permits are seldom delayed in getting through the border but getting the permits creates the bottleneck

Ficksburg residents are very much aware of the security problems posed on the border but they feel border officials are going on a "dead slow", taking 20 minutes to search one car and an hour to let through five pedestrians.

"We cannot carry on much longer," said a distressed businessman who did not wish to have his name published for fear of reprisals

"If nothing is done before Christmas this place is going to become a ghost town"

Retail turnover in the town is down by 60% and people running the more than 120 businesses are fast approaching bank overdraft limits

A survey of 36 Ficksburg businesses by University of Natal students found that 60% of their turnover resulted from business with Lesotho This figure had remained more or less constant for the past five years

Their total turnover was R69 535 000 In effect R41 721 000 of the overall figure was derived from business with Lesotho

All but two of the businessmen interviewed felt Lesotho would become an increasingly important market to Ficksburg

But would-be developers are so pessimistic about the

present slump that some premises built recently have been left vacant.

Even the licensing board, at its sitting last week, had no new applications for trade licenses for the first time in several years.

"The credit squeeze has changed the mood of this place considerably and people know that by the end of the year, if the situation has

not improved, they will have to pack up and leave," said Mr Clive Acker, the owner of a pharmacy.

"Now, for so-called security reasons, the traffic is being slowed down and we are losing business.

"And no matter how many times we stress the crisis, government officials tell us that everything is back to normal

"It will take only one person to panic then all hell will break loose and the bank managers will be coming down on us like a ton of bricks

"It's also ironic that for years the Lesotho government has tried to make its citizens buy locally and within months the South African government has succeeded in helping them achieve this," he said

Mr Peter Richards, manager of Federated Timbers, said the overall retail business in the town was down by 70%

"Our retail business is down by between 50% and 60% and our council has taken the matter as far as it can with little promise

"We are told that it is for security reasons, but then if people really want to cross they can do so by merely walking across a bone dry river," said Mr Richards.

Also fuming about the business slump is Mr Frikkie van Blerk, Ficksburg's only undertaker

"All my customers are from Lesotho Funerals are very important to them and it was not unusual to have someone buying coffins for up to R3 000 every third week.

"I used to sell R11 000 worth of tombstones in one week and now I'm lucky if I sell R2 500 in one month"

Business is so bad for Mr van Blerk that he needs to let his hearse run to prevent the battery from going flat

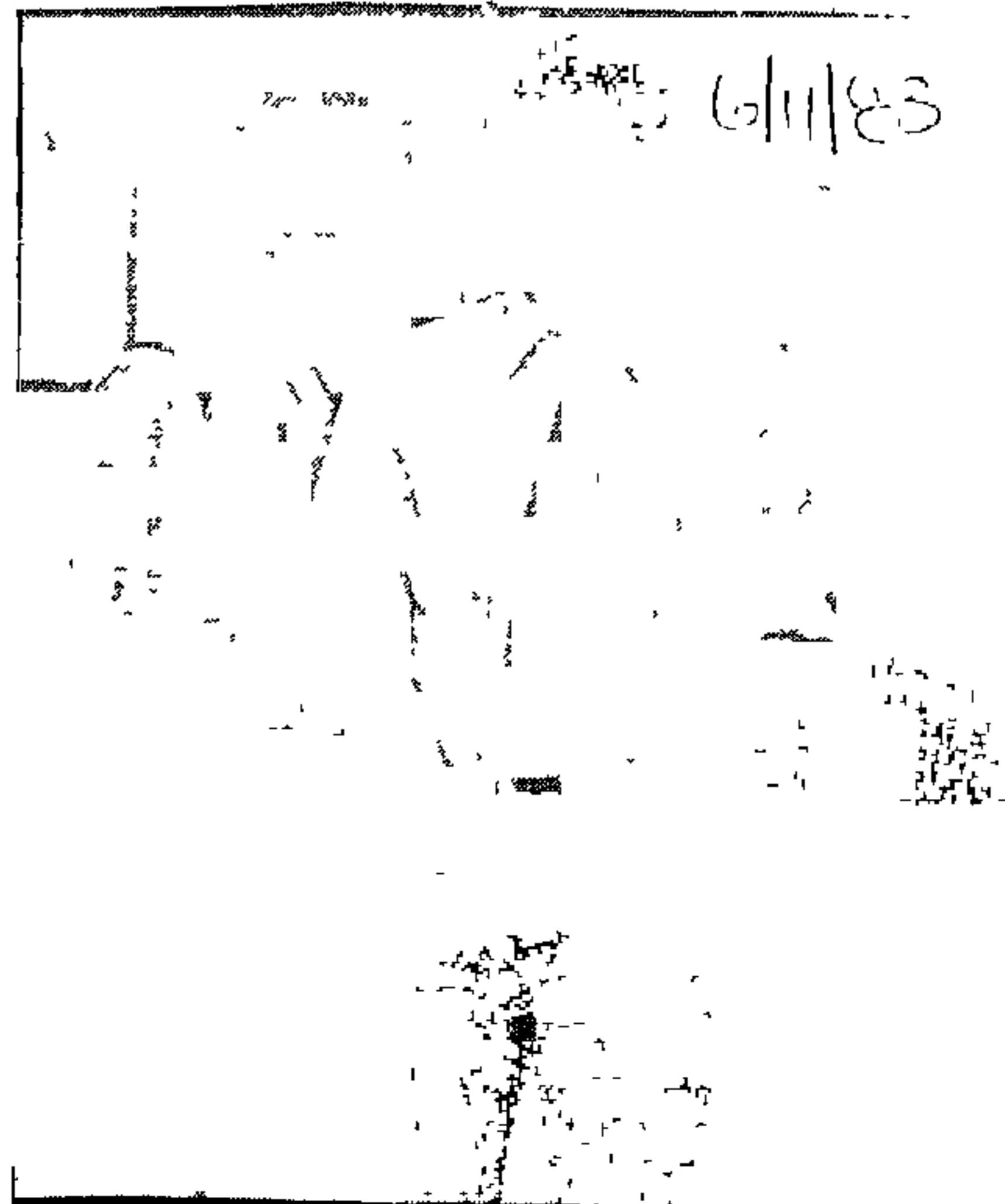
He has set his deadline for the end of December

"If business has not picked up by then, I'm packing up

If I have to depend on the local residents to die, it would be catastrophic Only 2% of my customers were from Ficksburg and the surrounding area"

Mr van Blerk said people in Lesotho were so desperate to get coffins that he was often summoned to the border by a family wanting to buy a coffin

"I had a customer who came in to buy 15 coffins and when he arrived at the border post going into Lesotho, was instructed to off-load the lot on the border — and had them all searched," he said



● Mr Peter Richards — "business down by 70%".

Koreans used in Lesotho struggle?

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan is using North Korean soldiers to fight insurgents and his supporters are intimidating opposition Basotho on the South African mines, says a magazine issued by the Lesotho Liberation Army.

The magazine of this underground army is called "Likhoh-long" — Sesotho for deep gorges. It is printed on heavy paper and appears to be roneoed and stapled together. The cover is a deep red and bears a crude drawing of Lesotho-style mountains.

A copy of the magazine dated September 30 was obtained in a rather curious way.

When a regular contact in the Basotho Congress Party, the civilian wing of the LLA, returned from a trip to South Africa, he told a newsman he had left a publication for him with Captain Reynders, the commander of the South African Police post at Maseru Bridge.



The BCP man said he could not have brought the document into Lesotho and he trusted Captain Reynders as an old friend. When the newsman went through Maseru Bridge later, he identified himself and received the paper.

The Maseru Government has long accused Pretoria of backing the LLA and points out that

a high proportion of LLA attacks occur within a short distance of the South African border.

Much of the magazine is blatantly propaganda, using phrases such as "Jonathan the murderer." But if one allows for exaggeration, and accepts that the letter-writers are genuine, then the magazine reveals something about the little-publicised opposition in Lesotho.

It reports, for instance, that the post-mortem on Mr Setipa Mathaba, who died in detention in November 1981, showed his skull was "badly fractured." One cannot verify this as the post-mortem has never been published.

A miner from Steynpan, Number 4 shaft, Welkom, relates an incident involving one of Chief Jonathan's supporters on the mine. He claims "these bandits recommend we should be barred from going back home because we morally and financially support the LLA".

100 M. (67)
9/11/83

Parties demand Lesotho election

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — Two opposition parties have once again called on the Prime Minister of Lesotho to call a general election as soon as possible.

In a statement released in Maseru yesterday, the leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeh, called on Chief Leabua Jonathan to hold general elections within the next seven months or resign and hand over power to King Moshoeshoe II.

Mr Mofeh claimed Russians, Chinese and North Koreans were in Lesotho to keep the Lesotho leader in power indefinitely.

He said the Russian Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Yuri Spelhov, last week made an anti-American speech on Radio Lesotho on the shooting down of the South Korean airliner, in which 269 people died.

Mr Mofeh criticised the formation of the Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Committee.

He said this organisation was sponsored by the Russians.

The leader of the opposition Marelou Freedom Party (MFP), Mr Edwin Leanya, also appealed to the Prime Minister to call elections.

He said the MFP would contest all 60 constituencies.

Lesotho to have first elections in 14 years

By Jasper Mortimer,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's National Assembly will be dissolved next year for general elections, Information Minister Desmond Sixishe said yesterday

Mr Sixishe gave no date for what would be the first elections in 14 years, but said: "I assure you the Assembly sitting that starts in January will certainly be the last Parliament will be dissolved"

The Minister strongly denied a claim by the Lesotho Liberation Army that North Korean soldiers were fighting in the Lesotho Paramilitary Force.

"There are no North Korean soldiers in this country. The North Koreans have not even opened their diplomatic mission here, they are living in the Hilton Hotel," said Mr Sixishe.

He said Lesotho was most

concerned about reports "that will bedevil relations with South Africa

"We have no intention of throttling the opposition parties. But we, the Basotho National Party, claim to be the strongest party," said the Minister.

He was asked when elections would be held in view of the plan to hold a census beforehand. (The next census is due only in 1986.)

"I can assure you the Prime Minister has given instructions that the census must be taken immediately. We have instructed that we shall not wait for 1986"

But Mr Stephen Motlamelle, the highest-ranking BCP leader in Lesotho, does not believe Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan can risk elections after alienating his Roman Catholic constituents by forging ties with communist states.

(67)

10/11/83

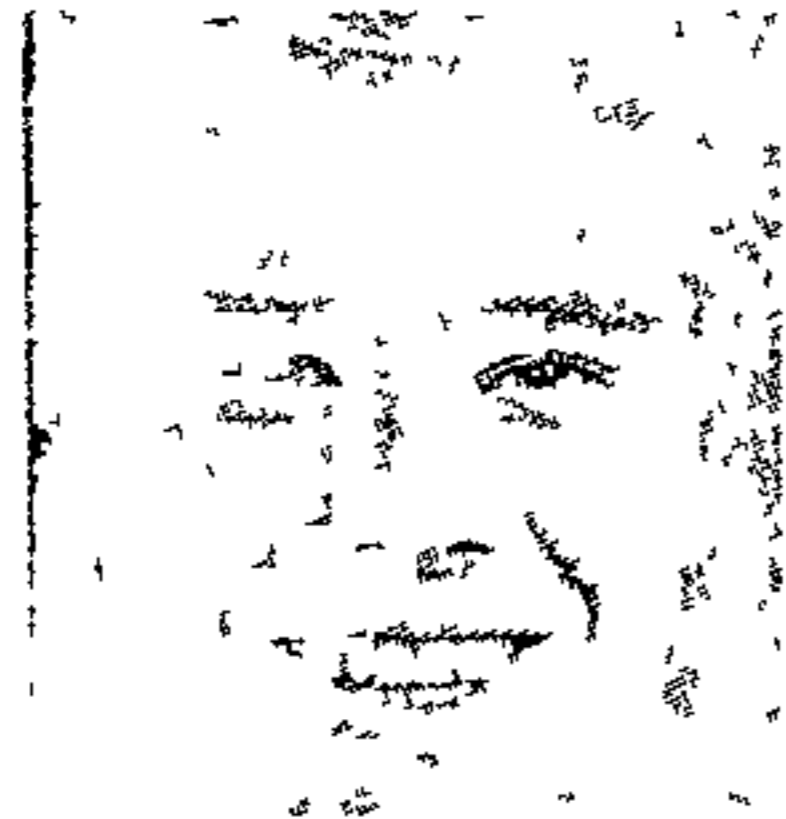
Play preview to aid RDM fund



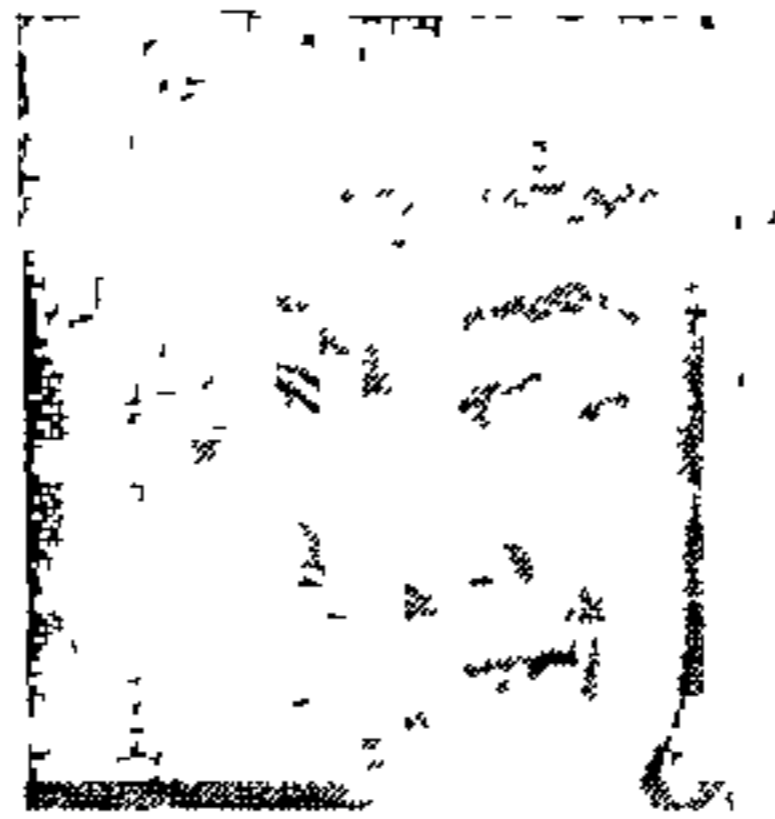
TIM PLEWMAN
is the bisexual dad



KEVIN MOORE
is the male lover



STEPHEN DEAN
plays the boy



CHRISTINE LE BROCQ
as the divorced mother

SEE the latest Pieter Toerien production — the night before its official opening!

Tickets for the November 17 preview of "Hello I'm 8", the funny and moving Jim McManus play about two men and a child, are being sold in aid of the Rand Daily Mail Christmas Fund

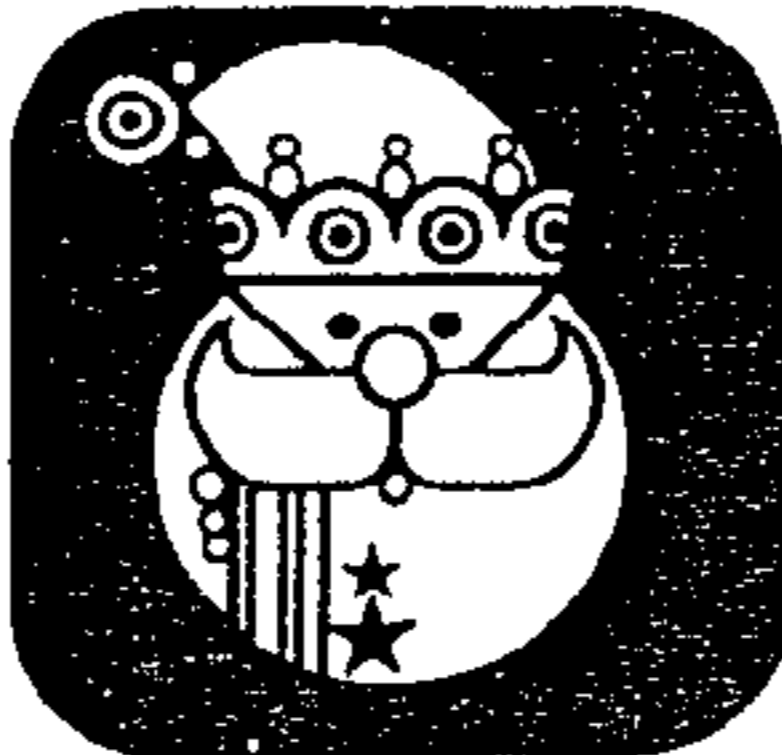
What better way to set the mood for the holiday season than to enjoy a satisfying night at the theatre, and do a little good at the same time?

"Hello I'm 8" poses the question whether a child, born of a failed marriage and whose mother cannot keep him, should be placed in an institution — or be raised by his legal father and the father's male lover

It's a story of laughter, sadness, and insight — slightly reminiscent of the tremendous appeal and success of "The Other Side of the Swamp", which dealt more directly with a homosexual relationship

Tim Plewman plays the father, and Kevin Moore has come from London to play the role of his lover The boy is played by Stephen Dean,

Rand
DAILY MAIL



Christmas Fund

also from London, and Christine Le Brocq completes the cast.

London director Stephen Hollis has already scored several successes for this management, including "Middle Age Spread", "Stage Struck" and, more recently, "Mass Appeal"

The Rand Daily Mail Christmas Fund preview of "Hello I'm 8" will be held at the Alhambra Theatre, at 815pm on Thursday next week Tickets are R6 each, and you can book at any Computicket centre

Lesotho cuts out bread from SA

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — There will be no more imported South African bread in Lesotho

The Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Chief Matete Majara announced an immediate ban on traders in the southern Qthing district

The Lesotho Government has already instructed some of the lowland districts not to import bread from South Africa

This is interpreted by political observers in Lesotho as a retaliatory step against South Africa for imposing strict border controls between the two countries over the past five months

Efforts are being made in Lesotho to encourage local buying and this is reducing the buying power on South African border towns by Lesotho customers

South Africa imposed strict border controls in July

This allows only Masotho who are already working in South Africa and those holding valid six-month multiple entry visas into South Africa

The ban controls will last until the Lesotho Government orders refugees suspected of being security threats to South Africa to leave the country

Some of those refugees are being accommodated in other African states, mainly Tanzania

Appeal bid postponed

Court Reporter

THE appeal application of the condemned rapist, Johannes Nicolaas Maartins, 24, of Randfontein was postponed to November 30 in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday

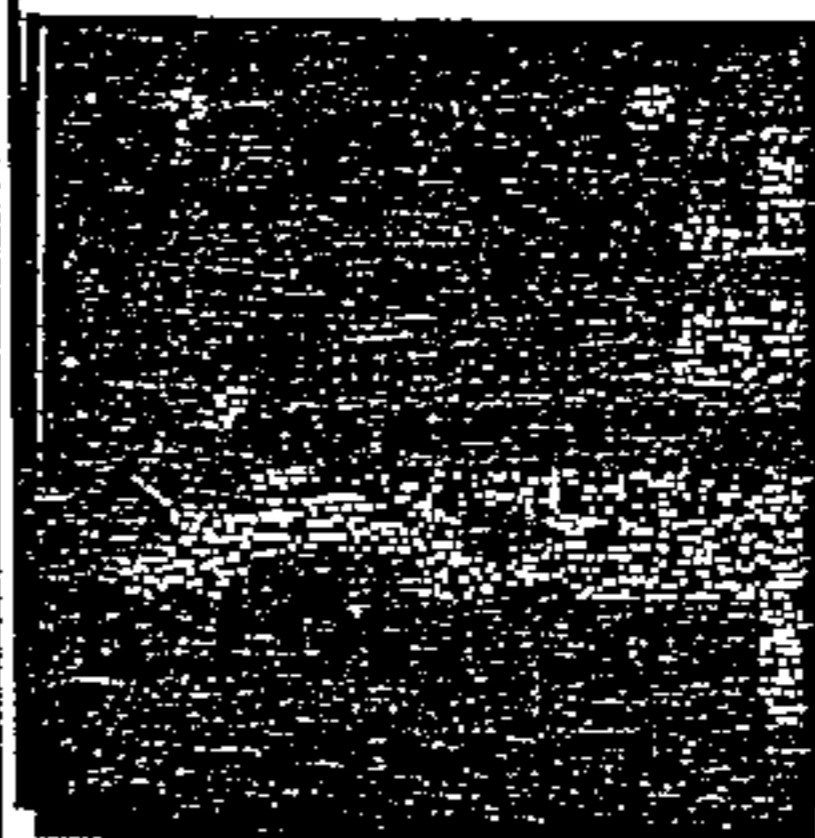
His application for leave to appeal against sentence will be heard by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Maartins was sentenced to death twice earlier this week for raping two young girls, aged seven and eight, in the Randfontein area in January and February this year

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**TELEVISION
RADIO CENTRE**

**LARGEST DISPLAY OF
ELECTRONICS IN THE WORLD
AT BELOW WHOLESALE**



Airfields are the lifelines of tiny, mountainous Lesotho

By Jasper Mortimer,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

R9 million aid goes on upgrading landing strips

(67)

MASERU — The twin-engined aircraft with the big Basotho hat painted on the tail rounded the 9 500 ft peak of Mount Masseepto with not a lot of room to spare, crossed the brown Orange River, and began its 3 500 ft descent to the tiny airstrip at Qacha's Nek.

Captain Watson Molapo was dipping the aircraft, shifting it slightly left, slightly right, lining it with the runway several kilometres in advance.

"You can overshoot," he said. The runway is a mere 585 m — less than a fifth of the one at Jan Smuts Airport.

The 13 passengers knew nothing of his tension. They saw only that we were flying down a valley towards a hill. A dash of grey on the hilltop was the runway.

The hillside loomed, the air-

craft dropped rapidly. As the ground rushed up, Captain Molapo steadied the aircraft and then put it down with a comforting thud. It stopped in only 100 m.

"Yes," he said as we taxied in, "you sweat. You must have maximum concentration. It's not like approaching Jan Smuts where you've got a 3 km runway in front of you. Here you've got to get it right."

The arrival of Air Lesotho in Qacha's Nek is a social occasion.

In this remote town on the Transkei border the aircraft is a vital daily link with Maseru

This year Air Lesotho will fly 40 000 people to some of the highest runways in Africa. Jasper Mortimer, of The Star's Foreign News Service, flew in the cockpit on one such flight and reports on the upgrading of these mountain airstrips.

and by extension with the outside world.

Families crowd the aircraft to meet passengers — miners returning from South Africa, businessmen, teachers, a mechanic with the German voluntary service. There are also those waiting to take the aircraft back to Maseru.

Basotho obviously take the aircraft as others take a first-class train. Air Lesotho shuttles about 3 300 people between Maseru and the mountains each month.

When one considers the terrain, it is not surprising. Mountains cover 85 percent of the country. The Maluti range runs down the centre of the country and the Drakensberg forms the border with Natal.

Dotted about these mountains, in some 5 000 clusters of huts live the bulk of Lesotho's 1.4 million people.

For many the famous Basotho ponies are still the only transport. But for the larger communities the Government runs 32 airstrips — a high number in a country of only 30 000 ha.

To a mountain community an airstrip is a port — the entry point of its flying doctor, medical supplies, trading-store goods, Government employees, and workers and travellers.

But it is also a convenient piece of flat land. Children play football on the airstrips and sometimes forget to remove their goalposts — piles of stones.

Others race horses on the strips. And herdboys see nothing special in runway grass.

"We've had aircraft colliding;

marsh, and the road was equally impassable, a community of 4 000 was cut off for five days.

This year Lesotho is spending R9 million of West German aid on upgrading eight airstrips.

The plan is to make the runways safer and tougher, reducing the number of cancelled flights and minimising the maintenance costs.

The runways will be lengthened to the maximum their sites permit, and widened. Their profiles will be corrected to improve the rainwater run-off.

At the three busier strips, Semongkong, Mokhotlong and Qacha's Nek, Civil Aviation will tar the runways, build little passenger terminals and freight sheds and install small fire engines.

These strips will also receive more powerful radios so Maseru can know what their weather is like before the Air Lesotho aircraft leave the capital.

with livestock and stones on the strips," says Mr. Thabang Mosiso, Director of Civil Aviation.

Weather also treats the runways badly. Thunderstorms carve out the softer ground, riddling the surface with potholes. Even light rains make low patches dangerously soggy.

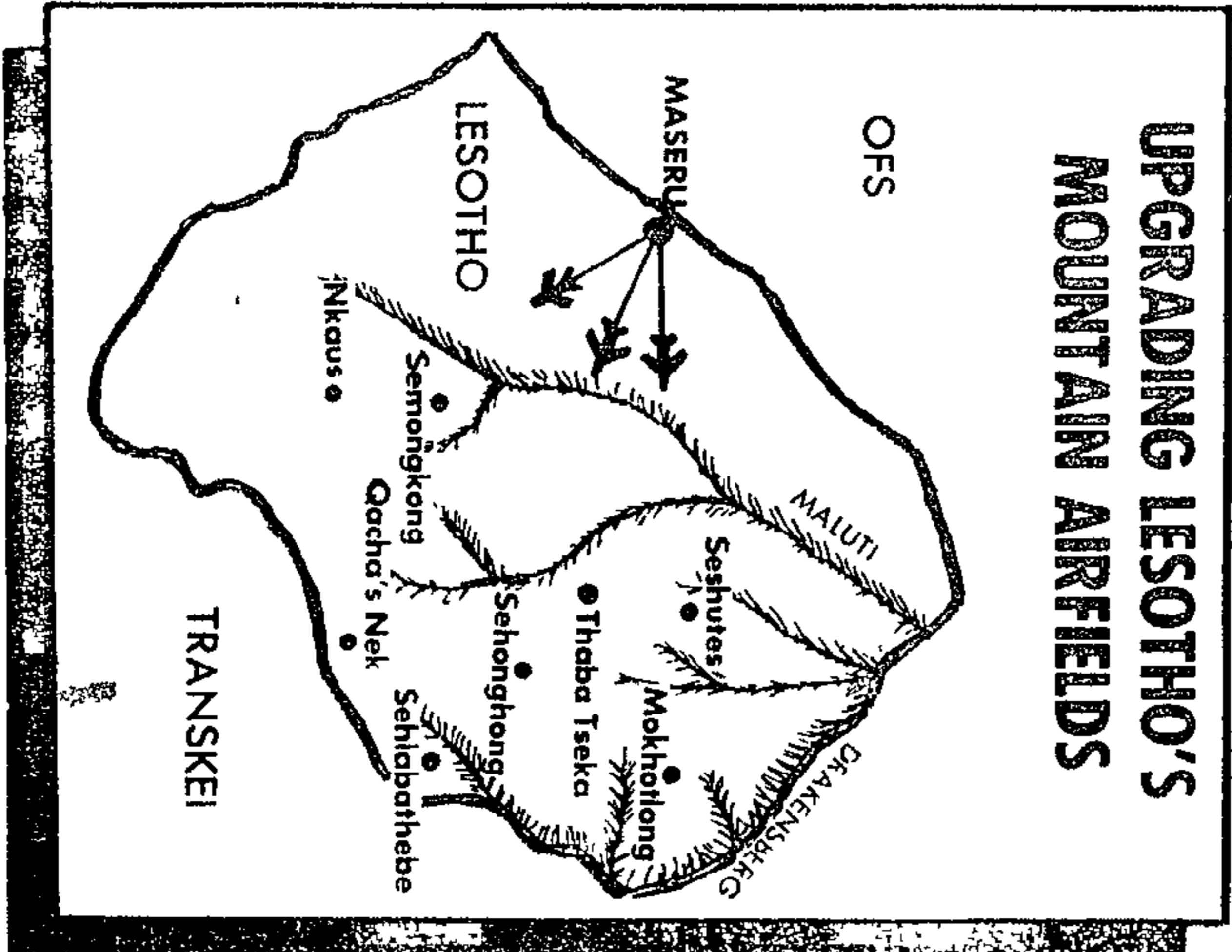
Closed airfields mean closed-off communities. When a few years ago melting snow reduced the Semongkong runway to a



Captain Watson Molapo — flying the mountains is hard work.



Flying the Roof of Africa — a passenger aircraft above the gentler hills of Matfeng district.



UPGRADING LESOTHO'S MOUNTAIN AIRFIELDS

OFS

Lesotho-SA 'cross-border' shots uproar ^{15/11/83}

MASERU — Members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the military wing of the exiled opposition Basuto-land Congress Party, fired shots at a Lesotho bomb disposal squad in the Buthe district yesterday, Radio Lesotho announced

The announcement said insurgents fired at police as they tried to defuse a landmine found planted on a road to Makhunoane near the Lesotho-South African border

Nobody was injured in the shooting, alleged to have come from the South African

farm of a Mr Steyn

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr E R Sekhonyana, said he had sent a personal message yesterday to the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, protesting the incident

A spokesman for the South

African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that the Lesotho Government had been in contact with the South African authorities over the alleged incident

"The matter is receiving attention" — Sapa

Swedish experts to aid Lesotho

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Everistus Sekhonyana, has emphasised the importance of forging links with the Scandinavian countries for development projects in Lesotho.

Interviewed by Radio Lesotho on his return from Sweden yesterday, Mr Sekhonyana said his delegation held talks on bi-lateral and multi-lateral issues with the Swedish Government.

He said within the next few weeks a number of Swedish experts and government officials would visit Lesotho to find how they could help, mostly in the fields of communications and food aid.

He said they also discussed "destabilisation initiatives" as well as the refugee problem in Lesotho.

A number of South African political refugees have already left for various countries in Africa where they are being resettled by the United Nations due to strong pressure by the South African Government against Lesotho.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho Government announced yesterday that over R177 000 had been raised for the Disaster Relief Fund, started by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, following the South African raid on Maseru on December 9.

Twelve local people and 30 South African refugees died in the raid.

The fund assists people affected by the South African raid and those who are the victims of the underground Lesotho Liberation Army, a military wing of the opposition Congress Party.

Poll call under fire

167

ADM

17/11/83

Mall Africa Bureau

MASERU — The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party Mr Charles Mofehi has challenged the Lesotho Minister of Information Mr Desmond Sixishe over the proposed dissolution of Parliament early next year in preparation for the calling of general elections

Mr Mofehi said this was another attempt by the Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan to manipulate the international community to get financial support, and no different from the previous election announcement.

He said even if the Western countries were hoodwinked in their financial backing of the Lesotho Government, there would be no elections in Lesotho, but continued dictatorship and people would continue to be denied rights to elect a government of their own choice, as has been the case for the past 14 years

Mr Mofehi said elections should be held after all the Lesotho political refugees had been allowed to return to take part

● All political detainees should be released.

● Power should be handed over to King Moshoeshoe II to avoid the declaration of an unjustified state of emergency in the event of Chief Jonathan losing the elections.

● International observers should be allowed into Lesotho to see whether the elections were free and fair

21 injured in Maseru blasts

MASERU — Twenty-one people were injured in one of two bomb explosions in the Lesotho capital of Maseru yesterday.

Two of the injured were admitted to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital but their condition is not known. The other 19 injured in the supermarket blast were treated in hospital and discharged.

The first bomb exploded outside the Lesotho Evangelical church at about 4.45 pm. The building was undamaged.

GOING HOME

The explosion at the supermarket occurred at about 5 pm, about a km from the church, as hundreds of people were traveling home along Maseru's main street, Kings Way.

An eye-witness said two of the injured were passers-by who were walking past the supermarket.

The bomb exploded at a counter where customers' parcels were deposited while they shopped.

Two large windows were shattered.

The explosions were the first in Maseru since September 17 when two bombs wrecked a suburban post office and damaged a warehouse at Leabua Jonathan Airport.

Political observers have attributed the explosion to the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

— Sapa

21 injured in Maseru blasts

Cape Times 19/11/83 167

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MASERU — Twenty-one people were injured in one of two bomb explosions which shook the Lesotho capital of Maseru yesterday.

Two of the injured have been admitted to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Their condition is not known. The other 19 injured in the blast, which took place in a supermarket, were treated and discharged.

The first bomb exploded outside the Lesotho Evangelical Church about 4.45pm but nobody was injured and no damage was caused to the building.

The explosion at the supermarket took place about 5pm, about a kilometre from the church,

as hundreds of people were travelling home along Maseru's main street, King's Way.

The bomb exploded at a counter where customers' parcels were left while they shopped.

Two large windows were shattered.

The explosions were the first in Maseru since September 17 when two bombs wrecked a suburban post office and damaged a warehouse at Leabua Jonathan Airport.

Political observers have attributed the explosion to the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled opposition Basuto-land Congress Party. — Sapa

Lesotho rebels (16.7) deny (19/11/83) report

MASERU. — The Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) has claimed responsibility for an attack on members of Lesotho's Para-Military Force, but dismissed as lies reports that they fired on them from the South African side of the border

Mr Matlali Fehledaka, chief political commissary of the LLA, said yesterday that a unit of the army lured LPMF men with a "false landmine" in Buthe Buthe district on Monday morning

Mr Fehledaka claimed five LPMF men were shot and killed when they got to the 'landmine', which they hoped to dig out and defuse

He said seven of the LPMF men had been seriously injured. Others fled

Allegations made by Radio Lesotho and Lesotho's Foreign Minister Mr E R Sekhonyana that there was a landmine and that the LPMF men were fired at from the South African side of the border were lies

"The LLA men in that operation came from the Lesotho mountains and all returned there safely"

After the incident, the Lesotho Government sent a letter to SA's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, protesting at the "serious situation of cross-border violations that have been carried out from South African soil" — Sapa

Third blast (167) rocks Maseru

5 Times
28/11/83

By DAVID FORRET
THE third blast in less than 20 hours rocked the Lesotho capital of Maseru during the peak shopping period yesterday.

Mid-morning shoppers dropped their packages in panic and ran for safety when a bomb ripped through a supermarket in the city's main street.

At least 24 people have been injured in three blasts in Maseru's city centre since Friday afternoon

Shock

Most of them were treated in hospital and discharged, but two people have been admitted to hospital suffering from shock and burns. Their conditions were satisfactory yesterday.

Miraculously, nobody has been killed in the blasts.

No official statement has been released on the latest blasts by the Lesotho Government, which is trying to contain increasing acts of sabotage and terror by the Lesotho Liberation Army.

36 hurt (b) in Maseru shop blasts

MASERU — Thirty-six shoppers were hurt in bomb blasts at two Maseru supermarkets over the weekend

A hospital spokesman in Maseru said today that two women, wounded seriously in a supermarket blast on Friday, were "satisfactory"

Fifteen people were treated for shock after another explosion on Saturday morning, as hundreds of customers crowded into a supermarket for weekend shopping. All were discharged from hospital after treatment.

Also treated and discharged were 19 people injured in the supermarket blast on Friday.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts, but they were generally believed to be the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army, military wing of the exiled opposition Basotholand Congress Party — Sapa.

8 suspects held after Lesotho shooting

22/11/83 (67)
fal
Crime Reporter

Eight suspected members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) have been arrested by the South African Security Police and a quantity of arms and ammunition confiscated after a shooting incident on the border recently.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, officially informed the Lesotho Government of the arrests.

Lesotho made inquiries after the border incident at Steyns Farm

The Minister informed Lesotho that the South African Police were immediately called in to investigate the incident and the arrests were made

A large quantity of arms and ammunition is in the possession of the Security Police and the eight are being held in terms of security legislation.

The Minister informed Lesotho that after preliminary inquiries by the SAP it appeared that the eight "may be members of the LLA"

It is not yet known when the eight will appear in court

According to a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs, SAP investigations are in progress.

8 Lesotho men held by SAP

CAP Times 22/11/83 167

Own Correspondent

MASERU. — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has informed the Lesotho Government that the South African Police arrested eight terrorists, who are now being held under South Africa's Terrorism Act, Radio Lesotho announced here last night.

Mr Botha said his government's inquiries had revealed that the eight men are members of the Lesotho Liberation Army.

The South African Government instituted investigations following a report made to South Africa by the Lesotho

Government concerning an incident on November 14, in which Lesotho police were fired on from a South African farm at Makhunoane in the northern district of Butha Buthe.

In his reply, Mr Botha said that immediately the message was received from Lesotho the South African Police investigated the matter.

According to the radio announcement, this is the first time that South Africa has acted on a protest of this nature. All previous protests by the Lesotho Government were ignored by the South African authorities.

Arrest in SA of LLA suspects praised

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE arrest of eight suspected members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) by the South African Police gave substance to an undertaking by Pretoria that it would not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on Lesotho, Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs said yesterday.

The eight men were arrested while firing at a Lesotho police patrol from a farm on the South African side of the border. They are reliably understood to have planted a dummy landmine on the Lesotho side of border to lure Lesotho police into firing range.

The men have been detained in terms of South African security legislation and are being interrogated by Security Police, who are in possession of arms and ammunition used in the ambush attempt.

Prof Barratt said of the arrest "It is a positive development. It shows South Africa is willing to take action when its territory is used for subversive purposes against Lesotho."

In June the Foreign Ministers of South Africa and Lesotho, Mr Pik Botha and Mr E R Sekhonyana, met in Johannesburg and agreed that neither side would allow its territory to be used for cross border attacks by rebels.

But the accord soon ran into difficulties, with South Africa accusing Lesotho of failing to send its security officers to a meeting in Bloemfontein to thrash out details of the agreement and Lesotho charging that South Africa was assisting the LLA in further attacks.

In the tense atmosphere which followed, South Africa imposed border restrictions and, it is reported, demanded that Lesotho expell 68 African National Congress exiles from Lesotho.


Later, in September, at least 22 ANC exiles left Lesotho "voluntarily".

Prof Barratt said the arrests by the South African authorities could be in response to the removal of the ANC exiles.

Welcoming the arrests, Lesotho's Information Minister Mr Desmond Sixishe said "It is the first time South Africa has reacted positively regarding the LLA."

The arrests follow two terror bomb attacks at the weekend on supermarkets in Maseru, in which 36 people were injured. The attacks marked an apparent switch to naked terrorism by the LLA, which has previously restricted its attacks to industrial sabotage and pro-government opponents.

As far as could be established yesterday, the only time suspected LLA men have been brought to trial was in Bophuthatswana three years ago.



'We would just die' — if not for the aid

MOLIMO NTHUSE (Lesotho) — The woman strapped her baby to her back and balanced a cardboard box on her head

The packets of oats, dried milk and vegetable oil from the monthly clinic — labelled as US foreign aid — would last about two weeks, she said

Then she would help to build roads, part of Lesotho's food-for-work programme, in return for two packets of corn meal and six cans of fish contributed by other countries. That would carry her until she returned to the clinic again

"Without this we would just die," the woman said through a Sotho interpreter as she prepared for the day-long trek back to her mountain village. "We have nothing. We don't even try now to plant anything. It's no use."

In parts of southern and western Africa, human suffering is said to be at its worst since the 1973-74 famine below the Sahara Desert, which killed several hundred thousands of people

Statistics in Lesotho suggest how grim the situation is. Production of maize, sorghum and other cereals is down from an annual average of 200 000 tons to 53 000 tons — a loss of R40-million. There have been up to 58 000 livestock deaths — a loss of R12-million. Total direct losses in agriculture are about 30 per cent of the gross domestic product

More than half of Lesotho's 1.2-million people are considered in need of emergency food aid because of drought

The country attributed 100 deaths to the drought in a report six months ago

Elsewhere in Southern Africa

● South Africa, the breadbasket of the southern region (which includes Lesotho), produced about 4-million tons of maize this year, less than half the normal output, forcing the country to import for the first time in years. Malnutrition in black homelands is reported sharply higher

● In Zimbabwe, the Government says half a million head of cattle will die from lack of grazing and water, a figure similar to that predicted in neighbouring Botswana

● Mozambique and Angola, both former Portuguese colonies, are contending with guerrilla movements that have compounded the drought problems. Food shipments to the needy often are delayed or unable to get through dangerous areas, increasing the hardships of the rural areas

● In Zambia, hungry peasants have resorted to eating grass and roots — some of them poisonous. The Times of Zambia reported that seven people died at the weekend after eating poisonous roots

Lesotho has not yet hit bottom, but conditions are worsening

Chief Masuphe Seiso, brother of King Moshoeshoe II, said "Now we are still able to share the little we have. But when even that runs out, what will we do then?" — Sapa-AP

Drought in Africa tightens its grip

James Smith reports from Molimo Nthuse in Lesotho.

The woman strapped her baby to her back and balanced a cardboard box on her head

The packets of oats, dried milk and vegetable oil from the monthly clinic -- labelled as US foreign aid -- would last about two weeks, she said

Then she would help build roads, part of Lesotho's food-for-work programme, in return for two packets of corn meal and six cans of fish donated by other countries. That would carry her until she returned to the clinic again

'Without this we would just die,' the woman said through a Sotho interpreter as she prepared for the day-long trek back to her mountain village. 'We have nothing. We don't even try now to plant anything. It's no use'

A 'significant proportion' of 150 million people in 22 African countries are facing similar 'catastrophic' food shortages after two years of withering drought, says the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome

In parts of southern and western Africa, human suffering is said to be at its worst since the 1973-74 famine below the Sahara desert, which killed several hundred thousand people

The FAO is seeking an extra 700 000 tons of emergency food donations and 76 million dollars in other aid. The United States doubled its emergency pledge this month to 50 million dollars after the FAO said pledges amounted to just 25 per cent of the needs

Grim

Statistics in Lesotho suggest how grim the situation is. Production of maize, sorghum and other cereals is down from an annual average of 200 000 tons to 53 000 tons - a loss of close on R40 million. There have been up to 58 000 livestock deaths - a loss of about R12 million. Total direct losses in agriculture are about 20

In southern Mozambique, 'reliable reports suggest dozens have died per day in recent weeks,' states the official news agency AIM

Although recent rains have raised spirits in the country, the government has estimated the country would need 250 000 tons of grain before the harvest in April

Zambia

In Zambia, hungry peasants have resorted to eating grass and roots - some of them poisonous. The *Times of Zambia* reported that seven people died last week after eating poisonous roots

The Sahel

In West Africa, unusually harsh dry winds have fanned bush fires in tropical coastal countries. Ghana and the Ivory Coast say lack of rainfall and the resulting vulnerability to fires have sliced production of coffee, their principal export

Rinderpest, a crippling



pling cattle disease, has afflicted drought-weakened herds in several countries. Cassava crops have suffered outbreaks of insect pests

The semi-arid Sahelian countries of Chad, Niger, Mali, Upper Volta, Senegal, Gambia and Mauritania are ravaged by the rain shortfall

The cereal deficit in the Sahel region this year is estimated at 1 million tons. Officials say, however, that the drought is less severe than that of the early 1970s, and that few deaths have been reported so far

Lake Chad

Lake Chad is at its lowest level in more than 150 years. UN environment programme director Mostafa Tolba told the General Assembly in New York last month 'As a re-

sult of this drought, lake and river water has been severely depleted, animal and plant life destroyed'

Because of drought, civil unrest and other problems affecting 34 countries, Tolba said, 'Projected famine is likely to be the worst ever in these countries, with millions of people affected'

Corruption

Diplomats and aid workers say the difficulties are compounded in some countries by inefficiency and corruption in the distribution of emergency aid

They say Lesotho is relatively free of these problems, encouraging donor agencies to help. Further, the government opposes handouts to villagers, fearing that they will become dependent on aid, and prefers that

they clear fields or build roads in return for food

Lesotho has not yet hit bottom, but conditions are worsening

At the Mophatos Mantsase mission near Mafiteng, the Rev Patrick Maekane said the drought-related diseases of kwashiorkor (protein deficiency) gastro-enteritis and tuberculosis have risen among the 400 children who attend the mission's monthly clinic

His assistant, Adelaide Nkeli, said 'Dozens of children have kwashiorkor. Half of them are hopeless cases'

Chief Masuphe Seiso, brother of King Moshoeshoe II, said, 'Now we are still able to share the little we have. But when even that runs out, what will we do then?' (Sapa-AP)

close on R40 million. There have been up to 58 000 livestock deaths - a loss of about R12 million. Total direct losses in agriculture are about 30 percent of the gross domestic product.

More than half of Lesotho's 1,2 million people are considered in need of emergency food aid because of drought. The country is seeking 22 000 tons of food supplies from overseas donors to survive until the next harvest in April and May.

The country attributed 100 deaths to the drought in a report six months ago.

Elsewhere across the continent:

South Africa, the breadbasket of the southern region (which includes Lesotho), produced about 4 million tons of maize this year, less than half the normal output, forcing the country to import for the first time in years.

Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe, the government says half a million head of cattle will die from lack of grazing and water, a figure similar to that predicted in neighbouring Botswana.

Zimbabwe is in danger of becoming a net food importer for the first time, and some 400 000 families will not grow enough to feed themselves. The maize crop is down from the bumper 3 million tons in 1980 to 600 000 tons.

"The position in the (African) communal lands is catastrophic," said Eddie Cross, head of the meat slaughtering commission. "I don't think that's too harsh a word."

Mozambique

Mozambique and Angola, both former Portuguese colonies, are contending with guerilla movements that have compounded the drought problems. Food shipments to the needy often are delayed or unable to get through dangerous areas, increasing the hardships of the rural areas.

C. Herald 24/11/83

Campus slayings: authorities silent

THE authorities at the University of Zululand have still not responded to calls for a full inquiry into the killing on the campus of five students and the wounding of more than 100, some seriously, last month.

The killings and injuries took place on Saturday, October 29 when busloads of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha supporters reportedly ran amok on the Zululand campus, angered by the students' opposition to the chief addressing a meeting there.

Mr Ismail Moss the publicity secretary for the Azanian Students' Organisation, described the killings as brutal and senseless and blamed them, jointly, on the Zulu cultural organisation, Inkatha, the Zululand University authorities and the police, who intervened "when it was already too late."

Ordinary Inkatha members were being misused and misled, said Mr Moss.

OPPOSITION

The students have a long history of opposition to Chief Buthelezi over his participation in the Kwazulu homeland government.

Mr Moss said Azaso called on the administration at the University of Zululand not to allow future Inkatha-related activities on campus.

Azaso also calls upon all those concerned with freedom and those fighting for a democratic South Africa to register their protest, said Mr Moss.

Plea to

SA on

border

control

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — The opposition Marematlou Freedom Party has appealed to South Africa to relax the strict border controls between Lesotho and South Africa

According to a report the Freedom Party has asked South Africa to return the traffic across the border to normal by removing the strict border controls

In a letter to the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, from the secretary-general of the Freedom Party, Mr B M Khatla, the party said the people of Lesotho are faced with serious difficulties because many people are being turned away at the border posts

There has also been a threat that several thousands of Basotho in South Africa would be returned to Lesotho as a result of the strained relations between the two countries

The letter said this would result in serious repercussions for the people of Lesotho

Meanwhile the Lesotho Government-owned weekly newspaper Mococonono claimed in a leading article this week that the leader of the opposition Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is dead and buried somewhere in South Africa

The report said a series of telegrams had been received in Lesotho claiming that Mr Mokhehle was dead

Mr Mokhehle, who is the founder of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, the first political party in Lesotho, fled Lesotho in 1974 after his supporters attacked a police station. He claimed to have won the 1970 general elections, which were declared null and void by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, who suspended the constitution and ordered the detention of Congress Party leaders

Mr Mokhehle was educated in Lesotho and at the University of Fort Hare. He was reported to have been ill on several occasions by the government Press in Maseru

Most members of his family, including his wife and all but one of his children, live in exile in Botswana

Blasts prompt tighter security

167
26/11/83
By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — Strict security precautions are in force in several major business areas in Maseru following two bomb explosions last Saturday

Parcels carried by customers entering these places are thoroughly searched by security officers

One of the bombs injured 21 people at the Fairways Supermarket. Two people are still being treated at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital

Barclays Bank is the first bank in Lesotho to engage a security officer to examine parcels of the customers entering the bank

It is generally believed that the bomb which exploded at the Fairways Supermarket was not planted by agents of the underground

Lesotho Liberation Army which is waging guerrilla warfare in Lesotho, but the work of tsotsis who are looking for money because the LLA has not targeted its operations at places where there are many people

Meanwhile, following the report that Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled leader of the opposition Congress Party is dead, it was reliably learned in Maseru yesterday that a relative of Mr Mokhehle had died. He is named after Mr Mokhehle

The death was first reported in Maseru this week when the government-owned weekly newspaper "Mochonono" reported the suspected death of Mr Mokhehle who has been living in exile in Botswana since January 1974, following a coup attempt

S. Times
(6) 27/11/83

Lesotho and SA relations easier

TENSE relations between South Africa and Lesotho have shown signs of easing.

South African Police units have swooped on suspected Lesotho Liberation Army members and arrested eight people, who are now being held under the South African security laws.

The swoop follows a particularly gruesome bomb outrage in Maseru and a fierce border clash and is widely regarded as the most positive outcome of the crisis talks between the two governments in June.

In the latest border flare-up, LLA spokesmen claimed they killed five Lesotho para-

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

military troops and wounded another seven but emphatically denied they fired from South African territory

The incident was alleged to have taken place near Mak-hunuene in the Buthe-Buthe district ten days ago.

Blistering

After the attack Lesotho fired off a blistering note of condemnation to Pretoria. Within days the SAP rounded up eight suspects.

South Africa-Lesotho relations have been increasingly bumpy in recent years with Maseru accusing South Africa of harbouring and encouraging LLA guerrillas.

Pretoria for its part accused Lesotho of harbouring African National Congress guerrillas and took a jaundiced view of the closer ties between Lesotho and communist countries

Support pledge for Lesotho

From JOHN
BATTERSBY

NEW DELHI — The 44 nations of the Commonwealth have expressed full economic and diplomatic solidarity with Lesotho in its efforts to resist destabilization by South Africa.

The leaders at the 23rd Commonwealth Conference here also sharply criticized United States policy in Southern Africa. This followed a lively three-hour debate on Southern Africa at which Commonwealth leaders were presented with a report by a Commonwealth committee which visited Lesotho.

Military aid

Sources said the Lesotho Government was conducting talks with Commonwealth leaders on destabilization

They said the report

dealt with ways in which Commonwealth countries could help preserve Lesotho's sovereignty, including the possibility of military aid

During the debate, Britain joined with its Commonwealth partners in rejecting the US policy of linking Namibian independence to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

Britain conceded that the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia, comprising the US, Britain, Canada, West Germany and France, had reached a stalemate. Commonwealth leaders were also unanimous in calling for a withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

The leaders will now consider calls for a Commonwealth delegation to voice concern at the direction of US policy in Southern Africa.

Officials said Commonwealth leaders expressed "sadness, puzzlement and dismay" at what is seen as "mistaken American policy in Southern Africa based on a misconception of the real principles and deriving from its total preoccupation with the East-West conflict"

Several leaders expressed the view that diplomatic efforts in Washington were no longer sufficient. They said greater efforts should be made to reach the American people with a "profound hearts and minds campaign" to inform them on what was happening in Southern Africa

There was also a strong Commonwealth call to reject what were described as South Africa's "sham and charade" constitutional changes, and several African leaders said that the "real struggle inside South Africa" had begun

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia warned that the "confrontation in Southern Africa — which would make the French revolution look like a Sunday morning picnic — is already upon us"

Refugees

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, gave a full account of the situation in his country and said Lesotho had been invaded by South Africa because it had refused to hand over refugees who were covered by the UN convention on refugees.

He warned that there had been attempts by South Africa to move refugees from Lesotho into neighbouring countries where they would be just as vulnerable to attack by South African agents.

Mr Sekhonyana praised other Commonwealth countries for the pressure they were putting on South Africa to abandon its destabilization policies

Officials said Australia's latest initiative on South Africa — particularly with regard to sporting contacts and its scholarship programme — had been widely welcomed by Commonwealth countries

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, had also pointed out that Canberra was looking into the question of air links between Australia and South Africa, they said.

SA and Lesotho in high-level talks

167 ROM

2/12/83

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — A South African Defence Force aircraft landed in Maseru on Wednesday with high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Information and of the Ministry of Defence for top level talks with their Lesotho counterparts

According to an official announcement in Maseru yesterday the talks centred on security. This was the second round of talks at an official level between the two countries. Similar talks were held in Pretoria in August.

The Lesotho delegation was led by the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr M T Thabane.

Other members of the delegation were the head of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force Major-General J M Lekhanya, the Commissioner of Police Major-General S R Matla, the head of

the National Security Service Major-General S Molapo, the legal adviser Mr A M Ntlhoki, the Permanent Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office Mr A Monyau, and the Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr W van Tonder.

The South African delegation was composed of senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Information, the SADF, the South African Police and the National Intelligence Service of the SAP.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since May this year following an official visit by the Prime Minister of Lesotho Chief Leabua Jonathan to China, North Korea, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia which resulted in the breaking of diplomatic relations between Lesotho and Taiwan and South Korea.

The Soviet Union, China and North Korea have since opened diplomatic missions in Maseru and will be followed

next year by Romania and Yugoslavia. South Africa has strong ties and defence agreements with Taiwan.

The Lesotho Government has appealed to the UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to intervene in her problems with South Africa following strict border controls imposed by South Africa between the two countries.

A number of Basotho were still being refused entry into South Africa yesterday after the talks between the two countries on Wednesday. South Africa only allows entry to people who have multi-entry visas or those who are already working in South Africa.

There are more than 140 000 Basotho working in South Africa. More than 110 000 work in the mines and the rest work on farms and in industry.

A number of ANC refugees have already left Lesotho because of the strong pressures against the country by South Africa. They have been resettled elsewhere.

Call for jobs offensive in Lesotho

167
root
6/12/83
By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho's Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr Mooki Molapo, has emphasised the urgent need to reduce his country's dependence on South Africa

Delivering a keynote address at the opening session of a workshop titled "Managing the Export Marketing of Products from Lesotho" in Maseru yesterday, Mr Molapo said his government would assist every trader in Lesotho to create job opportunities

He said if there were no Basotho working in South Africa, Lesotho would be faced with 97% unemployment

There was therefore an urgent need to create employment

The workshop is designed to enable the export community in Lesotho to become familiar with proven export marketing and management techniques, and to devise appropriate strategies for accelerating the expansion of exports

The lectures have been prepared by the Eastern and Southern African Institute, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation and the International Trade Centre

Mr Molapo said the coming year would be a more favourable year for exports. He said the performance of Lesotho's exports had been declining at the

rate of 5% a year since 1980

The closure of the Letseng-La-Tera Diamond Mine operations — which put more than 800 people out of work — meant Lesotho's exports in 1983 would be considerably lower than the 1982 exports of R42-million

Mr Molapo said Lesotho had signed trade agreements with Mocambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and also had common trade links with Botswana and Swaziland

Speaking at the workshop, the representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Lesotho, Mr C E Wiberg, said the UN was committed to helping Lesotho reduce dependence on SA

Suspected
Lesotho
rebels
still held

6/12/83
Pretoria Correspondent

Eight suspected Lesotho Liberation Army members, who were detained last month on the Free State border, are being held in police custody while an investigation is carried out, says a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The men were arrested after an incident in which a Lesotho police patrol was allegedly fired on by members of the LLA from the South African side of the border.

Last month Lesotho lodged a complaint and, shortly afterwards, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, sent a telex to his counterpart to say the SAP had arrested eight men.

Mr Botha said preliminary investigations showed that the men might be members of the LLA.

No further information could be obtained about the type of weapons which were confiscated when the men were arrested in the Butha-Buthe region of the Free State.

Call on Lesotho to lift ban on communists

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — A former senior official of the banned Communist Party of Lesotho, Mr J M Kena, has appealed to the Lesotho Government to lift the banning order imposed on his party in 1970, when the Prime Minister declared a state of emergency and suspended the constitution.

Interviewed by the influential Catholic newspaper "Moelets! Oa Basotho", Mr Kena said he was still strongly opposed to Chief Jonathan's government, but he commended Chief Jonathan for establishing diplomatic ties with communist countries which include the Soviet Union and Communist China.

He told the paper that his banned party would like the banning order lifted, so it could take part in the proposed general elections next year.

He said since Lesotho was now friendly with communist countries, he saw no reason why his party should not be allowed to function.

Many independent countries in Southern Africa had strengthened relations with communist countries, among them Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

He said it was only a matter of time before Swaziland established diplomatic relations with Eastern Bloc countries.

He said Lesotho now suffered from poverty and unemployment and only communism would be able to remedy this situation.

Meanwhile, a large political rally will be held in Maseru on Friday after a church service commemorating the South African Defence Force raid last December.

The Lesotho National Assembly has declared December 9 a public holiday and a National Day of Mourning as a result of the raid.

Thirty South African political refugees and 12 Basotho were killed in what was described by Pretoria as a "pre-emptive strike on ANC bases in Lesotho". The Lesotho Government has repeatedly denied there are any ANC bases in Lesotho.

The rally is being organised by the Committee of Peace and Solidarity, which was recently formed in Lesotho. Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan will be the main speaker and he is expected to launch a scathing attack against Pretoria.

Members of the diplomatic corps and the public have been invited to attend the rally, which will be the first of its kind since the country became independent in 1966.

167
7/12/83 RDM

Prison cell death queried

MASERU — A Johannesburg pathologist told an inquest court in Maseru yesterday that he could not see how a man found hanging with his feet on the ground in a prison cell in April could have died by hanging

Dr Gluckman was giving evidence at an inquest into the death of Mr Khahlan-yetso Henry Masheane, 48, who died in the Maseru Central Prison

Mr Masheane had been found dead, hanging in a prison cell with a belt around his neck on April 14 this year, four days after he was arrest-

ed for interrogation in connection with a bomb explosion at a petrol depot

In a post mortem examination report of Mr Masheane's death, Dr Gluckman said on opening the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the neck, no signs of bruising were found

The neck was then dissected and no signs of bruising were found in any of the muscles

Examined by Mr S W Sapire, for the Masheane family, Dr Gluckman said the cause of death was dislocation of the neck

"I cannot see that a man

whose feet are flat on the ground could have died by hanging," he said

Photographs of the dead man with a belt tied around his neck were handed in to court as exhibits

Dr Gluckman said the photographs showed the dead man was found with a belt tied around his neck and a knot tied on a bar of a window of the cell. The man's feet were on the ground in a standing position

Asked by Mr Sapire whether, on the data available, he could say whether Mr Masheane's death was the result

of suicidal hanging or something else, Dr Gluckman said the cause of death in judicial hanging was the jerking movement when the body come to the end of the rope

"In the photographs I've seen there could not have been a jerking movement as there could not have been a proper jerk, because the dead man's feet were on the ground," he said

He said he could not avoid the inference that the ligature marks on the neck were made after death

The case continues today — Sapa

10/12/83

Jonathan says ANC welcome

(167)

D-Dispatch

JOHANNESBURG — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has assured the African National Congress (ANC) that his country will continue to welcome political refugees from South Africa.

Speaking at a remembrance service in

honour of the 42 people killed during the South African Defence Force raid on Maseru on December 9 last year in what South Africa described as a pre-emptive strike against ANC bases in Maseru, Chief Jonathan said there were no ANC bases here

The doctors feel a res-

said Mr Mandela and Oliver Tambo were not "terrorists" but are leaders who enjoy majority support in South Africa

Concerning the SADF raid on Maseru last year, Chief Jonathan, asked the West whether the action was what Christianity or Western civilisation meant — DDC

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TO HEU

S. Times 11/12/83 From Page 1

In follow-up operations members of the Security Branch and other officials of the police found three arms caches in the vicinity of Maritzburg, containing, among other things, demolition mines, time mechanisms and detonators

At the time the head of the Security Branch, Major-General Frans Sienkamp, told the Sunday Times that more than one person might have been involved in the alleged ANC assassination mission

He pointed out that it was normal ANC strategy for one team of ANC terrorists to reconnoitre the site of a planned attack, a second to plant caches of arms, and a third team to carry out the attack

Red ambassador in Lesotho

167 S. Times 11/12/83

COMMUNIST North Korea's first resident ambassador to Lesotho, Mr A N Tyon, presented his credentials to King Moshoeshoe II at the Basotho Royal Palace in Maseru yesterday

Mr Tyon said relations between the people of North Korea and Lesotho had developed rapidly since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1980

The ambassador lauded the Lesotho Government for recently suspending diplomatic relations with South Korea

Proof

In reply, King Moshoeshoe II said.

"The exchange of visits between our peoples and the growing number of people from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea who live and work here, are evidence of our strengthening relationship"

North Korea is the third Communist nation to be represented in Lesotho The others are Peking and the Soviet Union — Sapa



SV

THE WINNER OF THE TOYOTA COROLLA 1300 LS 5-speed is:-

Mrs. U. Blakeney
38 Ewing Ave
Selection Park
Springs 1560

ATHER AND TIDES

AAL Partly cloudy with scattered showers

warm with scattered showers

ATE Fine and hot thundershow-

	High	Low
Cape Town	0102/0743	1401/1953
Mossel Bay	0106/0751	1356/1950
Knyana	0118/0800	1405/2001

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Port Elizabeth	0108/0757	1359/1955
East London	0121/0769	1403/1959
Durban	0111/0736	1344/1942
Walvis Bay	0125/0810	1424/2053

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ATTENTION

Big dam built in Lesotho

12/12/83 167

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, opened a large dam on the outskirts of Maseru yesterday, as part of a project to secure Lesotho's economic independence from South Africa

The dam — built at a cost of more than R10-million — was co-financed by the African Development Bank and the government of Lesotho, and pumps 9 000 cubic metres of water a day from the Caledon River on the border between Lesotho and South Africa

Its construction would stimulate local industry, and enabled Lesotho to combat the drought, Chief Jonathan said

The dam had evoked "jealousy" from South Africa, he added, referring to South African claims that Lesotho had pumped the Caledon River dry to store the river's water in the Maqalika Dam

The Maqalika Dam had also been established as part of Lesotho's efforts to reduce her dependence on South Africa, Chief Jonathan said

— Sapa



Lech Walesa at yesterday's celebration

his behalf by a Solidarity colleague... made a ringing assertion of the rights of independent trade unions and called for renewed dialogue between Solidarity and the State... Walesa, who was awarded the R220 000 prize for his contribution to ensuring workers' rights to establish their own organisations, did not travel to Oslo in case he was prevented from returning home... The 40-year old electrified his address by paying tribute to those who had been killed or imprisoned on Solidarity's behalf, and others worldwide who were struggling for worker rights — Reuter

paper Publishers' Association... Mr Shah said yesterday that he feared more violence at his plant on Wednesday. The NGA has announced plans to bus 20 000 protesters to the works

Ku Klux Klan man found guilty

MOBILE — A predominantly white Alabama jury at the weekend convicted a member of the Ku Klux Klan of murdering a black teenager, and recommended he be sentenced to prison for life without parole

Mobile County Circuit Judge Braxton Kittrell set the date of sentencing the defendant, Henry Francis Hays, for January 16

The jury of eleven whites and one black deliberated about 30 hours before returning the verdict against Hays

Michael Donald (19), who died on March 21 1981, was allegedly chosen at random in an effort to show Klan strength

Donald was savagely beaten and strangled. His body was strung up in a small tree in an empty lot across the street from the house where Hays lived

It was the first KKK-linked murder trial in Alabama since 1977 — Sapa-Associated Press

to the attempted... charge

9 PAC guerillas leave Lesotho

The Star's Foreign New Service 12/12/83

MASERU — Nine Pan Africanist Congress guerillas have been flown out of Lesotho for resettlement in an African state, a spokesman for the banned PAC announced here today

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the nine young men had been trained in guerilla warfare "abroad". They were among the list of 68 names that South Africa handed to Lesotho earlier this year to back a claim that the Maseru Government was harbouring insurgents

Lesotho opens new R10-m dam

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, opened a large dam on the outskirts of Maseru at the weekend — part of a project to secure Lesotho's economic independence from South Africa

The dam, built at a cost of over R10 million, was co-financed by the African Development Bank and the Lesotho Government, and pumps 9 000 cu m of water a day from the Caledon River on the South African border

Its construction would stimulate local industry and enabled Lesotho to combat the drought, Chief Jonathan said

The dam had evoked "jealousy" from South Africa, he added, referring to South African claims that Lesotho had pumped the Caledon River dry to store the river's water in the Maqalika Dam — Sapa

Red prodigy holds chess lead

LONDON — Soviet prodigy Gary Kasparov maintained his lead in his world chess championship elimination semi-final match against Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi with a steady draw in game eight at the weekend

Kasparov now leads the 12-game series 4½ to 3½

Korchnoi (62) laboured long and hard to make something of a microscopic advantage but the 20-year-old Russian

forced exchanges

Kasparov's draw offer after 39 moves was greeted with a smile acknowledging the deadlock

In the other semi-final between former world champion Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union and Hungarian grandmaster Zoltan Ribli, Smyslov leads the match 5 to 3

The winners of these two matches will meet to decide who will challenge reigning world champion Anatoly Karpov — Sapa-Reuter



at least six bombs exploded in Kuwait

wait is
ked by
bombs

'SA-based mercenaries plan attack'

Coup bid in Lesotho

167 RDM
20/12/83

claim

MASERU.

MERCENARIES based in South Africa are about to launch an all-out attack on Lesotho in an effort to stage a coup, the Lesotho Government announced yesterday.

It said it had appealed to South Africa to stop the attack and had notified friendly governments and the United Nations of the plot, aimed at ousting the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Last night the South African Department of Foreign Affairs appeared to be caught unawares by the claims and at the time of going to Press was still formulating a reply to the allegations.

The Lesotho Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said the plot had been uncovered by Lesotho's intelligence services.

He said the attack was imminent and the tiny country's police and para-military units were on the alert.

The Minister said his government had sent an urgent message to the South African Foreign Ministry yesterday saying "It has come to the attention of the intelligence services of the Government of Lesotho, and has subsequently been confirmed, that an all-out attack on Lesotho, with the aim of replacing the legitimate government of Lesotho, is imminent."

"The Lesotho authorities have established that the attack shall be conducted by mercenaries with the instructions of a foreign power."

"It has been confirmed that the planning ground for the attack is the Republic of South Africa."

The message appealed to South Africa "to look at this situation in the most serious light and do its best to prevent the attack."

Mr Sixishe would not name the foreign power mentioned in the message.

He said he could release no more details at this stage, other than saying the attack was planned to take place before Christmas Day.

Official sources said they suspected South Africa might be behind the alleged plot.

Relations between South Africa and Lesotho have been sour for months. South Africa accuses Lesotho of harbouring African National Congress guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Government, and Lesotho charges South Africa with backing Lesotho Liberation Army guerrillas fighting Chief Jonathan's government.

In December last year 42 people were killed in a surprise raid by South African troops on alleged ANC houses in Maseru.

Mr Sixishe said Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, yesterday briefed foreign embassies in the capital on the plot, asking them to inform their governments, and had sent a message to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Sources in Lesotho said they believed the plot was not connected with the LLA, which they claimed had been "neutralised" — Sapa-Reuter.

Urgent SA probe on Lesotho coup claim

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa was treating with urgency allegations by Lesotho that a coup of the mountain kingdom had been planned in the Republic, a statement by the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Information said last night

Foreign Affairs had contacted the South African Security Services which had said it was willing to co-operate with Lesotho intelligence "in instituting the necessary investigation as a matter of urgency"

The statement said the Security Services had no knowledge of the allegations, but would be "grateful if the Lesotho intelligence service could be requested to provide the South African security services with the full details upon which these allegations are based"

167
"It will be appreciated that in the absence of comprehensive detail, the South African Security Services can hardly be expected to undertake the required investigation as the Ministry's telegram was received in Pretoria apparently some time after its contents were released to the media," the South African statement said

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs added that its announcement would be released to the press before a formal reply was made to the Lesotho Government. — Sapa

known years for only be mar- Caroline -essary her first national at

charity

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-old Princess she had trav- Africa, to war- i to camps in ned with Af- to see for her- y raised by being spent ss speaking in on Independent aid the fund's t work was in disaster relief

asked him why he wanted to kill me

"He told me to keep quiet and kicked me again It was very sore

"The whole thing took about 10 minutes," Mr Molegwa said

Mr. Fryer said a man who entered the bank soon after he did was not told to lie down but was flung headlong to the ground

Waving guns

"It happened very quickly The robbers looked panicky and were waving the guns around as if they would shoot any minute

"They gathered at the door and then disappeared But nobody moved for a few minutes because we weren't sure they had actually gone," said Mr Fryer

The chief of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, Brigadier Mame van der Linde, said the registration number of the getaway car had been recorded

Detectives combed the bank for fingerprints and took statements from the staff and customers They also searched the immediate vicinity for witnesses and clues to the identity of the robbers

Lesotho will supply details of alleged plot

ARGUS Argus Africa 167
20/12/83 News Service

MASERU — Lesotho will certainly supply Pretoria with information about an alleged mercenary plot being hatched in South Africa against the Government, the Information Minister said today

The Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said South Africa's willingness to co-operate in investigating the alleged coup bid was a "very positive move"

He claimed that the planned two-pronged attack involved an invasion of white mercenaries from South Africa and the installation of a government containing members of the exiled Basotho Congress Party

"WAITING"

The Argus Political Correspondent quotes a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs as saying in Pretoria today that the Republic was waiting for proof or evidence from Lesotho about its allegations

He said that as far as South Africa was concerned the ball was in Lesotho's court

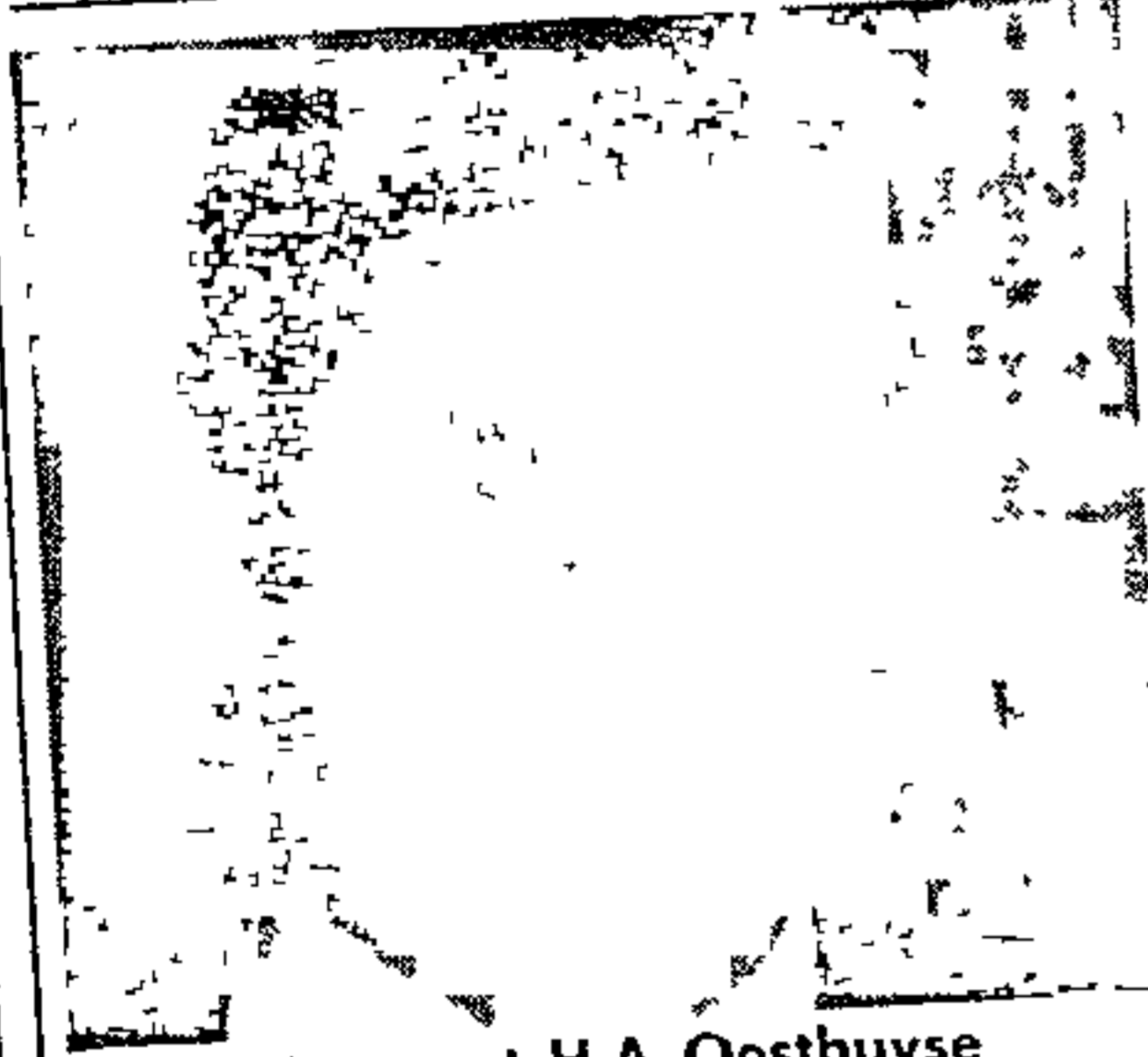
"They have made allegations and we have expressed our willingness to co-operate and have an investigation, provided we are given some details"

SCEPTICISM

There is some scepticism in foreign-affairs circles about the accusations

Yesterday evening the Lesotho Foreign Ministry sent an urgent telex to Pretoria saying that "an all-out attack" on the government of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was "imminent" and was to be conducted by "mercenaries with the instructions of a foreign power"

Mr Sixishe today declined to name the "foreign power" or to say who was sponsoring the mercenaries "South Africa has a pool of mercenaries from Rhodesia, but I'm not releasing who is paying them," he said



Sergeant H A Oosthuysen

A letter waits — but he'll

Tygerberg Bureau

A LETTER awaits Sergeant Hendrik Albertus Oosthuysen at the home of neighbours in Goodwood — but he will never read it

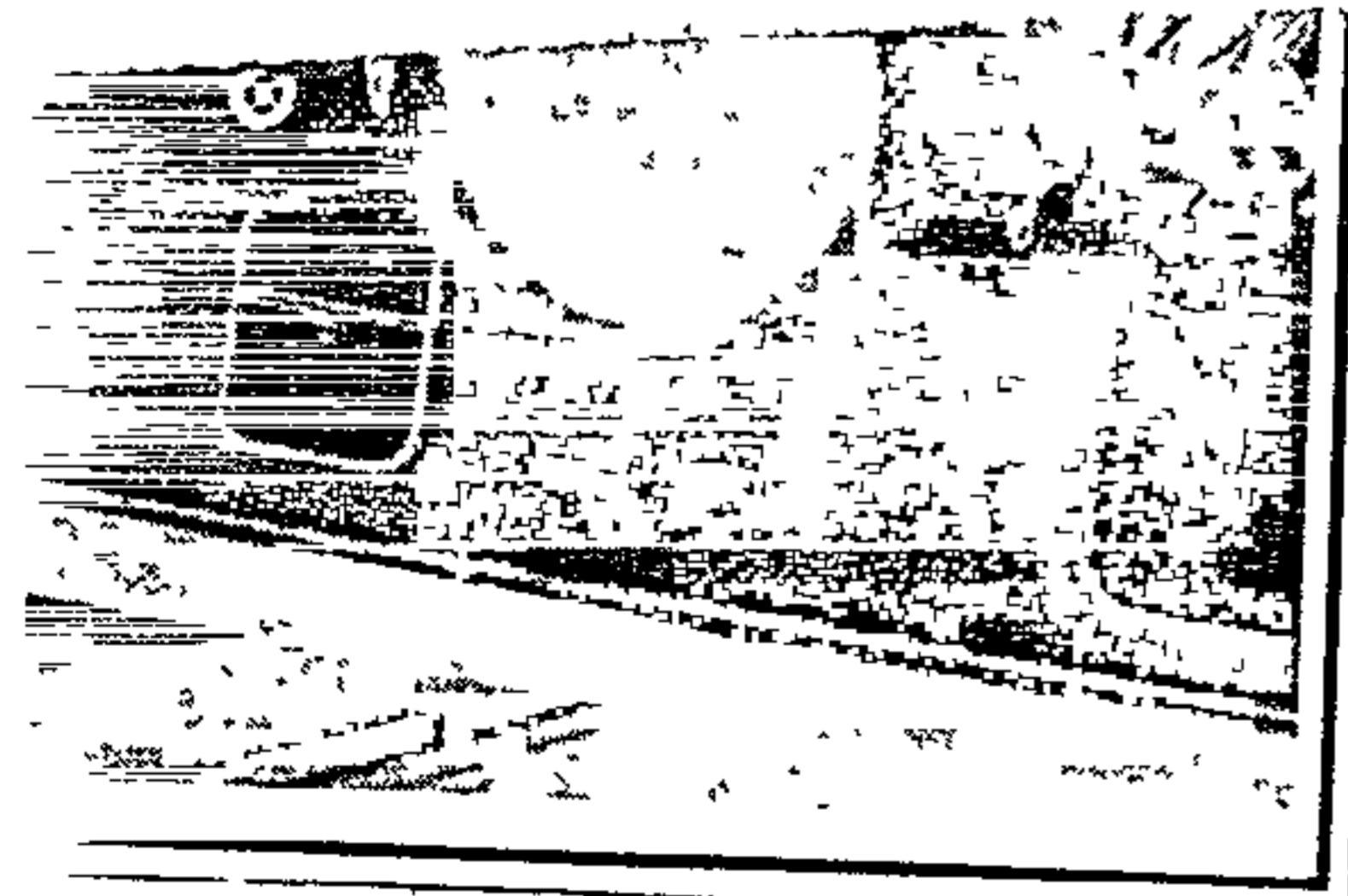
Sergeant Oosthuysen, 25, died in the operational area at the weekend

His wife Micky was confident that he would return home before she got back from holiday — so she left a letter for him with neighbours at Mark Heights, Libertas, Goodwood

The neighbour, who cannot be identified, said Sergeant Oosthuysen, an instructor at Tygerberg, was due to go on holiday with his wife and six-month-old Christine earlier this month

However, when he was on duty in the operational area, Oosthuysen and Christine spent the holiday with her parents

She intended returning home at the end of January and hoped he would be back by then



Provincial Reporter

THE eviction of people of colour from Simon's Town beaches, insisted on by Mr John Wiley, illustrated what the National Party meant by "reform", Mr Herbert Hirsch, leader of the Opposition in the Cape Province, said today

Mr Hirsch said the South African Police had

Kerum, 43, was leaving work when two youths rode up to her, snatched her handbag containing R200 and rode off at high speed

After colliding with two vehicles they were taken to hospital with multiple injuries They are reported to be a serious condition

Mrs Kerum got most of her belongings back but the R200 is missing

Comoros coup plot foiled

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — A plot by British mercenaries to overthrow the Government of the Comoros Islands in the

Beach eviction, illustrate rift

SA stands by for news of coup bid

167
sfw
20/12/83

Lesotho claims mercenary plot

The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said today his government would supply Pretoria with information about a mercenary plot being hatched in South Africa against Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

He described South Africa's willingness to co-operate in investigating the coup bid as positive.

The allegations involve an invasion of white mercenaries from South Africa before Christmas Day and the installation of a new government in Maseru containing members of the exiled Basotho Congress Party.

Yesterday evening the

Lesotho Foreign Ministry sent an urgent telex to Pretoria saying that an all-out attack on the Jonathan Government was imminent and it was to be conducted by "mercenaries with the instructions of a foreign power".

Lesotho appealed to South Africa "to do its best to prevent the attack".

Pretoria said yesterday it would treat the Lesotho allegations with urgency.

Asked why anti-Jonathan plotters would be hiring mercenaries when there already was the rebel Lesotho Liberation Army, Mr Sixishe said the LLA had been neutralised by its internal faction-fighting and by the Lesotho security forces.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria today that South Africa was awaiting proof or evidence from Lesotho of its allegations.

There was some scepticism in foreign affairs circles about the accusations.

One of the reasons for this scepticism was the fact that what was meant to be an urgent plea from Lesotho to South Africa was issued to the Press before the message reached the department in Pretoria.

Lesotho claimed that mercenaries based in South Africa and working under the instructions of an unnamed foreign power planned to overthrow its government.

Lesotho 'expects SA-based attack'

CAPE TIMES 20/12/83

167

MASERU. — South African-based mercenaries were about to launch an all-out attack on Lesotho in a bid to stage a coup, the Lesotho Government announced yesterday.

It said it had appealed to South Africa to stop the attack and had notified friendly governments and the United Nations of the plot, aimed at ousting the government of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and replacing it with another Basutho administration.

The Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said the plan had been uncovered by Lesotho's intelligence services.

He said the attack was imminent and the tiny country's police and para-military units were on the alert.

His government had sent an urgent message to the South African Foreign Ministry yesterday saying

'Foreign power'

"It has come to the attention of the intelligence services of the Government of Lesotho, and has subsequently been confirmed, that an all-out attack on Lesotho, with the aim of replacing the legitimate government of Lesotho, is imminent.

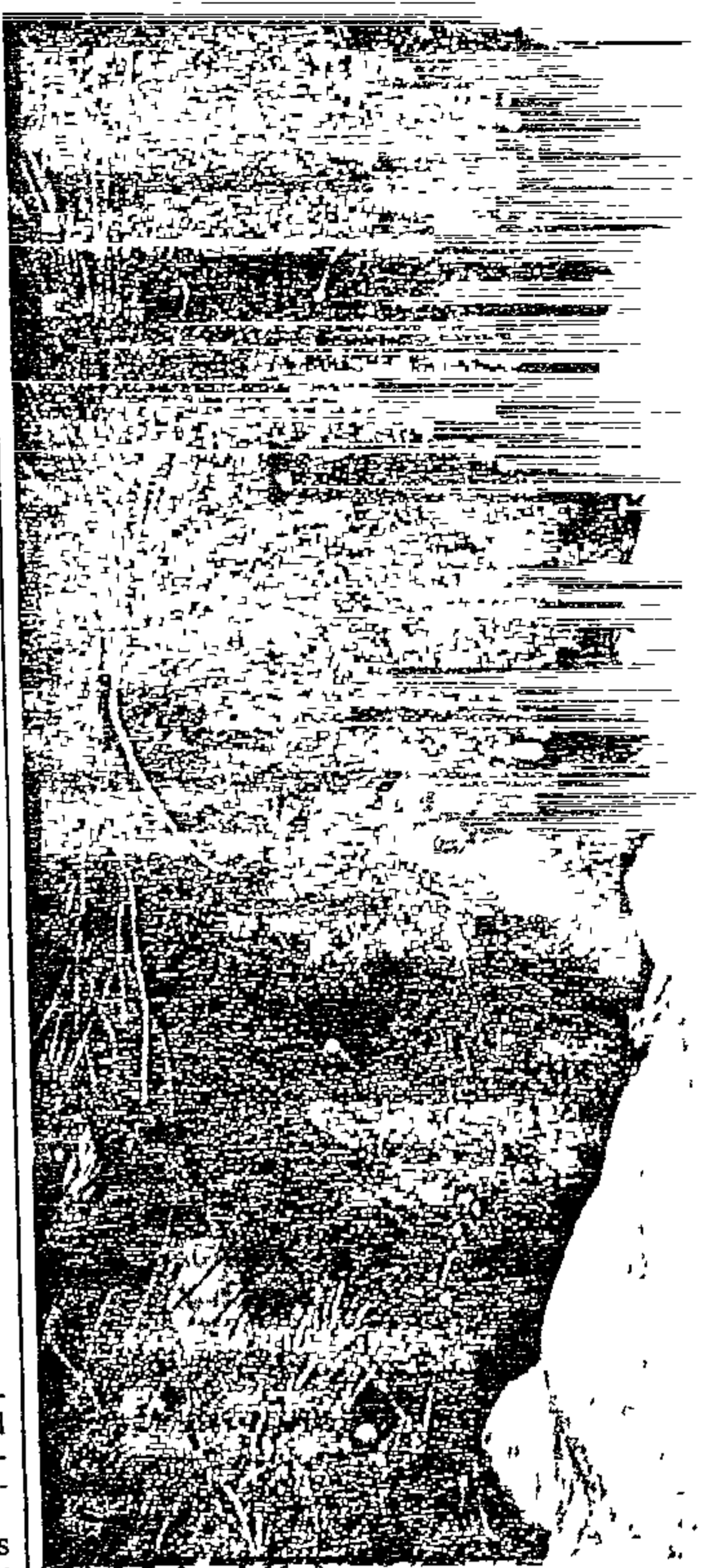
"The Lesotho authorities have established that the attack shall be conducted by mercenaries with the instructions of a foreign power.

"It has been confirmed that the planning ground for the attack is the Republic of South Africa."

The message appealed to South Africa "to look at this situation in the most serious light and do its best to prevent the attack."

Mr Sixishe would not name the foreign power mentioned.

Official sources said they suspected South Africa might be behind the alleged plot.



Six-month-old Claudette Koeberg, in Red Cross Children's Hospital by the about 20 other hospitals and homes

Goodwood soldier killed

PRETORIA — Sergeant Hendrik Albertus Oosthuys, 25, of 806 Mark Heights, Libertas, Goodwood, was one of three members of the South African Defence Force who died on Sunday in the operational area, a SADF spokesman announced here last night.

In a statement to Sapa the spokesman said the men "died in action against terrorists in the operational area yesterday."

The other men are Second-Lieutenant Keith Claasen, 20, who is survived by his father, Warrant Officer H W Claasen of 24 Halfaya Road, Voortrekkerhoogte, and Rifleman Lourens Johannes Janse van Rensburg, 20, who is survived by his father, Mr L J Janse van Rensburg of plot 169 Mulderstuine, Vanderbijlpark.

Sergeant Oosthuys is survived by his wife, Mrs M C Oosthuys. — Sapa

DRAW-STRINGS
PULLONS IN
EXCITING
COLOURS

Cape Times Watchdog



NEED a cautionary word on Christmas shopping? Are you satisfied with your pension? What happens to your insurance policies if you go broke? Read WATCHDOG on page 15

Teleletters

IF YOU have something on your mind or views you would like to air on any

Pro 'se

Staff Report
THE Director of Publications in Cape Town has received about Christmas depicting Santa Claus in various sexual and will ask them to look out for members of the Catholic Church at the signed a petition testing against of the high-prices from the United Kingdom and France. The petition to the Director of Publications reads "We the wish to object to the distribution of certain types of which have

REPUBLICAN

CAPE TIMES 20/12/83

'expects SA-based attack'

167

MASERU. — South African-based mercenaries were about to launch an all-out attack on Lesotho in a bid to stage a coup, the Lesotho Government announced yesterday.

It said it had appealed to South Africa to stop the attack and had notified friendly governments and the United Nations of the plot, aimed at ousting the

government of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and replacing it with another Basutho administration
The Information Min-

ister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said the plan had been uncovered by Lesotho's intelligence services

He said the attack was imminent and the tiny country's police and para-military units were on the alert

His government had sent an urgent message to the South African Foreign Ministry yesterday saying

'Foreign power'

"It has come to the attention of the intelligence services of the Government of Lesotho, and has subsequently been confirmed, that an all-out attack on Lesotho, with the aim of replacing the legitimate government of Lesotho, is imminent

"The Lesotho authorities have established that the attack shall be conducted by mercenaries with the instructions of a foreign power

"It has been confirmed that the planning ground for the attack is the Republic of South Africa"

The message appealed to South Africa "to look at this situation in the most serious light and do its best to prevent the attack"

Mr Sixishe would not name the foreign power mentioned

Official sources said they suspected South Africa might be behind the alleged plot.

Relations between South Africa and Leso-

CAPE TIMES 20/12/83

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From page 1

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tho have been sour for months. South Africa accuses Lesotho of harbouring ANC guerillas fighting to overthrow the Republic, and Lesotho charges South Africa with backing Lesotho Liberation Army guerillas fighting Chief Jonathan's government.

Mr Sixishe said Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, yesterday briefed foreign embassies in the capital on the plot and sent a message to the UN.

The official sources said they believed the mercenary action was

planned to take place by land and air South Africa was the only conceivable jumping-off point for a raid into the enclave, they said

'Neutralized'

They said they believed the plot was not connected with the LLA, which they claimed had been "neutralized"

"We have been waiting for mercenaries for some time, as the LLA doesn't seem to have been delivering the goods to its supporters," one source said.

South Africa has always denied supporting the LLA — Sapa

STRINGS
PULLONS IN
EXCITING
NEW COLOURS
99

To page 2

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All police leave is cancelled

Lesotho forces on full alert over coup scare

167
ROOM

21/12/83

Political Staff

THE Lesotho Government has cancelled all leave for its police and para-military unit and put them on full alert after the claim that South African-based mercenaries were about to attempt a coup.

They have also described the South African request for details of the alleged planned coup as a "positive" response and said they would supply all the information needed.

Lesotho's Commissioner of Police, Major-General R S Matela, announced yesterday the force of about 1 500 men was ready to go into action

He also warned people in Lesotho, including foreigners, against getting involved in subversion or associating with rebels. Action would be taken against anyone who did so, he said.

On Monday Lesotho sent an urgent message to the South African Foreign Ministry saying they had established that the attack would be launched by mercenaries under instructions of a foreign power.

"It has been established that the planning ground for the attack is the Republic of South Africa," the message said.

The Department of Foreign Affairs in South Africa immediately responded by requesting full details, saying they could hardly be expected to conduct an investigation without comprehensive information.

Late yesterday a department spokesman said these details had not yet been received.

The Lesotho Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said he would supply all the information necessary for an investigation.

It is doubtful whether Lesotho's small police and para-military forces would be able to repel a full-scale attack. Early last year, South African commandos raided Maseru and killed 42 people.

South Africa claimed its attack was aimed at African National Congress bases. Lesotho claimed that most of the dead were its citizens.

Relations between the two countries have been poor for some time, with each side accusing the other of harbouring guerrillas aiming to topple their governments.

Only a few weeks ago, on December 9, eight members of the Lesotho Liberation Army, which is attempting to topple the Lesotho Government, were found not guilty on five charges of illegal entry into South Africa and possession of arms.

The eight, however, have not been sent back to Lesotho.

Asked about this yesterday, Mr Sixishe said he did not expect South Africa to return the men.

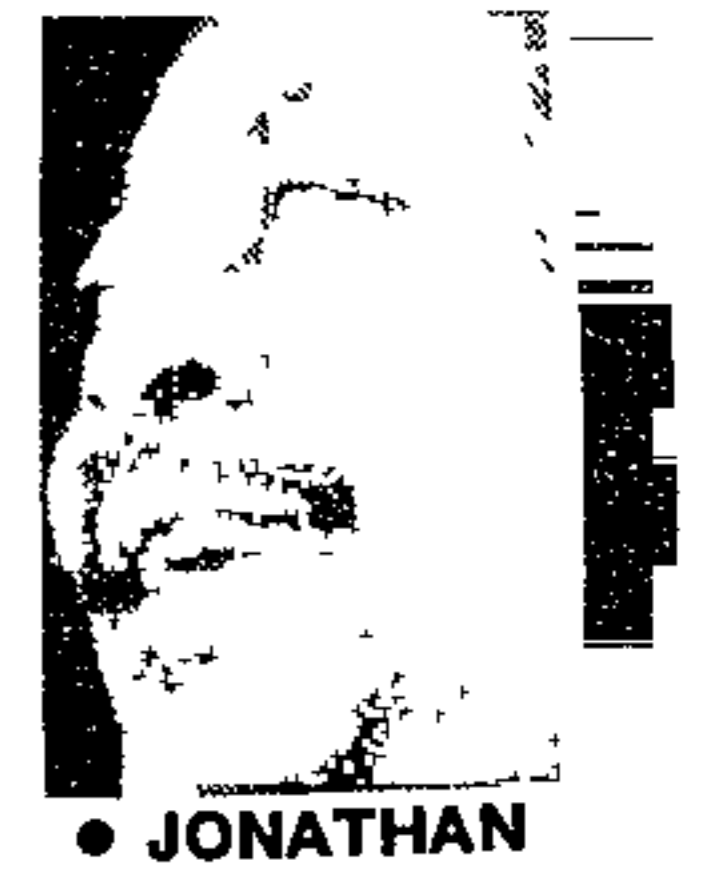
To expect this would be to read sincerity into an insincere situation, he said.

Lesotho had not formally applied for the extradition of the eight, but they had asked for full details of their names and the weapons they had been carrying.

This information has not yet been received, Mr Sixishe said.

Mountain kingdom fears invasion by mercenary force

LESOTHO



• JONATHAN

ON ALERT

167 Sowetan 21/12/83

LESOTHO'S police force and army were yesterday on full alert against imminent invasion by South African-based mercenaries, officials said.

All Christmas leave for members of the Lesotho Army and police was cancelled and all officers on leave had been recalled.

Lesotho's Commissioner of Police, Major-General R S Matela, announced yesterday that the Lesotho Army and police had been placed on full alert following the alleged coup plan by South African-based mercenaries to overthrow the Government of the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan. Gen Matela said all police and army members were expected to be ready to go into action.

At the same time, he warned people in Lesotho, including foreigners, against getting involved in subversive activities or associating with rebels. He said action would be taken against anyone doing so.

The recalling of police and military members came shortly after Lesotho sent a message to South Africa on Monday informing Pretoria that South African-based mercenaries were

SAPA-REUTER

planning to overthrow the Lesotho Government with the assistance of a foreign power.

Lesotho said on Monday its secret agents had uncovered an anti-government plot and appealed to South Africa to stop the attack. It had also sent urgent messages to friendly governments and the United Nations, the Lesotho Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said.

Mr Sixishe appeared doubtful if Lesotho could repel what it called a planned "all-out" attack if its international appeals were ignored. "We are not really that big," he said.

Lesotho, an impoverished enclave of 1.2 million people surrounded by South Africa, was unable to prevent a South African

commando attack last December on alleged South African nationalist guerilla houses in Maseru, which lies on the frontier with South Africa.

Forty-two people were killed in the raid and Lesotho said most of them were its own civilians.

Mr Sixishe said on Monday his government had sent an urgent message to the South African Foreign Ministry that read "The Lesotho authorities have established that the attack shall be conducted by mercenaries with the instructions of a foreign power."

"It has been confirmed that the planning ground for the attack is the Republic of South Africa."

Maseru made a further allegation that it suspected the South African Government might be behind the plot.

A statement by South Africa said the security services had no knowledge of the allegations, but would be "grateful if the Lesotho Intelligence Service could be requested to provide the South African Security Services with the full details upon which these allegations are based."



FLASHBACK: Dr. Leabua Jonathan and King Moshoeshoe at raid funeral.

(167)
RDM
22/12/83
**Lesotho coup
plot arrests
announced**

MASERU — Lesotho police said yesterday they had detained several people in an investigation into an alleged coup plot by mercenaries based in South Africa.

The Police Commissioner, Major-General F R Matela, disclosed the detentions, but gave no other details, saying the investigation was continuing.

The Lesotho Foreign Ministry said details of the plot had been given to the South African Government, which had pledged to help block any coup attempts but needed more information.

The Lesotho Government of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan announced on Tuesday it had cancelled leave for the police and paramilitary unit. — Sapa-AP

W/KARGUS 24/12/83

SA, Lesotho police discuss alleged plot

PRETORIA — South African and Lesotho police and security chiefs have met at the border between the two countries, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs

The Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said South African security authorities had investigated allegations that mercenaries planning to attack and overthrow the kingdom's Government had arrived in South Africa

Mr Botha said the Lesotho National Security forces information about the alleged coup activities were "inadequate and could not assist South African authorities in the investigation"

An SAP investigation had indicated that the allegations of the Lesotho Government were "largely based on information furnished by a certain individual" who was not named

"No substantiation for these allegations could however be found," he said

The South African CID chief, Lieutenant-General Chris Zietsman, and the Security Branch head, Major-General F M A Steenkamp, met the heads of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, the Lesotho National Security Service and the Lesotho Police at the bridge near Maseru yesterday

The results of the investigation of the coup allegations were given to the Lesotho delegation

Mr Botha said "The Lesotho delegation revealed that since August they had unconfirmed information that a group of between 200 and 300 mercenaries recruited in Italy, Belgium, France, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Canada had arrived on a scheduled flight in South Africa with a view to launching an attack on Lesotho

"South Africa has no knowledge of the entrance of this group" —

Mr Botha said he regretted that Lesotho had informed some foreign governments and the media without first seeking to verify the information

"It would be appreciated if the Lesotho authorities would in future contact the South African security authorities on security matters to facilitate further investigation," the minister added — Sapa

Security police raid home of Maseru MIP

ROM. 167
30/12/83

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — The home of the leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofehi, was raided by heavily armed members of the Lesotho Security Police in the early hours of yesterday morning

Speaking after the incident, Mr Mofehi said that only nine hours after the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, had announced that he intended holding general elections soon, a platoon of twenty heavily-armed security police had raided his house and party office at Motimposo on the outskirts of Maseru

The raid was the first police have made on a leader of the opposition party in Lesotho in more than ten years

Mr Mofehi said his house had been searched for 3¼ hours and alleged the following items had been taken away

- An SABC TV interview tape containing the separate interview of him and that of the Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Everistis Sekhonyana when they were interviewed by the SABC radio and television commentator, Mr Cliff Saunders.

- A party memorandum on the appeal for financial support for the election campaigning;

- A letter from a former National Party Member of Parliament, Mr N Desetsa, who had asked for his party's policy documents

He disclosed that the search was immediately stopped when the memorandum on appeal for funds was found

Mr Mofehi said he regarded the search as nothing but an attempt by Chief Jonathan to humiliate him in order to scare away politi-

cal support from his party He thought another reason was to confiscate the party's confidential files so that Chief Jonathan would be well informed of his party's strategy and source of funds

He said he expected more arbitrary actions against him, but affirmed he could not be intimidated and would continue to strive for peaceful change in Lesotho

Mr Mofehi has been a major critic of the Lesotho Government in the past and has often accused the Government of corruption and the violation of human rights in Lesotho

He recently appealed to Western countries to stop the financial support to the Lesotho Government until general elections were called

The country has not had elections since 1970 when Chief Jonathan declared a state of emergency, suspended the constitution and declared the elections results null and void

The exile leader of the Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhekle, claimed his party had won the 1970 elections

Recently the Lesotho National Assembly, made up of nominated members, approved the Parliament Bill which provided for the calling of general elections in Lesotho

The Lesotho Prime Minister, who is also the Minister of Defence and Internal Security, announced this week that the Government was preparing for the last sitting of the Lesotho National Assembly early next year in preparation for the calling of general elections

He said the R2-million set aside by Parliament for elections would be used for population census, which would give an indication of the people qualified to vote

LESOTHO — GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — DEC.

Mystery killings inquiry

12/1/84
(167) 20M
MASERU. — The official inquiry into the mysterious killing of the former editor of an ecumenical newspaper in Lesotho will be held at Mhaleshoek Magistrate's Court on Friday, January 20, his family said yesterday.

Mr Edgar Motuba, editor of "Leselinyana la Lesotho" was brutally murdered in a triple killing at Morija Mission Station, about 50km outside Maseru, after heavily-armed men posing as police officers abducted him from his house that night.

His bullet-riddled body, with those of two friends, were found next to the road in the southern district of Mhaleshoek.

No one has been arrested.

The inquest has aroused international interest. The human rights organisation, Amnesty International, is expected to send an observer.

Mr Motuba, who was trained as a journalist in Zambia and Britain, edited the ecumenical newspaper for many years, and travelled extensively in Africa, Europe and the Far East.

Fresh twist in battle for township bottle stores

By WILMAR UTTING

KWAZULU representative Mr Gibson Thula intends seeking an urgent court injunction to prevent Johannesburg company director Mrs Rika Lourens from claiming a share in 13 bottle stores in the East Rand's black townships

In September last year Mrs Lourens and Mr Thula successfully tendered R11,6-million on behalf of the S & M Syndicate for 13 of the 14 liquor outlets owned by the East Rand Administration Board

Following a dispute between the parties, Mrs Lourens has claimed to have fired Mr Thula and other partners in the syndicate, and says she alone now heads S & M.

She said the syndicate consisted of herself, three mystery white partners and a number of black businessmen

Mr Thula claims he heads the successful syndicate which includes only black businessmen and that the syndicate had merely employed Mrs Lourens as a legal consultant for himself and his 13 black partners

Tomorrow was to have been the day scheduled for the sealing of the multi-million deal with the East Rand Administration Board, and the syndicate was due to present its bank guarantees for the money

But in a last-minute bid to delay the transaction, Mr Thula's legal representatives sought a six-week extension from the sellers to enable Mr Thula and his partners to seek a court decision that will allow the all-black partnership to take over the bottle stores without the involvement of individual whites

Erab's chief director, Mr Frans Marx, confirmed the request for an extension, but would not commit himself to a delay of six weeks

"I am prepared to give the parties time to settle their disputes, but I am not interested in their domestic squabbles I intend to hold them to their offer, and to the contract which has been endorsed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development," he said

The National Taverners Association (which represents South Africa's 9 000 shebeeners) has refused to back Mr Thula's group by entering into a partnership

Mr Lucky Michaels, chairman of the NTA, said he had rejected a suggestion by Mr Thula that the NTA become his 49% partners

"I refused this," Mr Michaels said, "for the same reason that I refused a similar offer to join businessmen Mr Julian Smerkowitz and Mr Isaac Kaye, in an attempted takeover of Soweto stores"

"If our company brings in 9 000 shareholders, all prepared to support its outlets, then control in the company should go to the 9 000," Mr Michaels said



● Mr Gibson Thula
... may go to court

The aim of the NTA, an all-black public company, was to acquire stores on its own

"We have no intention of grabbing any monopoly," Mr Michaels said "We would like about four stores in Soweto and perhaps one in Kimberley and another in Bloemfontein"

Earlier this week Mrs Lourens said that if Mr Thula presented guarantees for R11,6-million to secure all 13 stores she would withdraw "for the sake of peace between blacks and whites"

However, she said, if Mr Thula did not produce the guarantees, she would not withdraw, thus securing the stores for her syndicate.

Among Mr Thula's allegations was that the offer for the liquor outlets had been made on the basis of a feasibility study arranged by Mrs Lourens. The study had been done on figures supplied by Erab which then had a monopoly of liquor stores

But Erab had not included in its information the fact that a number of new liquor licences had also been granted



● Mr Lucky Michaels ... no partnership

to private black companies.

This substantially altered the financial prospects for his group, Mr Thula said

The chairman of the Liquor Board, Mr Tom Vorster, said recently he feared that in their eagerness to acquire profitable businesses, black businessmen were offering inflated prices for the

liquor outlets.

"But we are guaranteeing no protection for them, and I foresee that when we start issuing licences to open other liquor outlets where we feel more are needed in the townships, those buyers who have offered such high prices will find their profits do not justify what they paid," Mr Vorster said

Liquor chief warns on white 'fronts'

By WILMAR UTTING

THE CHAIRMAN of the Liquor Board, Mr T B Vorster, has warned that the Liquor Act may be amended to prevent blacks being used as fronts for white investments in township bottle stores

"We have not granted one liquor licence to a black-white partnership, only to all-black companies which have applied," Mr Vorster said this week

"If we find that the blacks are being used as a camouflage, with undisclosed white interests behind them, then we will have the Liquor Act amended to prevent this," he said

He was most perturbed by developments which showed that major interests of certain whites in black retail liquor outlets had not been disclosed to the board

Last year, the country's 14 administration boards invited tenders for their lucrative township liquor outlets

The government had granted the concession allowing whites to form business partnerships with blacks to trade in the townships, provided the blacks controlled the business and held the majority shares

The Liquor Act requires that an applicant for a liquor licence disclose the identities of all those with a financial or management interest in a liquor business

Last week the board was

thing in the wind" and had asked the East Rand Liquor Squad to investigate

alerted by the Sunday Express to the situation at the country's first bottle store to be run under a black-white partnership

The Mduduzi Bottle Store opened in Kwathema last month, ostensibly under the control of licence-holders Mr Bernard Ntuli and Mr Kenneth Mthembu

But the Sunday Express found that the men had later been joined by two white partners, Mr Andrew Paxinos and Mrs Henrika Lourens

White interests had apparently not been disclosed to the board

Mr Vorster said the board had already "heard some-

Mrs Lourens and Mr Paxinos have since notified the board that they were preparing an application

This week, Mrs Lourens claimed in a written statement to the Sunday Express that she had been advised by the sellers, East Rand Administration Board officials, that affidavits normally required under the Liquor Act were not necessary under a 51%-black, 49%-white partnership

Conflict could exist, she said, between the structure of such a partnership and a section of the Act, and this was now being resolved, she said

(167) ROOM 17/11/84

Swedes look at Lesotho

Mall Africa Bureau

MASERU — A six-man Swedish parliamentary delegation left Maseru on Sunday after a three-day official visit to Lesotho during which they met King Moshoeshoe II, the Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan and senior government officials

The leader of the delegation Mr S Astrom said the purpose of the visit to three Southern African countries, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was to study the situation in the region first hand. Their recommendations would be given to the Swedish Government.

Mr Astrom said the Swedish Government was particularly concerned about the violent situation in Southern Africa. He, also, was opposed to South Africa's apartheid policy which he said seemed to be a stumbling block for peaceful change in the region.

However, he expressed the hope that various problems in Southern Africa would be solved through peaceful means.

Mr Astrom said his government was expected to increase aid for refugees in Southern Africa through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva.

He disclosed that the Swedish Development Aid Programme in Lesotho was R3 500 000 a year and the money was used for forestry development and labour intensive programmes for creating job opportunities in the country.

According to sources close to the delegation, the six-man study commission is expected to make strong recommendations to the Swedish Government to increase economic aid to neighbouring countries in Southern Africa to reduce their dependence on South Africa.

Death of three recalled

167 Sowetan
23/1/84

MASERU — Two armed and blanketed men claiming to be police officers abducted the former editor of an influential Lesotho church newspaper and two of his friends and drove them to their death more than 60 km away.

This was said in evidence at an inquest at the Mohale's Hoek

Magistrate's Court into the death of Mr Edgar Motuba (37), Mr Lechesa Koeshe (43) and Mr Orele Mohale (40), whose bullet-riddled bodies were found lying on the roadside at the village of Siloe, in the Mohale's Hoek District, on September 7, 1981.

Mrs Matabae Motuba told the inquest that her

husband, editor of the newspaper Leselinyana la Lesotho, and his two friends, Mr Koeshe and Mr Mohale, were at their home at Morija, 35 km south of Maseru, on September 7 when two armed men who said they were policemen, arrived and demanded that Mr Motuba accompany them.

Mr Motuba was unwilling to go and then asked the two men to go by the way of the Morija police station. He and his two friends went with the armed men in a car belonging to one of the friends.

That was the last time she saw her husband alive, said Mrs Motuba.

Staff sergeant Joseph Rampitsale, of the Lesotho Mountain Police, said that when he and other police officers were called to the scene on the morning of September 8 they found that the dead men had various wounds on their bodies.

He found 18 empty bullet cartridges at the scene. They were from an AK-47 rifle. He also found a live bullet inside a vehicle abandoned about 5 km from the bodies.

167 ROM 26/1/84

Maseru frees opposition/critic

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — A well-known member of the Lesotho National Assembly, Mr Phoka Chaolane, was released by the Lesotho security police this week, informed sources said in Maseru yesterday

It is understood that he was detained under the Internal Security Act, which empowers the police to detain anyone for questioning if they are suspected of contravening this Act

Until recently Mr Chaolane, a front bencher of the

opposition Congress Party, was one of the main critics of the Lesotho Government. At one stage he had to appear before the disciplinary committee of parliament

He was one of the supporters of the introduction of the 60-day detention law which empowers the police to detain anyone for questioning without bringing that person to a court of law

This followed a coup attempt in 1974 when several police stations were attacked by armed gangs, allegedly supporters of the Basotho Congress Party

The Lesotho National Assembly is made up of nominated members, and has made almost 200 laws since it was formed in 1973 following the abortive general elections in 1970, which the exiled leader of the Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, claimed his party had won.

The elections were declared null and void and the constitution was suspended by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan

The National Assembly is expected to meet soon in preparation for general elections

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Lesotho: SA ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ denies charges

CAPL Times 27/1/84

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government last night denied that it planned or supported attempts aimed at the violent overthrow of Chief Leabua Jonathan's government in Lesotho

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told a press conference he understood allegations to this effect were being made in Lesotho by members of a delegation which had met him earlier this month

He said the delegation was headed by Mr JT Mokotso, chairman of the Justice and Recon-

ciliation Commission of the Anglican diocese of Lesotho

Mr Botha said he had met the delegation on January 5 at their request. They had asked the South African Government to try to stop cross-border movements, particularly those of the rebel Lesotho Liberation Army

Mr Botha denied categorically that he had at any time indicated during the meeting with Mr Mokotso that the South African Government would be in favour of the violent overthrow of the Jonathan government.

Cape Times 1/2/84

SADF actions in Angola 'tainted with illegality'

By BARRY STREEK

SOUTH AFRICA'S military actions in Southern Angola had been tainted with illegality, Professor John Dugard said last night

It was also difficult to justify the South African Defence Force raid on Maseru in terms of international law, he said

And South African support of insurgent groups in Frontline states was "clearly unlawful"

Professor Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, spoke last night on "International Law and the Frontline states" at the University of Cape Town's summer school

'Widespread cynicism'

Despite widespread cynicism about international law because it was not enforced in the same way as domestic law, there was a highly developed and widely accepted body of international law

The rules governing the use of force were straightforward. The only circumstances in which a state may use armed force against another state without United Nations authority was when it was attacked by another state

Self-defence operations had to be proportionate to the injury inflicted and punitive or reprisal actions were forbidden by the UN Charter which South Africa had signed

"International law knows no doctrine of 'hot pursuit' where it results in the troops of one state coming into the state of another," Professor Dugard said

He said despite the fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was an international lawyer, little attempt had been made to jus-

tify South African raids into Angola in terms of international law

No state recognized the lawfulness of South Africa's title to SWA/Namibia, not even the homeland states had done so

"How, in the light of this legal situation, can the SADF justify its repeated invasions of Angola in terms of self-defence?"

"The sad truth is that all South Africa's actions in Namibia and the 'operational zone' (which seems at times to cover much of Southern Angola) are tainted with illegality

"This explains why South Africa's Western allies join in condemn SADF actions and why growing majorities in the UN view Swapo's struggle as 'just'"

● During discussion, Mr Robert Jaster, who is a fellow of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC in the United States, said it was apparent that the MNR "does not have a great deal of support in Mozambique"

A recent campaign by government forces against the rebels in southern Mozambique had been "extremely successful" and they had taken several thousand prisoners

Executions

The MNR had not been very successful in winning support of the people through its actions of chopping off heads and executions

However, there was dissatisfaction with President Samora Machel's Government because of the economic circumstances in Mozambique

But, on the other hand, South African raids on the Mozambiquan capital of Maputo had generated a great deal of support for President Machel

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COM

12/84

How Oxbow could have saved the day

**By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor**

"WHY doesn't the Government get up and go with the Oxbow water scheme? Vaaldam is still falling and, with a third of the Highveld rainy season already gone, the Reef water supply position for the coming winter promises to be catastrophic."

This water-supply expert's analysis of the Reef area's water supply was not made this week, this year, or even last year.

The passage was written more than 18 years ago, when domestic consumers and industries of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area were as threatened by low water supplies as they are now.

It was during this last period of national anxiety about water resources that the Oxbow water scheme was converted from a boffin's pipedream into a commercially and technologically viable project.

Now known as the Lesotho Highlands water scheme, the Oxbow plan is also on a grand enough scale to solve the PWV's water problems for a period extending well into the next century.

Reports this week that progress is at last being made in carrying out a feasibility study on the scheme are therefore somewhat belated.

The Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Sarel Hayward, and Lesotho's Minister of Water, Energy and Mining, Chief P M Majara, met

in Maseru on Monday and formally agreed to continue the project.

But this week's Maseru talks were still only preparatory, and were held merely to decide whether the feasibility study was to continue.

The study was started in August last year as a joint South African-Lesotho project costing R12m, with each country bearing half the cost.

West German civil engineers are carrying out the feasibility study, which is not expected to be complete before the winter of 1985.

The Highlands water scheme itself will cost R1 500m at present prices, and involves building five dams on rivers in North-East Lesotho and diverting the accumulating water through a 110km tunnel to the Ash River dam near Bethlehem.

The Lesotho water, flowing at a projected rate of 3 000-million litres a day, would then enter the Vaal River system through the Wilge River. The dams, meanwhile, would provide hydroelectric power for Lesotho.

The problem for PWV consumers in what now seems destined to be a decade of drought in the 1980s, is that the prevarication since the scheme was first mooted has pushed completion back to the end of the century.

It will take at least 15 years from the start of construction for Lesotho water to enter the Vaal system.

The present timetable, with the feasibility study still more than a

year from completion, is for construction to start only in about 1987. Water would then start to flow around the turn of the century, with full capacity reached in 2004.

The reasons for the 20 years of vacillation and delay following the scheme's debut as a serious project are both political and economic.

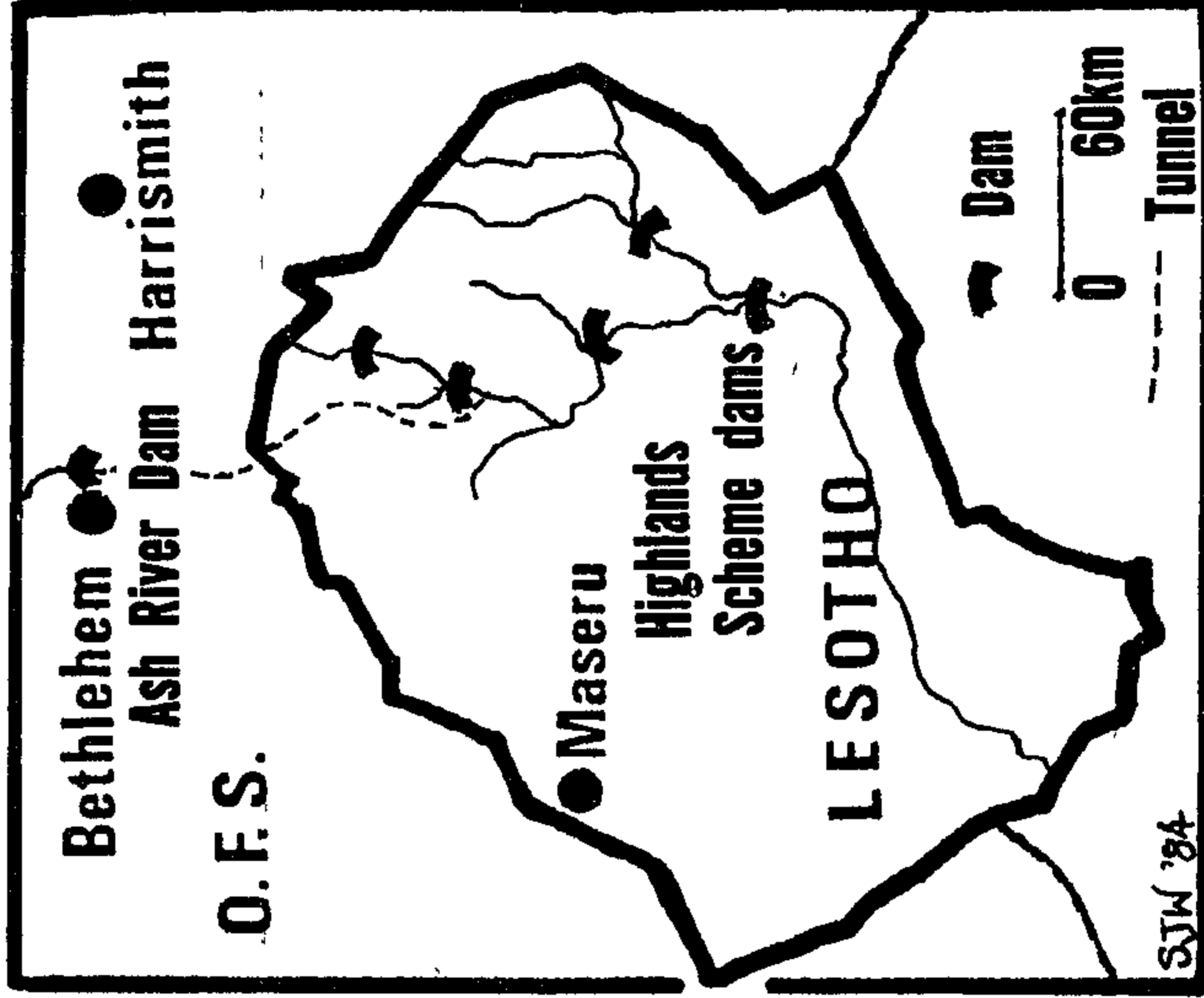
Feet were dragged on the South African side when the idea was first canvassed because newly-independent Lesotho, formerly the British protectorate of Basutoland, adopted an aggressive stance towards its white-ruled neighbour.

The political problems eased, however, and in their place came an economic stumbling block. Talks of the scheme broke down again in 1972 over the price Lesotho planned to charge for its water.

The 1970s provided normal rainfall over the PWV area and, with the Vaal Dam's sluice gates often open to release overflow, the scheme faded into the background. Lesotho also postponed further talks as Pretoria-Maseru relations deteriorated again.

The drought and economic recession of the 1980s have revived the scheme, however, and only now do both parties appear to be fully committed to it.

But if construction had been started when the expert quoted above so urgently recommended it, 3 000-million litres of water a day would have been due to surge into the Vaal River system any day now.



167) O. R. P. P. P. P. P.
1/2/81

Former editor's killers unknown

MASERU — The former editor of a Lesotho ecumenical newspaper and his two friends were killed unlawfully, but their killers are unknown, a Mofengshoek magistrate's court ruled yesterday

The bullet-riddled bodies of Mr Edgar Motuba, 37, former editor of the Lesotho Evangelical Church newspaper, Leselinyana La Lesotho, and his two friends, Mr Lechesa Koeshe, 43, and Mr Oriele Mohale, 40, were found next to a road at Lithotseleng in the Mofengshoek district, in September 1981

According to police evidence, empty AK47 rifle shells were found close by

The magistrate, Mr George Mphafi, said he was puzzled by the fact that when two so-called "policemen" visited Mr Motuba on the date in question, saying they wanted to take him to Maseru, two friends volunteered to take him with the "policemen" in their own car

It was surprising that Mr Motuba's friends arrived at his home coincidentally with the "policemen" and became involved in "this mess," he said

Mr Mphafi said the whole incident was mystifying and should be thoroughly investigated. He would send the inquest papers to the office of the director of public prosecutions

A representative of Amnesty International, attended the proceedings on behalf of the Human Rights Organisation — SAPA

11 on bomb charges *Sowetan*
(167) 7/2/84

MASERU — Eleven men went on trial for their lives in the High Court, Maseru, yesterday, in connection with two bombings in the Lesotho capital last year.

The Basotho are alleged to have blown up part of the Caltex petrol depot in Maseru on March 12 and with attempting to destroy the Lesotho Electricity Corporation building there on March 19.

NTSU MOKHEHLE:
Whereabouts un-
known

167
Sowetan
8/2/84
BCP
men in
revolt

SOME members of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), have become disillusioned with his leadership, and have described it as restraining.

Sources in Soweto close to the LLA this week said many followers of the president of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) have become disenchanted with his performance.

Allegations within LLA ranks are that Mr Mokhehle has lost interest in the fight to topple Lesotho's Prime Minister, Mr Leabua Jonathan.

Trained LLA fighters, have also bitterly complained about his restraint in the fight against Mr Jonathan.

Meanwhile, Mr Mokhehle's whereabouts remain a mystery, which is yet another irritation for the LLA membership.

Row ^{RDM}
^{8/2/84}
over ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾
treason
charges

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — The trial of 11 men who are charged with high treason was adjourned until today after a protracted legal argument yesterday between the defence and state counsels over the format of the indictment.

The accused are Mr Lebenya Mokoena, 21, Mr Nthofela Soledata Malefane, 52, Mr Pitso Mokhele, 41, Mr Francis Khoro Makhanya, 34, Mr Lekhooa Mphuthi, 65, Mr Makalo Makosholo, 52, Mr Tokelo Suping, 36, Mr Lazaro Ntori, 33, Mr Francis Manare, 29, Mr Lechesa Nkhasi, 20, and Mr Malefetsane Tale, 54.

They are appearing in the Lesotho High Court on charges of undergoing military training and encouraging people to join the underground Lesotho Liberation Army, which is committed to overthrowing the Lesotho Government.

They are alleged, too, to have contravened the Internal Security Act and have also been charged with sedition.

When the case resumed yesterday defence counsel, Mr L S Weinstock, SC, demanded that details of the charges be made known to him as some of the accused should not have been charged with high treason and others had not contravened the Internal Security Act.

He asked for details of the charges against each of the accused, saying if he cross-examined witnesses his cross-examination might have fatal results for some of his clients.

The State counsel, Mr K C Kamaratham, argued that those found guilty of high treason would face other charges.

RAM 8/2/84 (11) (167)

Slovo likely to top expulsion list

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE exiled South African Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, is a natural candidate to head any list of exiled activists which Pretoria wants expelled from Mozambique.

In his late 50s, Mr Slovo has been repeatedly named by Security Police officers as the "mastermind" behind insurgent attacks in South Africa by the outlawed African National Congress.

According to the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, Mr Slovo is a colonel in the Soviet Union's KGB, as well as a leading member of both the CP and the ANC.

Police evidence in the trial of Barbara Hogan, in 1982, identified Mr Slovo as an officer in Umkhonto we Sizwe, the underground fighting arm of the ANC.

He is not, however, the titular head of Umkhonto, whose commander-in-chief is Mr Joe Modise.

Placing Mr Slovo's name at the head of a list of real or suspected ANC activists would be consistent with the view espoused by the Security Police that the ANC is manipulated by the CP.

Mr Slovo has lived in Mozambique for a number of years since Portuguese rule ended in 1975.

His wife, Professor Ruth First, was killed by a parcel bomb in 1982. She was a researcher and teacher at the Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

Whether Mr Slovo is as important to the ANC as the Security Police insist is a matter of debate.

Mr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand said yesterday "The tendency for the South African authorities to assume that every white man in the ANC is tremendously important may be misleading."

He added "South Africans have an obsession with Slovo. They see him as the mastermind directing ANC units in South Africa. He may have a hand in that, but I doubt whether he is solely responsible."

Mr Slovo was a member of the ANC Revolutionary Council, on which both African nationalists and communists served, until it was scrapped last May, Mr Lodge said.

He discounted assertions that Mr Slovo is a member of the ANC national executive — its supreme policy-making body — as the executive's members are all Black.

Since the abolition of the revolutionary council, two committees have been set up under the direct authority of the national executive: a military and a political committee.

Mr Lodge did not know whether Mr Slovo had been appointed a member of the military committee.

But he had filled the role of director of political education in ANC training camps in the past, Mr Lodge added.

There has been no official confirmation of the existence of a list of ANC men South Africa wants expelled from Mozambique, but the events fit the pattern of Pretoria's dealings with Lesotho on the question of ANC exiles.

South Africa presented Lesotho with a similar list last year. When Lesotho balked at complying with Pretoria's demand that it force ANC cadres to leave, a form of economic sanctions were applied.

Eventually about 24 ANC exiles secretly left Lesotho, after the Lesotho authorities arranged for their resettlement elsewhere with the United Nations.

The list was said by Lesotho to have contained 66 names, including those of expatriates who had either already left Lesotho or who had never lived there.

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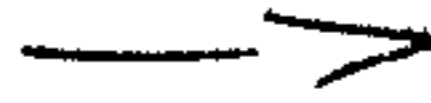
Hansard Q.6182

Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme

2/2/84

*17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

- (1) Whether any progress has been made towards the completion of the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress and



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WEDNESDAY, 8 1

(b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed.

- (2) whether any delays have been experienced in this regard, if so, what is the (i) nature and (ii) cause of the delays?

11 on trial 'helped in coup plot'

MASERU. — The accused in a treason trial assisted the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the military wing of the exiled opposition Basutholand Congress Party, in its fight to overthrow the Lesotho Government by force.

That was claimed in the Lesotho High Court in Maseru yesterday by the principal Crown Counsel, Mr K. C. Kamalanathan, in his opening address at the trial of 11 Basotho men before the Chief Justice, Mr Justice T S Cotran, and two assessors.

Mr Lebenya Mokoena, Mr Nthofela Malefane, Mr Pitso Mophele, Mr Francis Makhanya, Mr Lekhoaa Mphuthi, Mr Makalo Makosholo, Mr Tokelo Suping, Mr Lazaro Ntori, Mr Francis Manare, Mr Lechesa Nkhasi and Mr Malefetsane Tale are charged with high treason, alternatively sedition or contravention of provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Kamalanathan said the first operation in the alleged conspiracy to overthrow the government was the destruction of oil installations in Maseru.

The Caltex oil installations and nearby Steel Corporation were attacked and considerably damaged, resulting in a temporary disruption of essential supplies.

Mr Kamalanathan said after the attack on the Caltex Oil installations in February last year the other plan was to attack two other oil installations, belonging to BP and Shell, and simultaneously to attack electric installations and the Lesotho Electricity Corporation in Maseru.

He said in March last year some of the accused, with other members of the LLA, set out to bomb or destroy the Lesotho Electricity Corporation and the oil installations.

The plan failed because they encountered police road blocks.

The first Crown witness, Mr Khomongoe Sekata, told the court he knew two of the accused, Mr Mokoena and Mr Malefane.

Mr Mokoena had visited his home and told him he and his younger brother were members of the LLA.

The trial continues — Sapa.

SA accused of meddling by Lesotho

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

OPPOSITION politicians in Lesotho have had talks with South Africa on the formation and financing of a united "anti-communist" front to oppose the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) in anticipated pending elections in Lesotho.

The talks yesterday drew a sharp reaction from the Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, who accused South Africa of interfering in Lesotho's internal affairs.

A leading figure in the negotiations for financial aid is Mr C D Molapo, former Lesotho Foreign Minister, who quit the Lesotho Cabinet in June last year in protest against the decision by the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, to invite communist countries to establish embassies in Lesotho.

Mr Molapo, a legal graduate of the University of Cape Town, had frequent contact with the SA Department Foreign Affairs while he held the portfolio of foreign affairs in Lesotho

A delegation of dissident Lesotho politicians met the SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria on January 6.

According to Rand Daily Mail sources, they also had talks with South African officials in Bloemfontein, reports Mike Pitso, the Mail's Lesotho correspondent.

It is not known whether the talks in Bloemfontein took place before or after the January 6 meeting with Mr Botha.

The politicians include disillusioned members of the ruling BNP, a leading member of one faction of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), and a representative of the United Democratic Front.

The BCP's Mr Phoka Chaolane, who led the delegation, was detained for three days recently for questioning about his visit to SA.

Later, in a newspaper article, Mr Chaolane conceded he had been to South Africa to seek financial aid for the united front and insisted he had every right to do so.

Opposition politicians have been quick to point out that Chief Jonathan received assistance from Pretoria when

he won the pre-independence election in 1965.

One of the members of the delegation, Mr J T Mokotso, a former Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Office, was later quoted as saying the "overthrow" of the Lesotho Government was discussed at the Pretoria meeting with Mr Botha.

But, in an answering statement, Mr Botha denied that the overthrow of Chief Jonathan's regime had been discussed.

The talks had focused on the desirability of ensuring that all violence ceased in Lesotho with a view to facilitating anticipated elections in that country, he said.

He did not mention that South Africa had been asked to give financial assistance to the projected anti-communist front or hint at whether it was under consideration.

Mr Sixishe said, "It is not a question of whether they are talking about the violent or peaceful overthrow of the Lesotho Government. It is a question of interfering in the affairs of another country."

He added "The meetings belie Pretoria's claim that it does not interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring states."

Torture ^{1/67} allegation

Star 10/2/84
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — A prosecution witness wrapped in a blanket to hide his identity at a treason trial in the Lesotho High Court has claimed police tortured him to get his statement

He was giving evidence at the trial of 11 Basotho men who have pleaded not guilty to a charge of high treason. The State alleges they conspired to overthrow the Lesotho government by force.

167/1004
10/2/84
**Court
told of
rebel
support**

By **MIKE PITSO**
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — A leading supporter of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party (BCP) told the Lesotho High Court yesterday why he had not discouraged a young man from trying to overthrow the Lesotho Government by force.

Mr Khomonngoe Sekata, 49, a well-known businessman who was a BCP candidate in the 1965 and 1970 general elections, was being cross-examined by Mr L S Weinstock at the trial of 11 men who are charged with high treason, alternatively sedition, or contravening the Internal Security Act.

The charges arose after a petrol depot was blown up in a Maseru industrial area and several other government installations destroyed during the period December 1981 to March 1983.

The accused are. Messrs Lebenya Mokoena, 21; Nthofela Soledata Malefane, 52, Pitso Mokhele, 41; Francis Khoro Makhanya, 34, Lekhooa Mphuthi, 65; Makalo Makosholo, 52; Tokelo Suping, 36, Lazaro Ntori, 33; Francis Manare, 29, Lechesa Nkhasi, 20, and, Malefetsane Tale, 54.

All pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr Sekata said in January 1982 Mr Mokoena had spent a night at his house. During wide-ranging discussions, Mr Mokoena told him he was a member of the Lesotho Liberation Army which is committed to overthrowing the Lesotho Government by force.

He said instead of discouraging him from trying to overthrow the government, he had told him they should hurry up because the people longed for freedom. He warned him, however, not to come home too often as he would be arrested.

The case is proceeding.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by R A Gibson, Benjamin Pogrand, Bernardi Wesels newsbills by Michael Stent, headlines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd cartoons by David Anderson all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Witness tells of beatings by police

^{11/2/87}
167
Sfaw
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — A state witness told the Lesotho High Court yesterday that he was whipped and abused for two days at the Central Prison in Maseru last year while being interrogated about terrorist activities.

Mr Tente Makara, a schoolteacher, who was being cross-examined by Mr Lionel Weinstock SC at the trial of 11 Basotho men who have been accused of high treason, said he was "covered with a blanket and hit with a heavy object during police interrogation"

He said police had asked when he became a terrorist (a member of the outlawed Lesotho Liberation Army), and eventually he said he was a terrorist to stop the whipping. He was detained for three months, the court heard

The trial continues

Police tortured me, teacher tells court

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — A 25-year-old school teacher, Mr Tente Makara, told the Lesotho High Court yesterday he had been tortured by the police until he "became mad".

He was giving evidence at the trial of 11 men charged with high treason, alternatively sedition and contravening the Internal Security Act, during the period December 1981 to March 1983.

The accused are Lebenya Mokoena, 21, Ntsufela Soledata Malefane, 52, Pitso Moghele, 41, Francis Khoro Makhanya, 34, Lekhooa Mphuthi, 65, Makalo Makosholo, 52, Tokelo Suping, 36, Lazaro Ntori, 33, Francis Manare, 29, Lechesa Nkhasi, 20, and Malefetsane Tale, 54.

All pleaded not guilty to the charges

Their appearance follows the blowing up of a petrol station in Maseru in February last year and various other acts of sabotage.

Mr Makara told the court he had been beaten up by the police and had cried bitterly until he became "mad".

He told police he was not a terrorist but he believed Mr Mokoena was one.

He said he had been interrogated blind-folded and had ultimately admitted to being a terrorist.

Mr Makara told the Chief Justice of Lesotho, Mr T S Cotran, Mr Mokoena had told him he had received his military training in Qwa Qwa.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Key witnesses disappear, so treason trial may end

MASERU — Two key state witnesses in the treason trial of 11 men in the Lesotho High Court had disappeared and their failure to give evidence could lead to the end of the case, the leader of the prosecution team, Mr K C Kamalanathan, told the Chief Justice, Mr Justice T S Cotran, yesterday.

Mr Kamalanathan said he could not proceed if the two crucial witnesses failed to turn up "I can only go up to a certain limit," he said.

He said one of the two witnesses had made himself available for only three days since the trial started on February 6 and the other had

disappeared from his place of work.

The two witnesses had previously been subpoenaed.

Mr Justice Cotran yesterday issued a warrant of arrest for the two men.

The 11 accused are

Messrs Lebenya Mokoena, 21 Nthofele Soledata Mafana, 52, Pitso Mokhele, 41 Francis Khoro Makanya 34, Lekhooa Mphuthi 65 Makelo Makosholo 52 the former principal of Letsame High School Tokelo Suping, 36 Lazaro Ntori 33 Francis Manare 21 Lechesa Nkhasi 20 and Mafetsane Talo, 54

All have pleaded not guilty.

They are charged with high treason, sedition and contravening the Internal Security Act following the

blowing up of the main oil depot in Maseru and other acts of sabotage over the period December 1981 to March last year.

They are also alleged to have conspired to overthrow the government of Lesotho by force in furtherance of the aims of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled opposition Basotholand Congress Party.

Nine witnesses have already given evidence, three of whom were declared hostile witnesses by the state counsel.

Mr Justice Cotran adjourned the hearing until Monday.

LLA 11 freed after key witnesses vanish

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — Eleven alleged members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) jumped with joy and shouted "Hooray! Hooray!" when Mr Justice T S Cotran acquitted them of high treason here yesterday.

"We are so happy," said a relative of one of the accused. They have been in detention since May 1983 and faced the death sentence if convicted.

What was intended to be a major trial against the underground LLA fizzled out when two key State witnesses disappeared before giving evidence.

The 11 men were charged with blowing up the Caltex fuel depot in February 1983 and planning to sabotage two other

depots in Maseru and an electrical installation.

Principal Crown Counsel Mr K C Kamalanathan told the court it had not been possible to trace the two witnesses who went to ground after the trial began two weeks ago.

He said they were "very material witnesses who would have proved the most important link in the chain of events in the case and without them I was pushed to the position where I could not proceed any further."

The State called nine witnesses, but six were declared hostile after they repudiated earlier statements which they said were made under duress.

Security policemen who had been attending the trial looked surprised after the accused were acquitted.

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Election: tomorrow that never comes

Lesotho's Government-appointed Parliament opens tomorrow for what Prime Minister Jonathan has said will be last session, as elections are to be held. The polls would be the first in this strife-torn kingdom since the 1970 coup. But will they take place? JASPER MORTIMER of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Maseru

LESOTHO'S long-overdue general elections will not take place this year — despite Prime Minister Jonathan's saying they would — and even if they did, they would be boycotted by the main opposition and have no effect on the current civil war

This is the view of civil servants and observers in Maseru who have been measuring the recent spate of election promises against the lack of actual electoral preparation

The Prime Minister told Radio Lesotho on New Year's Eve that he would announce the election date and call for dissolution in the Parliamentary session that begins tomorrow. He also repeated his pledge to hold a pre-election census — presumably to assist in constituency delimitation

But when the Argus Foreign Service phoned the Bureau of Statistics two weeks later to ask about the census, Deputy-Director M Mpitso said the next



Stephen Motlamelle ... top BCP man inside Lesotho

census was planned for 1986 (10 years after the last one) and that if one were to be held this year, "I'm sure I would have been instructed by now"

"Unlikely"

His statement conflicted sharply with that of Information Minister Desmond Sixishe who said in November "The Prime Minister has given instructions that the census must be taken immediately. We shall not wait for 1986"

Furthermore, the Government has not begun to update the 1970 electoral roll

With no progress on either of these preliminaries, "I don't see an election this year," said a well-placed Government source

If he is right, the war, detentions, treason trials and the 14-year-old political stalemate will continue.

War in Lesotho? Outwardly the country is calm. Tourists need not worry. But under the surface, the country has not recovered from Chief Jonathan's seizing of power as the 1970 election returns came in

Last year the Lesotho Liberation Army struck at least 20 times. It blew up a Maseru fuel depot, razed an MP's house and fought battles costing between 20 and 30 lives. Chief Jonathan cries out to the world that the LLA is harboured by South Africa, but he fails to provide an acceptable avenue for the dissent that fuels the LLA

Could win

Opposition emerges in quieter ways as well. In the countryside, the people display "lack of interest, non-compliance and passive protest" towards Government projects, writes US academic Richard Weisfelder.

Yet there are diplomats and academics who believe that Chief Jonathan could win a fair election

If this is so, it means that despite all the ugly events since 1970 — the ruthless crushing of the 1974 revolt, the murders of people such as opposition editor Edgar Motuba, the deaths in de-

attention — Chief Jonathan is more popular than before

This view rests on one simple fact: the opposition is in disorder

Three-way split

The major opposition party, the Basotho Congress Party (BCP), has split into at least three factions and its only leader of national stature, Ntsu Mokhehle, has not been seen in Lesotho for the past 10 years

After the BCP, there are a string of minor parties: the pro-monarchy Marema Tlou Freedom Party (MTFP), the pro-SA United Democratic Party (UDP), the dissident BCP faction of Phoka Chaolane, who believes in working from within the system, and dissidents of the ruling Basotho National Party, such as former Cabinet Ministers C D Molapo, Justice Mokotso and A C Manyeli, who are opposed to Jonathan's forging ties with Eastern bloc states

On January 5, Mr Chaolane, Mr Molapo, Mr Mokotso and representatives of the MTFP and UDP met Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria to ask for South African funds for their election campaigns

"Mr Botha said he was prepared to consider financing us but suggested we form an alliance," Mr Chaolane told the Argus Foreign Service.

Low profile

Presumably Pretoria's objective would be to put in power a government that was more cooperative on matters such as the ANC than Chief Jonathan's

Mr Chaolane said the group had already been thinking of an alliance and that negotiations were continuing.

But Lesotho observers doubt that any alliance which excludes Mr Mokhehle could beat Chief Jonathan

Though Mr Mokhehle has kept a low profile in exile, he remains a major figure in Lesotho. An election without him is unlikely to have credibility

When he led the BCP in 1970, academics believe the party had won 33 of the 60 seats by the time Chief Jonathan declared a state of emergency.

Even the BCP "dissident" Mr Chaolane believes Mr Mokhehle is "still more popular than Chief Jonathan"

Remote

He says "The masses are not interested in the fact that Mokhehle has left the country. I think he has lost support because the LLA uses violence (Mr Mokhehle is commander-in-chief of the LLA). But not be-



Tseliso Makhakhe ... exile leader in Botswana.

cause of the LLA's South African connections. Basotho people have traditionally had South African connections"

However, the prospects of a Mokhehle-Jonathan election fight are remote

From his hideout, presumed to be in South Africa, Mr Mokhehle has demanded elections under international supervision.

Chief Jonathan has flatly rejected this. He has offered Mr Mokhehle the chance to return under the Amnesty Act of 1980. This requires exiles to publically apologise for their anti-government actions

In four years only a handful of the 2,000 exiles have accepted this "amnesty". As the leader of an anti-Mokhehle BCP faction, Mr Tseliso Makhakhe, puts it, the apology is "tantamount to apologising for being a member of the BCP"

Bleak prospect

Mr Makhakhe's is an interesting case. Now an English teacher in Molepolole, Botswana, he broke with Mr Mokhehle in 1976, largely because, he says, Mr Mokhehle was working with the South African Police to launch the LLA. Mr Makhakhe felt that if the BCP came to power with South African assistance, it would be compromised

Yet even an anti-LLA man such as Mr Makhakhe can today warn that without Chief Jonathan's making peace with the exiles there will never be peace. "The people in Lesotho will continue to support the LLA, misguided though we think it is."

All in all, the immediate prospects for democracy are bleak. But Chief Jonathan has to retire someday. He turns 70 this year

Will his successor have the ability to hold the fort? Or will a combination of opposition pressures (invigorated by Chief Jonathan's departure) and the new premier's inexperience lead to a general loosening up of the political scene, not unlike the changes in post-Caetano Portugal or post-Franco Spain?

Peace gains momentum

The remarkable thing about the frenzied diplomatic exchanges between SA and her most hostile neighbours is not that talks are taking place. It is that they are going so smoothly and that everyone is so optimistic.

Even Tanzania's Julius Nyerere has been driven to admit that there is now hope for peaceful settlements of southern African issues. This is a surprising turnaround for a politician who has previously used the security of his geographic remoteness from the region, and his tenuous claim to be a "frontline" leader, to preach a gospel of unremitting confrontation with SA.

In a curious use of language, of which probably only he is capable, former American Secretary of State Alexander Haig says the Namibian/Angolan negotiations have not yet reached an "exclamatory" phase — by which he seems to mean something capable of evoking exclamations of surprise or pleasure.

From the commanding heights of Haig's non-governmental position in Washington, southern African developments may not yet seem to call for the superlatives of Haig speak. From a local perspective, they are little short of astounding.

There have been earlier diplomatic *démarches* on southern African issues — some of them seeming to involve many of the world's more meddlesome diplomats and governments. Always in the past, one or the other of the parties involved — be it Pretoria, Luanda, the UN, Namibia's internal parties, Swapo or Maputo — has discovered a need to place obstacles in the way of diplomatic settlements.

The enormous scale of intent of the regional peace initiatives in southern Africa is becoming ever more apparent. What appears to have occurred is a convergence of economic and military self-interest in these countries.

Among the issues that have blossomed, and then been forgotten, in the Namibian negotiations are the questions of UN partiality, the type of voting to be used in Namibian elections, the establishment of a demilitarised zone on the Namibian-Angolan border, and the composition of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag). Even the issue of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola was a latecomer — it formed no part of SA's original negotiating position.

The talking and the fighting, dragged on for years. Suddenly, within little more than two months, there is not just a new Namibian initiative but a subcontinent-spanning series of moves involving, in particular, Pretoria and southern Africa's two avowedly Marxist states, Angola and Mozambique. Although they are not directly involved, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zimbabwe, plus peripherally involved Zambia, are bound to be affected (for the better) by the diplomatic sea change sweeping the area.

What has changed? Certainly not black African hostility to the white-ruled south or Pretoria's distrust of the black Marxist states and their Soviet underwriters.

The answer seems to lie in a fortunate

concentration of events. Some have been brought about by deliberate strategy, others have resulted from natural disasters, international economic conditions, and seemingly remote political needs that nonetheless have an impact on regional affairs.

Pretoria in particular, can take pride in having followed a policy that, however savagely it was attacked, played a major part in creating a climate in which successful diplomatic initiatives were possible. That policy has been variously described as "acting as the regional power," "destabilisation" and "brutal aggression." It consisted of making plain that active hostility to SA, and in particular the harbouring of ANC and Swapo terrorists, carried an economic and military price. And that price would be exacted when it was judged to be necessary.

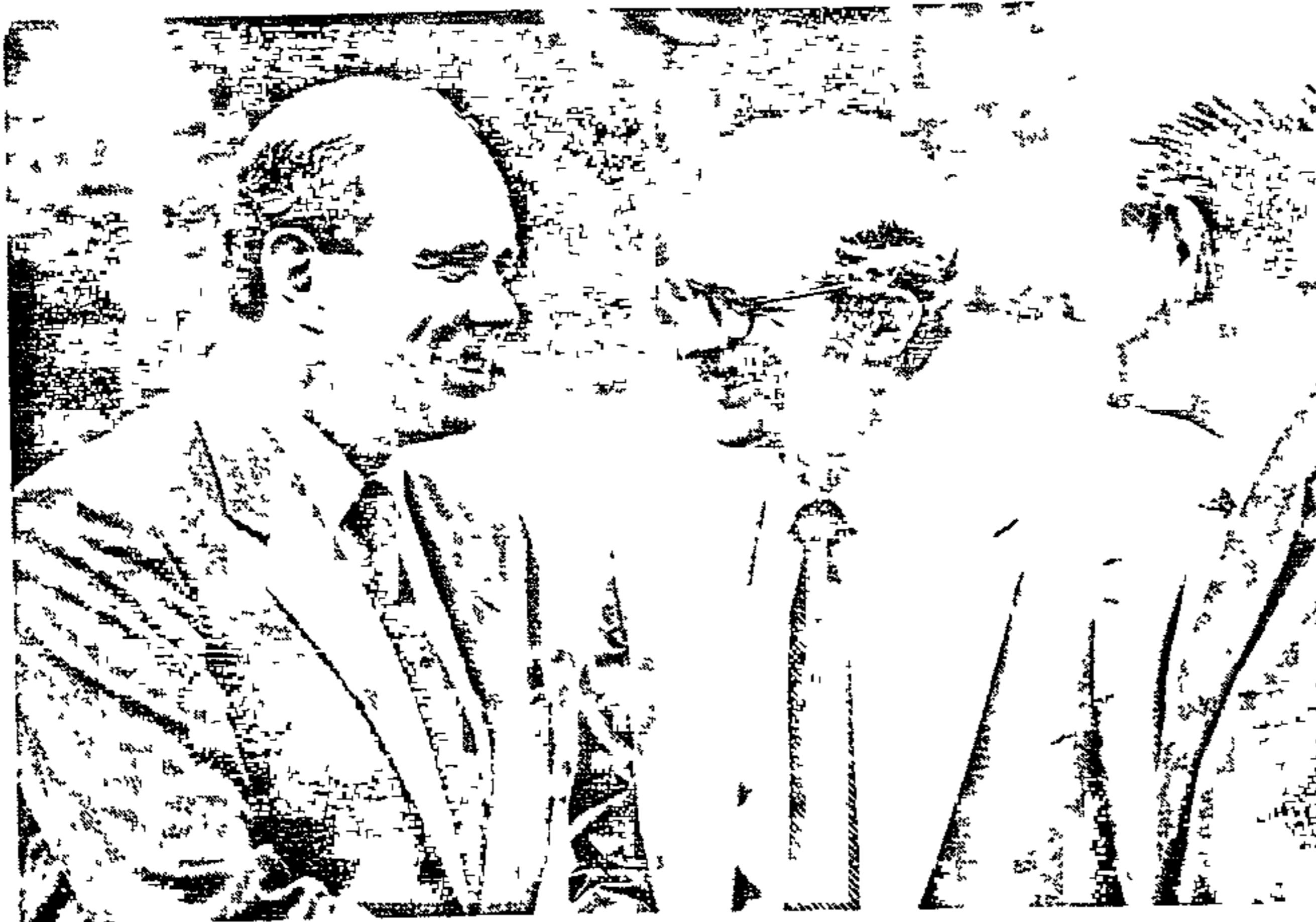
Thus military strikes — and alleged support for domestic insurgents in Angola and Mozambique — raised the price of active hostility to unacceptable levels. Where Maputo was concerned, there was, too, the ever-present threat of economic pressures.

Lesotho also suffered from military and economic action. And Zimbabwe was seemingly brought to heel, in short order, by measures such as cancellation and renegotiation of a trade agreement, the withdrawal of locomotives previously lent to Zimbabwe Railways, and the expulsion of Zimbabweans working in SA. In addition, Mozambique National Resistance movement attacks on transport links to Beira and on the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline made Zimbabwe even more dependent on SA transport links — and thus more subject to pressure. It is notable that the Department of Foreign Affairs says relations with Zimbabwe have been "realistic."

SA's tough policy might not, of itself, have been sufficient to change the diplomatic climate. But as war and insurgency swept their territories, both Angola and Mozambique were faced with natural and economic disasters. Where their economies were concerned, their troubles were at least partly due to the Marxist economic policies they insisted on following.

The drought, however, was not due to anyone's policies. It affected all countries in the region equally. But only SA, and to a lesser extent Zimbabwe and Botswana, had the infrastructure and the finances to cope with its worst consequences.

In Mozambique, scores of thousands are reported to be starving. From arming to "resist" SA and its own insurgents, the Maputo government has been reduced to begging international aid to feed its starving masses. Angola, with its agricultural sector in ruins as the result of war, indiscipline and the flight of the Portuguese, would



Malan, Crocker and Pik Botha ... peace talk

(16) (27) (5) For 24/2/84

have suffered disaster even without the drought

Ironically, the internal effect of SA's own tough military stance almost certainly contributed towards creating a climate in which Pretoria was also eager to grasp opportunities to reduce regional tensions. With the economy deep in recession, the gold price low, and the drought costing millions in lost exports, the cost of grain imports and drought relief worsened the burden of ever-increasing military spending.

Namibia, with its war paid for and its economy subsidised by the SA taxpayer, had become a military, economic and financial albatross. In addition, the SADF, painfully conscious of its budgetary and manpower limitations, was eyeing its potential commitments in SA itself and along the borders.

A Namibian settlement, if one could be obtained on reasonable terms, had become desirable. If it could be coupled to an agreement with Mozambique that would limit, if not eliminate, ANC cross-border activity, so much the better.

Simultaneously, Pretoria's perception of the threat from the rightwing, always ready to charge "sellout" in the event of a Namibian withdrawal, receded.



Kaunda (I) with Marxist friends ... economic benefits for him, too

The final factor was the election-bound Reagan administration, which was looking for some electorally useful return for three years of "constructive engagement." With the Americans prepared to exercise their diplomatic and financial muscle in aid of a settlement, and able to offer both Mozambique and Angola desperately needed foreign aid, all the pieces for a settlement, or a series of settlements, were in place.

Talks with Mozambique are obviously in advance of those with Angola. Foreign Minister Pik Botha says he expects to sign a treaty, which he describes as "effectively" a non-aggression one, within weeks.

Where Angola is concerned, the vexed and related issues of the Cuban military presence and the future role of Unita remain to be settled. Euphoria over the successful Lusaka talks — and SA/Angolan cooperation on a commission to supervise the SADF disengagement — has not changed that.

Nonetheless, the diplomatic scene has changed dramatically. Six months ago, there would have been few who would have given odds on a quick settlement of SA's disputes with either Maputo or Luanda. Now the optimists rule — and they include some of government's hardline opponents.

WALTONS

Writing a success story

It's all on paper — and more. From its origins in 1949 as a small family concern, the Waltons stationery company has forged ahead to emerge as the biggest distributor in its field.

Turnover has expanded phenomenally from R100 000 in 1967 to R52,9m in the financial year to end-February 1983. And since its listing on the JSE in August 1978, earnings per share have quadrupled on a *fifo* basis from 33.7c to 140.1c. This performance catapulted Waltons to a sixth-placed ranking in last year's *Sunday Times* survey of the 100 companies with the highest after-tax percentage return on group shareholders' funds.

Much of the credit for such remarkable expansion rests with MD Frank Robarts (48), an energetic squash-playing dynamo who last year was the *Cape Times's* Businessman of the Year.

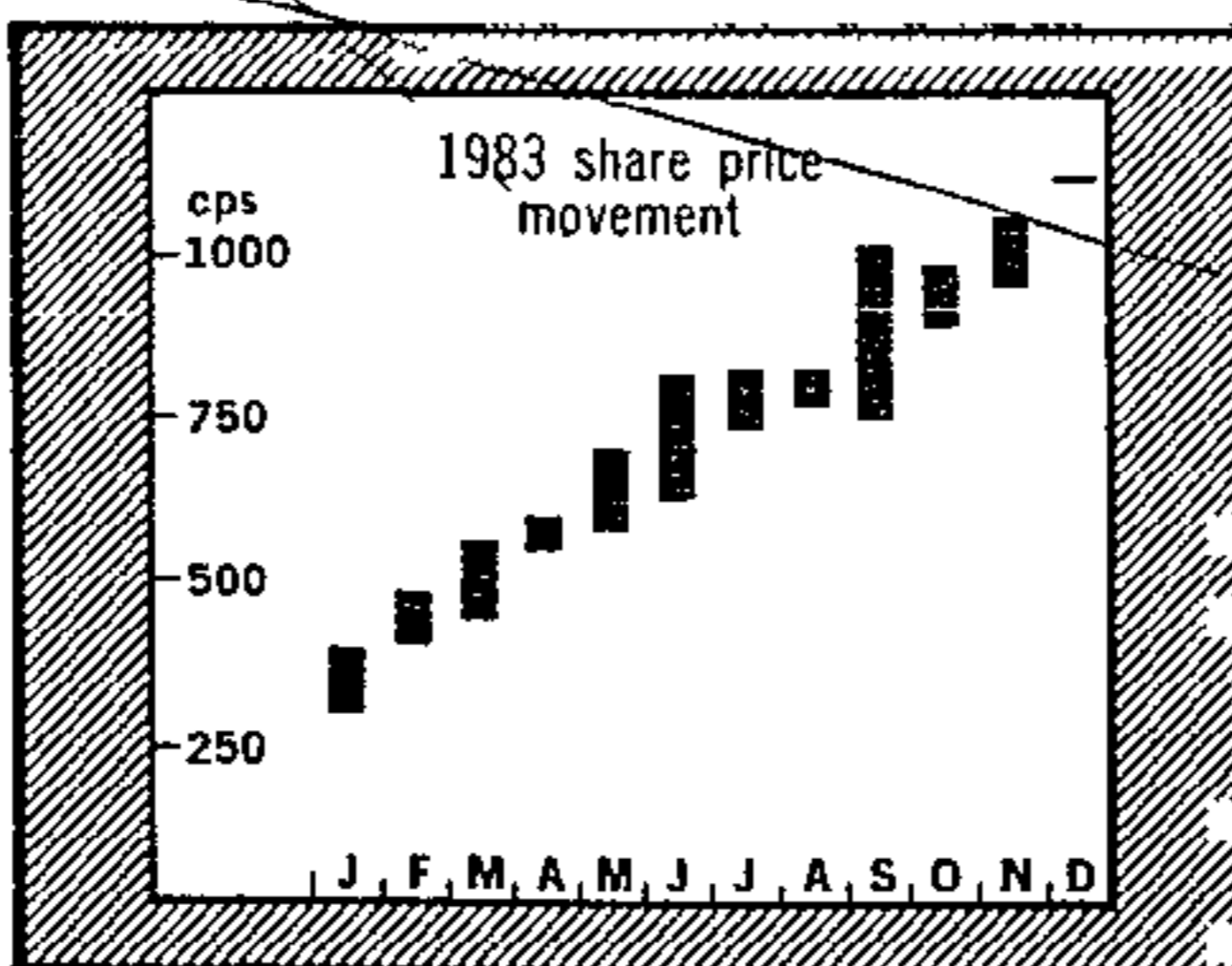
Robarts has spent his entire working life in the stationery business. On leaving school, he joined stationery manufacturer DRG and worked there for seven years before he teamed up in 1965 with now deputy chairman Norman Walton to spearhead Waltons' drive for growth. At that time, Waltons owned only one shop in Cape Town, and had just eight staff on the payroll.

Robarts's strategy was to open up new

Stationery is not recession-proof. But Waltons has shown consistent growth over the past few years, and is well prepared to take advantage of boom times, when they come round again.

branches in the western Cape — the first at Stellenbosch — and to capture the dominant share of local custom by means of quick deliveries and competitive pricing. Indeed, to the present day Waltons' basic recipe for success has been to set up strategically-sited sales offices, which are able to respond rapidly to local demand.

"Where a factory in Isando might have



ordered stationery and waited two days for delivery," explains Robarts, "now they can get the stationery the same morning from our office in Isando. The name of the game is service linked to discount prices."

Service involves stocking some 21 000 different product lines of commercial stationery to cater for every conceivable office need. "You can't just carry Bic pens," says Robarts. "You need Staedtler, Faber and Parker too." And there is the constant need to adapt to different markets. The advent of computers has ushered in the development of a wide new accessory range of computer stationery products such as print-out paper, ribbons and binders. And this has in turn brought the need to train specialists in the computer stationery supply business.

Comprehensive and efficient service has enabled Waltons to win lucrative supply contracts from most of SA's heavy end-users of stationery — the industrial conglomerates, government, municipalities, universities and professional firms. "Anybody who's got an office, we'll sell to, if we get half a chance," declares Alan Muirhead, who is MD of Waltons' Natal operations.

While most of Waltons' sales growth has been organic, acquisitions have also played a part. In the Seventies, a number of small Cape-based companies were taken over. In

RAM 28/2/84 (167)

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R4m set aside for Lesotho elections

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has provided R4-million in its 1984/85 budget for the country's general elections, expected to be held later this year.

The Minister of Finance, Mr K T J Rakhetla, said in his budget speech in the National Assembly yesterday the present session of parliament would be the last before the elections.

He did not mention the date of the planned election or elaborate on how the R4-million would be spent, but it is expected to be used for a population census and delimitation of constituencies.

A budget of R314 600 000 was presented for the forthcoming financial year — an increase of R10-million or 3,3% over the 1983/4 budget.

Mr Rakhetla said a substantial increase in customs revenue was expected.

It had been estimated at R151-million in the new financial year compared with R109-million in the 1983/4 financial year.

This increase reflected the substantial growth in Lesotho's imports over recent years and the rapid growth in the customs revenue pool of the Southern African Customs Union area.

The Minister also announced an increase in sales tax from 5% to 6% and an increase in the liquor commission levy from 17½ to 22% with effect from April 1.

The new sales and liquor taxes should provide additional revenue of around R8-million in the next financial year.

He said these taxes would provide a substantial domestic revenue source and would help reduce Lesotho's present high dependence on customs revenue in the budget.

The Minister added he was also considering the application of a higher rate of sales tax on certain luxury goods such as motor vehicles and tobacco products.

On mineral exploration, he said the government intended to revive oil exploration and to continue with uranium exploration studies.

"To this end the Indian Government had assigned an uranium expert to Lesotho to review work done so far."

On diamond mining, Mr Rakhetla said the government planned to reopen the Letseng-la-Terae diamond mine in the Mokhotlong district which was formerly operated by De Beers but closed prematurely because of the uneconomic world diamond market.

He said the mine would operate on a small scale geared to employ about 100 Basotho initially — Sapa

IFANETTE MINNIE Pal Correspondent

"I matches in period
the re-enactment of
Rand Revolt, the
of the Jameson Raid,
demonstrating
franchise
features are what lie
for the Johannesburg
of Parktown and
in the city's 1986
y festival year
the tradition
annual Parktown and
Heritage Day, the
events in 1986 will
all previous efforts"
is the message from
Parktown/Westcliffe
Committee, which
to get scores of
out on the streets in
September 16 to 20

issued by the
yesterday said
had already begun
the colourful
of Parktown and
in "an alive as pos-
manner
emphasis will be on
there will be no
no VIPs requiring
treatment and only as
restrictions as are ne-
y to enable the day to
ly," promises the
release

Parktown/Westcliffe
will involve an "ex-
tant procession"
the streets of Park-
with lively floats de-
historical events
isations including
and local businesses
encouraged to take

is a time for all to get
to flavour the old-
atmosphere of the
which Johannesburg
aved

climax will be on
day, September 20,
as far as Parktown is

time stands still
committee said
fairground will be re-
with genuine coconut
open air theatre, glori-
za, puppet shows and
us side shows"



Two very different women . Ms Sue Rankin of Johannesburg enjoys a preview of Picasso's "Femme au chapeau" (1961), part of the exhibition from the Marina Picasso collection which opened at the Goodman Gallery in Hyde Park at the weekend. Marina, daughter of Pablo Picasso's son Paulo, was the first member of the family to be given a choice of the works in Picasso's personal collection after his death in 1973. The exhibition is worth more than R4-million. It will be in Sandton until March 10.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

Transplant patient rides around the hospital

STURGH — Stormie
the world's first simul-
heart-liver trans-
plant, has been cruis-
and down the halls of
gh's Children's Hos-
a bicycle, says a hos-
picesman

June 6 of Cumby Tex

and she's been cruising up
and down the halls on it"

The youngster spent much
of her time watching televi-
sion with her mother Ms
Ketterer said

Stormie was listed in fair
condition on Sunday. She un-
derwent an operation on Feb-
RUARY 14 in which she re-

Game park looks good

GRAZING in the Kruger
National Park looks promis-
ing and problems are unlik-
ely during the winter, reports
SABC radio

It quoted a National Parks
Board spokesman in Pretoria
as saying that while the
northern parts of the park
needed more rain to cool-

New challenger unveiled for rally championship

LONDON — Austin Rover
has unveiled a new challenge
for the world rally champion-
ship — a four-wheel drive
version of the MG Metro
aimed at recapturing the
company's golden era of 20
years ago

Branchchild of Austin Rov-

nated world rallying

Mr Mark Snowdon com-
mercial director of Austin
Rover, commented "Al-
though we will not make a
final commitment to interna-
tional rallying until the pro-
totype Metros have proved
themselves in competition

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Lesotho accuses ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ Pik over new alliance ^{29/2/82} ^{Staw}

The Star's Foreign
News Service

Radio Lesotho today accused the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, of forming a new anti-communist alliance to fight against the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, in the kingdom's coming election.

In a news broadcast, Radio Lesotho said that the alliance was formed in Pretoria by Mr Botha during a visit to him by representatives of "a splinter opposition group" in Lesotho and former members of Lesotho's Cabinet.

The report said that two leading members were Mr Charles Molapo, former Minister of Information and

Broadcasting, who resigned last year in protest at Lesotho's shift towards the communist bloc, and Mr Thomas Mofolo, one-time president of the defunct Senate.

The alliance says that it will, if elected, seek closer links between Lesotho and South Africa.

The delegation which held talks with Mr Botha in Pretoria last month, was led by a member of the parliamentary group in the opposition Basotholand Congress Party, Mr Phoka Chaolane.

Other alliance members are a former Education Minister, Mr Anthony Manyeli, and a former assistant to the Prime Minister, Mr Thbo Mokotso.

Call Times 1/3/84

GOVT 165

wields big sticks against unions

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The government was accused yesterday of jeopardizing years of labour reform by deciding to "wield the big stick" against trade unions against Dr Alex Boraine (PFP) and chief spokesman labour opposition Pinelands) and chief Labour Relations in strong terms on Amendment Bill He said during the second reading of the bill that, because of its potential effects on labour peace, the bill should be referred to a parliamentary select committee before its principles were entrenched at second reading.

Dr Boraine said provisions controversial for both unions and management had been added since the measure was published in draft form last year. These included the "far-reaching" requirement that copies of agreements between registered unions and management to be legal, and the imposition of penalties if this was not done within 30 days.

This had increased the suspicion of unions who believed the government was "out to get them" and would decide whether or not their agreements were good enough. It had already prevented the conclusion of a factory-floor agreement between a major company and its 1200 workers. Years of patient labour reform, supported by the opposition, had produced a pattern of pragmatic accommodation on the horizon. "This is now a threat to the fragile peace emerging in labour relations," Dr Boraine said. The government should stay out of labour relations beyond providing the minimum rules and structures

4/3/84 S Times (167)

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

Embattled Chief Jonathan pushing hard for new peace accord with South Africa

A FIRM peace accord between South Africa and the embattled mountain kingdom of Lesotho is slowly shaping up. High level talks between South African and Lesotho delegations last weekend could have laid the groundwork for further accords to stabilise the sea-saw relations between Pretoria and Maseru.

A Lesotho Government spokesman confirmed that security issues were demanding close attention "in the light of developments". And South African Foreign Affairs sources concede a firm peace accord with Lesotho would be in well with other regional initiatives at though a Maseru Pretoria pact is not currently on the front burner.

Such an accord would be the third major leg of the latest southern African peace initiative. Like Angola and Mozambique, Lesotho has been the victim of serious internal upheavals in recent years for which it has blamed Pretoria. The talks held last week-end between South African Foreign Minister Mr. P. Botha and his Lesotho counterpart, Mr. E. R. Sehon-yama, were ostensibly to discuss the effect the new black taxation system would have on Lesotho citizens in South Africa.

But during the talks security issues were raised and it is understood the Lesotho delegation was told tighter non-aggression agreements were desirable.

An agreement not to use each other's territory for attacks on the other was reached in June last year but since then relations between the two countries have continued to plummet.

South Africa, apparently, is determined to seal a formal non-aggression pact soon, even though Lesotho has begun putting pressure on identified ANC militants to leave the territory.

Motives for the South African Government's desire to move quickly now on the issue are:

- The vulnerability of the Jonathan Government following uninterrupted L.L.A. activity.
- The pledge to hold elections soon.
- The atmosphere generated by other southern African peace initiatives and

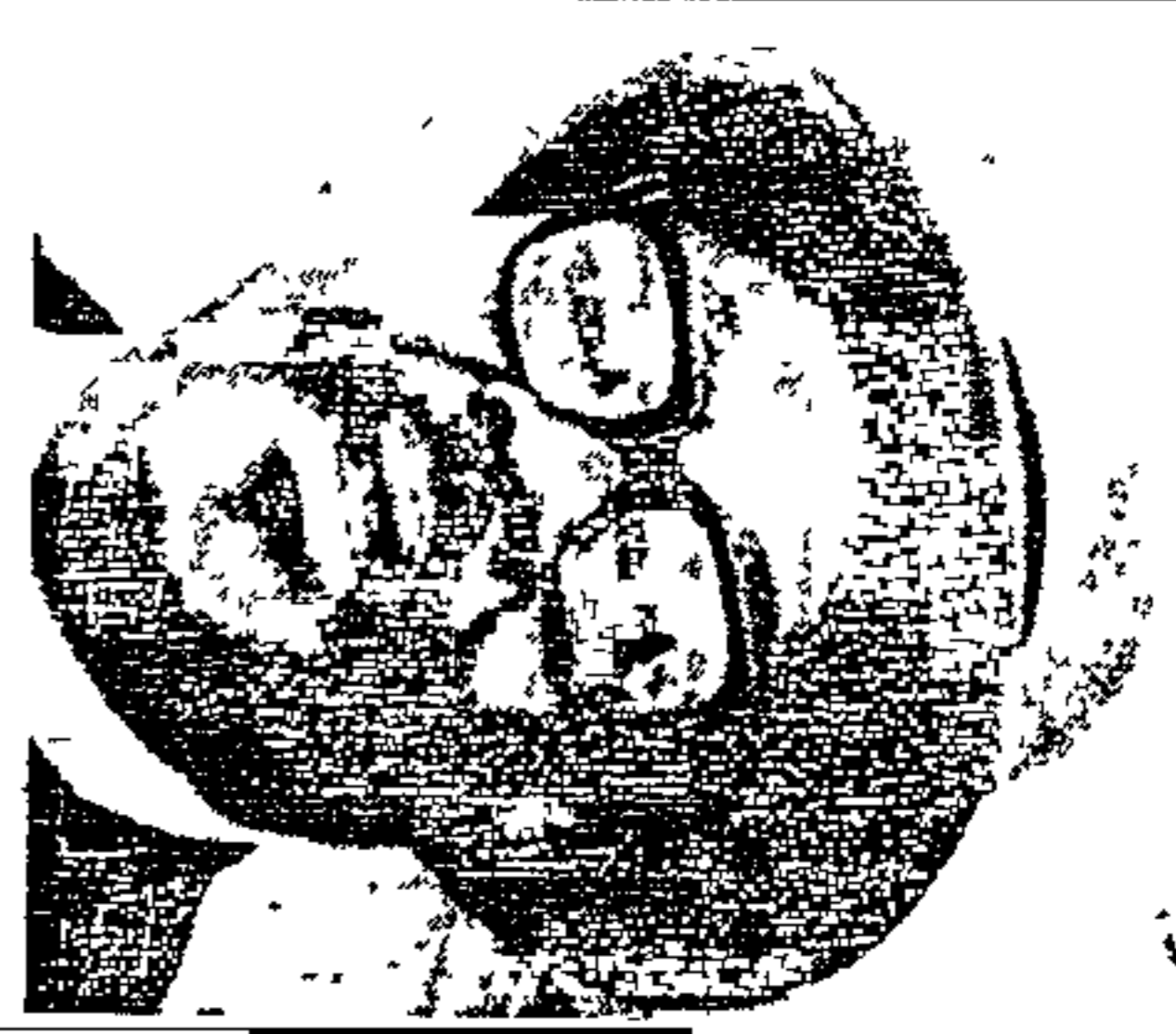
led by other southern African peace initiatives and

- The request from certain Lesotho quarters that Pretoria try to "influence" the L.L.A. to reduce its activities so that conditions of peace will prevail and Chief Jonathan will have no excuse for postponing elections.

For the embattled government of Chief Lesutha Jonathan, meanwhile, any threat of renewed South African hostility would be serious. Over the last three years the Lesotho Liberation Army, military wing of the banned Basutoland Congress Party which was usurped by Chief Jonathan after he lost the 1970 elections, have been waging an intense campaign of murder, sabotage and violence.

In the last Lesotho budget defence took the biggest slice.

The Jonathan Government has repeatedly charged that the L.L.A. is being supported by South Africa. It claims its cadres are trained by the Free from border kelan territory Pretoria they dent



Steps to peace
Colonel Siquiera (striding out) greets Colonel Joubert during this week's peace talks in Angola.

Toivo and Nujoma to meet

Sunday Times Reporter

MR HERMAN Toivo ja Toivo, released this week after 16 years on Robben Island, will fly to an undisclosed destination in Africa for a meeting with Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma on Friday.



Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, right, and Mr NIKO Bessinger, joint secretary for foreign affairs

Mr Toivo will apply for a passport tomorrow. The meeting with Mr Nujoma has been requested by the Swapo president.

Senior Swapo sources confirmed yesterday that the Swapo delegation to see Mr Nujoma will consist of the seven top leaders of Swapo within Namibia.

Swapo claims that

PW-Machel summit within a fortnight?

From Page 1

shuttle between Pretoria and did not expect the rebel

In an interview Sunday Times the M.P.C. said "a Mu government

4/3/84 S Times 167

Embattled Chief Jonathan pushing hard for new peace accord with South Africa

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fact is not currently on the front burner.
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● The request from certain Lesotho quarters that Pretoria try to "influence" the LLA to reduce its activities so that conditions of peace will prevail and Chief Jonathan will have no excuse for postponing elections.
For the embattled government of Chief Leabua Jonathan, meanwhile, any threat of renewed South African hostility would be serious.
Over the last three years the Lesotho Liberation Army, military wing of the banned Basutoland Congress Party which was usurped by Chief Jonathan after he lost the 1970 elections, have been waging an intense campaign of murder, sabotage and violence.
In the last Lesotho budget defence took the biggest



Chief Leabua Jonathan — his country is plagued by serious internal upheavals

trained by the SAP in bases in the Free State and operate from border areas or Transkeian territory
Pretoria has just as reluctantly denied the charges

Toivo and Nujoma to meet

Sunday Times Reporter

MR HERMAN Toivo ja Toivo, released this week after 16 years on Robben Island, will fly to an undisclosed destination in Africa for a meeting with Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma on Friday.
Mr Toivo will apply for a passport tomorrow. The meeting with Mr Nujoma has been requested by the Swapo president.
Senior Swapo sources confirmed yesterday that the Swapo delegation to see Mr Nujoma will consist of the seven to 1



Steps to peace
Colonel Siqueria (striding out) greets Colonel Joubert during this week's peace talks in Angola (219)

Machel summit in a fortnight?



Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, right, and Mr Niko Bassinger, joint secretary for foreign affairs

"Swapo had no alternative but to take up arms and fight the colonial regime and root them out of Namibia
"Swapo is still fighting. We will continue fighting until we get our independence and, when we get our independence, we will not be free until all our brothers and sisters in South Africa are free from the apartheid regime," he said.
In an interview with the Sunday Times, he labelled the MPC an attempt to estab-

Detainee was killed, says 167 magistrate *Star*

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — A detainee and former oil depot manager, Mr Henry Khahlanyetso Masheane (52), was killed in police custody, the Inquest Court here found.

Mr Masheane was found hung in a Maseru police cell on April 14 1983, four days after he was detained by security police.

The magistrate, Mr S.M. Ntsoele, said he was satisfied by the evidence of the two pathologists who testified that it was likely Mr Masheane was strung up after being killed.

Johannesburg pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman said that from the height Mr Masheane was supposedly suspended, he could not have fallen far enough to break his neck.

Mr Ntsoele found that Mr Masheane was already dead when his body was placed next to the cell window and his neck tied to a window bar.

He said he did not know who killed Mr Masheane, but he (Mr Masheane) was in police custody at the time.

Mr Ntsoele ordered that the inquest record be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

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Detainee was killed, says magistrate

*Senyaka
6/3/84*

167

MASERU — A detainee and former oil depot manager, Mr Henry Khahlanyetso Masheane (52), was killed in police custody, the Inquest Court here has found.

Mr Masheane was found dead in a hanging position in a Maseru police cell on April 14, 1983, four days after he was detained by the security police.

Delivering his finding this weekend, magistrate Mr S M Ntsoele said he was satisfied by the evidence of the two pathologists who testified that it was likely Mr Masheane was strung up after being killed.

The marks made around Mr Masheane's neck by the belt that supposedly hanged him were made after death, the pathologists said.

Johannesburg pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman had told the

court that from the height Mr Masheane was supposedly suspended, he could not have fallen far enough to break his neck. The cause of death was dislocation of the neck.

Mr Masheane was already dead when his body was placed next to the cell window and his neck tied to a window bar, Mr Ntsoele found.

The magistrate said he did not know who killed Mr Masheane, but he was in police custody at the time. He ordered that the inquest record be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Counsel for the Masheane family, Mr W C Maqutu, told the court the main suspects were the security policemen who interrogated Mr Masheane, a team led by Lieutenant Ramarikoana.

PUPILS at four schools in Cradock, near Port Elizabeth, who have boycotted classes since February 3, now face the prospect of the schools closing down unless pupils return to classes by March 13.

Four schools are affected by the boycott — a high school, a secondary and two higher primary schools. About 2 000 pupils and more than 50 teachers are affected.

Letters warning them that unless pupils return to classes by March 13, the schools would be permanently closed. He also explained that Mr Gomwe was president of the Port Elizabeth Education Crisis in Education Committee and president of the Port Elizabeth Education Crisis in Education Committee and president of the Port Elizabeth Education Crisis in Education Committee.

Pupils stage class boycott

*Senyaka
6/3/84*

167

Lesotho wants SA assurance on envoy

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, told the National Assembly here this week that it was in the interests of Lesotho and South Africa to have diplomatic relations

He said Lesotho wants to send an ambassador to Pretoria but his government wants an assurance from Pretoria that Lesotho's ambassador will not be given less respect from the South

African Government and public than an ambassador of the United States

He also said South Africa should remove as soon as possible all impediments which barred her from admission of membership to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and the Organisation of African Unity

Mr Sekhonyana said Lesotho had strong eco-

nomic ties with South Africa and the two countries also have consultative groups and conferences to discuss matter of mutual interest.

Lesotho would never be used as a base for attacks against South Africa and if South Africa informed Lesotho of people making explosives in Lesotho to be used for attacks against South Africa, such people would be arrested with immediate effect. — DDC

EAST LONDON — An unconditional amnesty for refugees is one of the conditions laid down by the Basotholand Congress Party before it will take part in elections in Lesotho

This has been revealed by a representative of the party who is among a group of Lesotho refugees living in Transkei

The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, announced recently that he intended to hold elections this year, the first since 1970 when, after his ruling Basotholand National Party was beaten at the polls by the BCP, he instituted a state of emergency, suspended the constitution and declared the election invalid

The Lesotho refugees living in Transkei, who are strong supporters of BCP leader Mr Ntsu

BCP want amnesty prior to elections

Dispatch
15/3/82

Mokhehle, said through their representatives, they would only take part in the elections under the following conditions

- That the Prime Minister declares an unconditional amnesty, allowing all the refugees outside the country to return home and exercise their right to elect a government of their own choice,

- The elections should be administered by the United Nations, or any other recognised independent body agreed to by all political parties involved in the elections

- That security measures be applied to ensure the safety and protection of all voters

Mr Mokhehle and other BCP party officials were arrested after the 1970 elections, but released the following year. He subsequently went into hiding and his whereabouts are unknown.

An amnesty for political exiles was declared by Chief Jonathan from September 1980 to May 1981 when some prominent members of the BCP returned to Lesotho and participated in the government — DDR

(167) 25/3/81
**No pact for
SA-Lesotho
— Minister**

LESOTHO will not sign a non-aggression pact with South Africa, the Lesotho Minister of Information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said in an SABC interview in Maseru yesterday.

Mr Sixishe said no good would come of the attempt to normalise relations in Southern Africa as long as South Africa retains what he called "its racial policies"

He said Lesotho would not sign such a pact because it had to be concluded between countries with a history of military confrontation. No such situation existed between South Africa and Lesotho.

He said a non-aggression pact would have to be policed by equal military partners which Lesotho would be unable to provide. Mr Sixishe said the possibility of talks between the Prime Ministers of South Africa and Lesotho could not be discounted.

Sapa

MASERU — Lesotho's unemployment has reached unprecedented proportions and the situation is expected to worsen by the time Basotho mine workers in South Africa are returned home

This was revealed in the National Assembly here this week by the Lesotho Minister of Foreign and Economic Affairs, Mr Everistus Sekhonyana

He warned the people of Lesotho to be prepared for more hardships when the country is forced out of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the Rand Monetary Union. He said members of two unions were un-

(167) D. Disfeth
29/3/84
**Unemployment
in Lesotho
gets critical**

equal partners, South Africa being the giant within both unions

Lesotho, Botswana, South Africa and Swaziland are members of SACU. The Rand Monetary Union is made up of Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa

According to reliable sources, South Africa wants its internal homelands also to be accepted to the mem-

bership of SACU but Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland have argued against this

Mr Sekhonyana has warned that Lesotho will face hardships because of deteriorating relations between Lesotho and South Africa

He said Lesotho's exports were worth R30 million as opposed to R375 million for imports

Meanwhile, the Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, has said the over-riding problem facing the Southern African region is South Africa's apartheid policy

Mr Sixishe said Mr Botha must open the gates of Robben Island and must talk to the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, over the problems of South Africa

He said talking to Chief Jonathan, President Kaunda and President Nyerere would not help to solve the problems of Southern Africa. Mr Botha must talk to genuine leaders of black people in South Africa — DDC

SA threatened to topple Lesotho Govt — claim

167
Star
30/3/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — Lesotho has claimed that South Africa has threatened to topple the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan by force if he is not removed in the kingdom's elections later this year.

The allegation is made in a document sent to the United Nations and all heads of foreign missions here yesterday.

In it, Lesotho Information Minister Mr Desmond Sixishe says the South African warning was given to a group of Basotho opposition politicians by Mr Pik Botha at a meeting in Pretoria on January 6.

Mr Sixishe said details of the allegations had also been sent to the South African Foreign Minister "and we have

requested him to confirm or deny them"

The Lesotho Minister said that at the January meeting Mr Botha had urged members of the Lesotho Democratic Alliance to campaign to have communist embassies here closed.

According to the report, Mr Botha told the delegation that South Africa would intervene directly if the alliance failed to change the existing government by peaceful means.

Mr Botha warned that military intervention by South Africa would create a power vacuum and that there "will have to be people to fill this", the report said.

Mr Sixishe claimed that Mr Botha called on the alliance to rid Lesotho of "the communist menace ... without delay".

SA accused of Lesotho plot

167 30/3/84



'Pik Botha pledged help to oust Chief Jonathan'

MASERU — Lesotho claims to have uncovered a plot hatched in South Africa to topple the Government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan — by force if necessary.

Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, announced in Maseru today his Government had information about "clandestine talks" in Pretoria in January between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Lesotho dissidents.

But in Cape Town, Mr Botha, referring in a statement to meeting he said he had earlier this year with "certain Lesotho leaders", warned Chief Jonathan that his "antics" were disturbing the good relations between the peoples of the two countries and could be to the disadvantage of Lesotho.

Mr Sixishe said in Maseru that at the meeting with a delegation of "the so-called Lesotho Democratic Alliance", Mr Botha promised that South Africa would intervene directly — possibly militarily — in Lesotho's coming elections if the Democratic Alliance failed to change the government by peaceful means.

According to a "full report" on the secret meeting quoted by Mr Sixishe, Mr Botha told the delegation that South Africa was prepared to support them financially to topple Chief Jonathan's Government — if they were prepared to accept a traditional form of government under King Moshoeshoe II as the traditional head of the Basotho nation.

Mr Botha allegedly said Lesotho needed a traditional form of government and not one based on the Western model, which had failed in that country.

Mr Sixishe did not indicate the origins of the report.

He said the Lesotho Government had informed the South African Government of the full details. It had

also informed the United Nations and other countries.

The Lesotho Democratic Alliance, Mr Sixishe said, consisted of opposition dissidents trying to form a front in an effort to defeat Chief Jonathan in the elections.

The allegations follow an announcement last week by Chief Jonathan during his budget vote debate in the Lesotho Interim National Assembly that he had received the "full report" of a meeting held "in secret" at the Government Guest House in Pretoria on January 6.

The report, according to Mr Sixishe, said Mr Botha warned that military intervention by South Africa would create a power vacuum and that there would have to be people to fill this vacuum. He allegedly added that if the existing Communist embassies in Maseru were not closed South Africa would "hit hard".

Mr Botha is reported to have called on the Democratic Alliance to make a concerted effort to get the Communists out of Lesotho because South Africa's security was in danger.

South Africa would not hesitate to resort to "drastic measures to protect herself against communism," Mr Botha allegedly said.

He is alleged to have added that Communist embassies in Lesotho had been established in the country so that they could be used as bases for the African National Congress, since embassies enjoyed diplomatic immunity.

In his statement in Cape Town, Mr Botha said that after his meeting with the Lesotho leaders, one of

SEVENTH RACE

- 5/2 Don Pedro Ekel's Song
- 4/1 Bold Rebel, Persian Prince
- 5/1 Next Attraction
- 7/1 Welsh Harp Jungle Ruler
- Happy Fighter
- 10/1-11 Followa, Balmoral, Rue Royale, Str...

EIGHTH RACE

- 3/1 Palm Springs, Langy Lou
- 4/1 Rob Royal, Copper Top
- 5/1 Crystal Jones
- 7/1 Street Singer, Jake The Rake, Russian Sword, Crest of Gold, Timeless Test
- 10/1 Break-away, Tessa's Dream, Jazz Demon

NINTH RACE

- 15/10 Jolly Jack
- 3/1 Unveil
- 5/1 Neutron Star, Singing Bells, Carbonari
- 7/1 Cosmos, Secret Shore
- 10/1 Brer Bear Tribal Chant, Another Caxton Faultless Peace, Green Score, Sabra's Fling

prodigy's story — Sapa

Lesotho alleges SA plot to oust Chief Jonathan

From Page 1

them, Mr C D Molapo, a former Foreign Minister of Lesotho, had been "insulted" by Chief Jonathan

At the January meeting, Mr Botha said, he had told those present Chief Jonathan could not object if South Africa helped political parties in a Lesotho election because Chief Jonathan himself had obtained such help to win his first election

Mr Botha added that Chief Jonathan was "going

wild" because he (Mr Botha) had met "legal and peaceful" participants in the Lesotho political process. At the same time, however, Chief Jonathan "took the liberty" of receiving as personal guests in his house ANC leaders who had gained their fame through acts of terror against South Africa

"Chief Jonathan openly declares that he is in a state of war against South Africa and apparently expects South Africa to sit with its

hands folded while he accommodates terrorists who plan and commit acts of violence against South Africa," said Mr Botha

Although normally one would ignore Chief Jonathan's "antics", Mr Botha said, for the sake of the good relations between the South African and Basotho people he considered it advisable to warn the chief

"He is busy disturbing those good relations to the disadvantage of the Basotho people" — Sapa

(left), Miss L HUGO, Mrs M GOEDA, Mrs K C. FISHER, Miss E BOSMAN, Miss

A 'civvies' David Liv

Post Re...

TEACHERS at the David Liv School, in Schauderville, had school uniforms to the class arrived casually dressed for le-

It was a light-hearted occa- where a special "civvies day"

Pupils had to pay a contribu- privilege of being dressed

Teachers, who were bold - had seen better days, were

went into the school coffers. i uniforms were also expected to

There are 1 156 pupils at the - Mr F Peters, the principal, - event annually

The idea came from a former

Decision on report 'leak' is reaffirmed

Municipal Reporter

POLICE investigations into the leaking of the confidential Wells Estate planning report will take their course as a result of the Port Elizabeth City Council last night to reaffirm an earlier committee

Only four councillors — Mr Terry Herbst, Mr Wyn Harlech-Jones, Pro Roux van der Merwe the Mayor, Mr Ivan — voted against a tion that the reporting of leak to the police be affirmed.

Mr Graham Young did attend the meeting and Cornelius Meyer left the a few minutes it opened

during the hour-long de- opened by Mr H van Cillie, councillors ar- that the council had right to keep certain ers confidential

It was also argued that if the investigation into the leak was dropped "then the Press would become masters in the council chamber"

Several councillors said that if the issue was not pursued then green paper, on which confidential items were placed, would become meaningless

Councillors who opposed taking further action said nothing could be gained by pursuing the source of the leak and warned of the consequences if the Editor of the Eastern Province Herald, Mr J C Viviers, was sent to jail under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The council also decided to shelve the master plan for the area north of the Swartkops River and to allow the development of land north of Bluewater Bay and west of the N2 highway to proceed

Varsities happy with higher subsidies

Post Reporter

AN increase of more than R3 million in Government assistance to Rhodes University this year will go towards the general running of the university, housing subsidies and staff pensions and salaries, Dr Derek Henderson, Vice-Chancellor of the university, said today

Rhodes received R15 656 000 in the last financial year

The University of Port Elizabeth is also happy The chief director of liaison services at the university, Mr Jan Barnardo, said he was delighted with the new subsidy formula under which UPE would receive R19,4 million.

Mr Barnardo said the new formula provided not only for students entering the university but for the successful completion of their courses

The increase would go towards tuition, equipment and general running of the buildings at the university

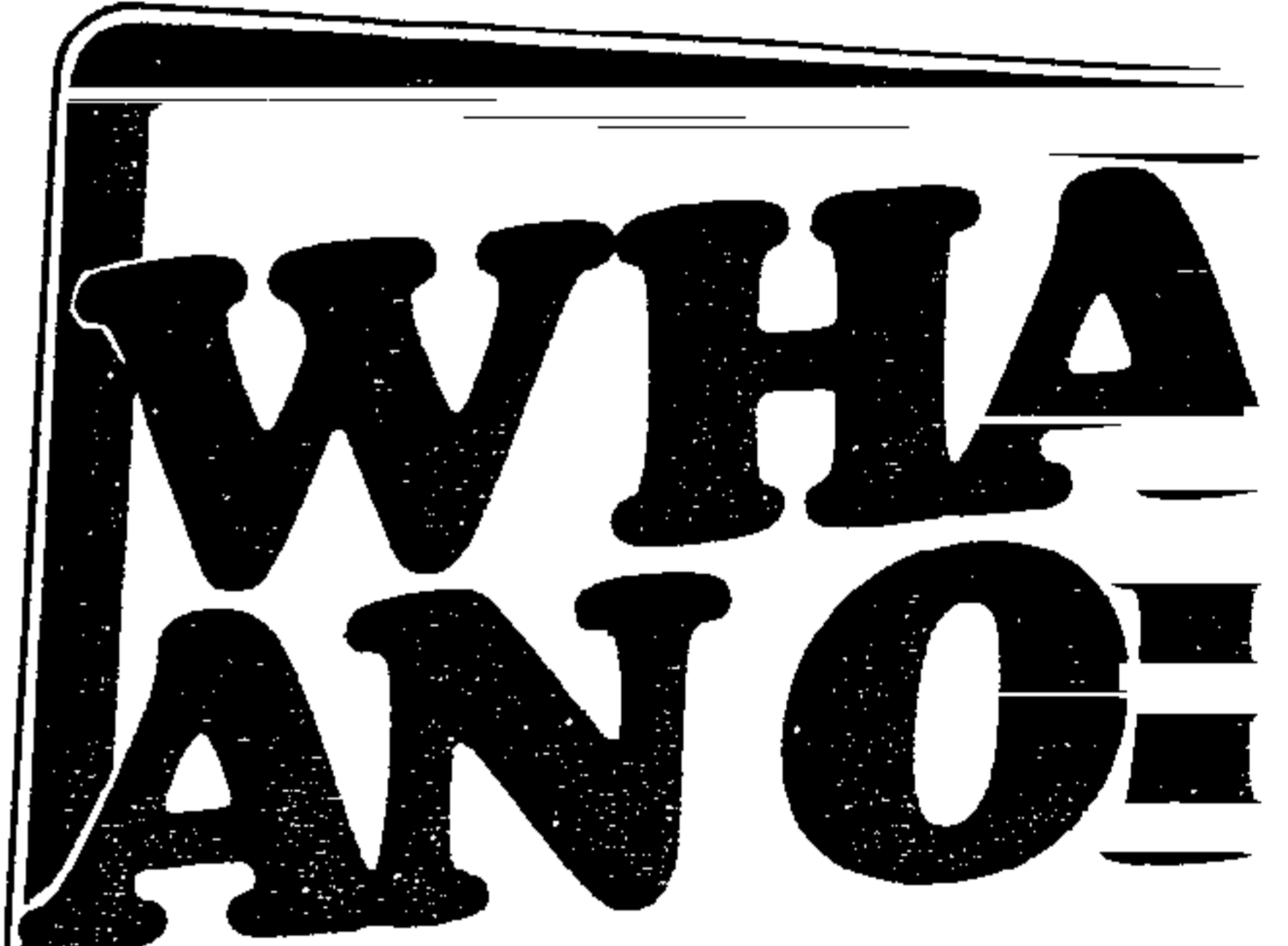
The increases were part of the Government's R51-million increases to the 11 white universities in South Africa for the 1984-85 financial year

Bond winner

PRETORIA — This week's R10 000 Bonus Bond Bonanza prize has been won by

612 US medals given for Grenada campaign

WASHINGTON — It took nine days and 7 000 troops, the US Army is giving 8 612 medals to reward individual performance in last year's Grenada campaign, including a batch to charbound personnel who closer to the fighting than the Pentagon army, calling its awards system a "valuable and leadership tool to build unit morale and said yesterday 275 of the decorations were for wounds or for combat deaths rest, for individual performance, included 4 581 medals, 2 495 achievement medals, 681 stars, and a variety of other decorations for various service Pentagon



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167

Cape Times 3

Lesotho accuses SA of coup plot

Political Staff
RELATIONS between South Africa and Lesotho approached breaking-point again yesterday when details were published in Maseru of an alleged South African plot to topple the Lesotho Government

In response, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned in Cape Town that ties between the Basotho people and South Africa were being threatened by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's attitude towards South Africa

Details of the alleged plot — first mentioned by Chief Jonathan in a debate in the interim National Assembly last week — were released by the Lesotho Informa-

tion Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, who said his government had information about secret talks in Pretoria in January between Mr Pik Botha and Lesotho dissidents from an organization called the Lesotho Democratic Alliance

'Antics'

He alleged Mr Botha had promised the LDA financial aid and direct South African military intervention to topple Chief Jonathan's government if the LDA did not win the pending general election in Lesotho

Details of the allegations had been sent to the South African Government, heads of foreign missions in Lesotho and the United Nations, Mr Sixishe said

In an angry response in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Botha said that while he would normally ignore the antics of Chief Jonathan, he believed it was necessary — for the sake of good relations between the Basotho people and South Africa — to warn that Chief Jonathan was disturbing those relations to the detriment of the Basotho people

He said the allegations were based on "fabrications" of what was alleged to have been said by him at a meeting between the former Lesotho foreign minister, Mr Charles Molapo, and other Lesotho politicians on January 6

In the light of Chief Jonathan's "continuing distortions", Mr Botha said he believed it was his duty to disclose "a certain subject" that had been raised at the meeting

"I said Chief Jonathan could not object to assistance that South African friends and businessmen might possibly give to political parties that might take part in the election, because he himself received decisive assistance from the South African side to win his first election — which was also the only election he has ever won" Mr Botha said

"Chief Jonathan rants because I meet national leaders from Lesotho who are involved in politics in a lawful and peaceful manner, but he allows himself the right to receive as personal guests in his home, African National Congress leaders who boast of their acts of violence against South Africa," Mr Botha said

7 ANC members captured

MBABANE — Seven members of a group of about 25 armed ANC members from Mozambique, who crossed into Swaziland to avoid the clampdown on ANC operations by the Mozambican authorities, have been captured, it was reported here yesterday

A Swazi soldier said the seven were carrying guns and bombs

Heavily-armed Swazi soldiers at a military roadblock at Maphiveni, some 25km south of the Lomahasha border post in northern Swaziland, stopped and searched every vehicle and the occupants throughout Thursday and Wednesday night, it is reported

A soldier at the roadblock said they were looking for further ANC members and weapons

A reliable police source said yesterday the search by both the police and army for the remainder of the group was continuing and that known addresses and areas to which members of the group might be heading were being watched

An army spokesman later confirmed the capture of the seven men and said that the authorities had confiscated one AK47 rifle and a hand grenade

One of the men had been overpowered when he tried to throw the hand grenade at the Swazi soldiers manning the roadblock. — Sapa

3 000 march car in

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A motorist narrowly escaped death yesterday when his car was burned after he had been knocked down and injured three pupils taking part in a demonstration

The incident happened while more than 3 000 Atteridgeville Saulsville pupils were marching through the main streets of Saulsville near Pretoria, yesterday morning

Pupils are demanding the establishment of student representative councils and the reinstatement of 20 suspended pupils

Pupils from the D. Peta, Dr W F Nkomo and Hofmeyer high schools marched to the Saulsville High School opposite the Atteridgeville station where they found the school gate locked

The Saulsville High students were singing freedom songs inside the school premises, but

Man shot dead

Crime Reporter
A MAN who escaped from the Grassy Park police station after he had been arrested was shot dead last night

A police spokesman

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Cape Times
31/3/84

who this week completed a two-month Citizen Force naval "camp" at Saldanha Bay, said yesterday that the Chief of the Navy had on request declined to disclose details of the entry made in his merit record, except that it was "adverse"

"General Viljoen's public statement came as a shock to me, after having been completely cleared of blame for the collision by a court of law which had before it voluminous evidence and before which I was in the witness box for seven days," he added

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock who spent mo-

Blows to SA peace moves

CRACK TITLES

2/4/84

167 Political Staff

THE weekend announcement that South Africa and Swaziland are to establish diplomatic ties, and the confirmation — after months of speculation — that the two countries signed a formal peace pact more than two years ago, seem set to be overshadowed in the coming week by deteriorating relations between South Africa and two other immediate neighbours, Lesotho and Botswana

The existence of the Swazi pact was confirmed at a press conference in Pretoria on Saturday after talks between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Swazi counterpart, Mr Richard Dlamini

It was also announced that diplomatic ties at the level of trade and labour missions would be established "as soon as practicable"

It is reliably understood that the pact had been kept secret at the insistence of the Swazi Government. The current internationally-accepted climate of dialogue between South Africa and her black neighbours obviously makes it less embarrassing for Swaziland to now admit to the pact

The treaty is basically the same as the Nkomati pact with Mozambique and prohibits the harbouring of dissidents planning or carrying out acts of violence against each other's territory

For some time, Swaziland has exhibited open hostility towards the African National Congress, including the detention and deportation of suspected ANC operatives and the arrest of ANC guerrillas.

In contrast to the latest development on the Swazi front, relations with Lesotho are set to slump even further this week following last week's allegations by Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, of a South African plot to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan by military force.

The allegations were vehemently denied by Mr Pik Botha, who accused Chief Jonathan of seriously threatening the good relations between the Basotho people and South Africa

Lesotho Government officials are due to disclose more details of the allegations in Maseru today

In the light of these developments, a peace pact between South Africa and Lesotho in the near future seems unlikely.

Relations with Botswana are also not particularly good, although there are indications that a 'security agreement' with South Africa is on the way

Government leaders in Botswana have been remarkably hostile towards the Nkomati accord

There have been recent allegations in Botswana that South Africa is exerting economic pressure to force the government in Gaborone into a peace treaty. The charges have been denied by Mr Botha

The South African Government believes Botswana is incapable of controlling the activities of ANC operatives living in the country and allegedly planning acts of violence against South Africa.

RDM 6/4/84 (157)

Lesotho's Communists may 're-open shop'

Mall Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Government is expected to lift the banning of the Communist Party of Lesotho following the opening of three embassies of Communist countries last year, reliable sources said here yesterday

The Communist Party of

Lesotho was banned in 1970 when the Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan seized power, suspended the constitution and declared election results null and void

The Communist Party of Lesotho was among the five political parties in Lesotho which were said to be legally registered by the Minister of

Works, who is also the Assistant Secretary General of the ruling Basotho National Party, Mr Lekhooana Jonathan, in the Lesotho National Assembly this week

The Secretary General of the Communist Party of Lesotho, Mr J.M. Kena, has confirmed that he is to renew the party's registration shortly

Out before the count

By CAS St LEGER

LESOTHO'S political parties preparing for the country's first general election in 14 years may no longer be legal — only two of the five have bothered to keep up their annual dues.

"All they needed to pay was four maloti a year — the equivalent of R4," Lesotho's director of Information, Mr Tsiu Ntsane, said in Maseru

"And the Communist Party — banned but still on the roll — hasn't paid for nine years and owes R36," said Mr Ntsane

This state of affairs was revealed in Lesotho's National Assembly this week by the Minister of Works, Mr Lekhooana Jonathan, who is also assistant secretary-general of the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP).

The Minister was replying to a question put by Mr Libupua Shoaepane, representing the only other legally registered party, the opposition Basotholand Congress Party (BCP).

There were five parties registered in Lesotho — the BNP, BCP, the Marematlou United Party (MUP) and the Marematlou Freedom Party (MFP).

Banned

Only the BNP and BCP have renewed their registration in terms of the Societies Act

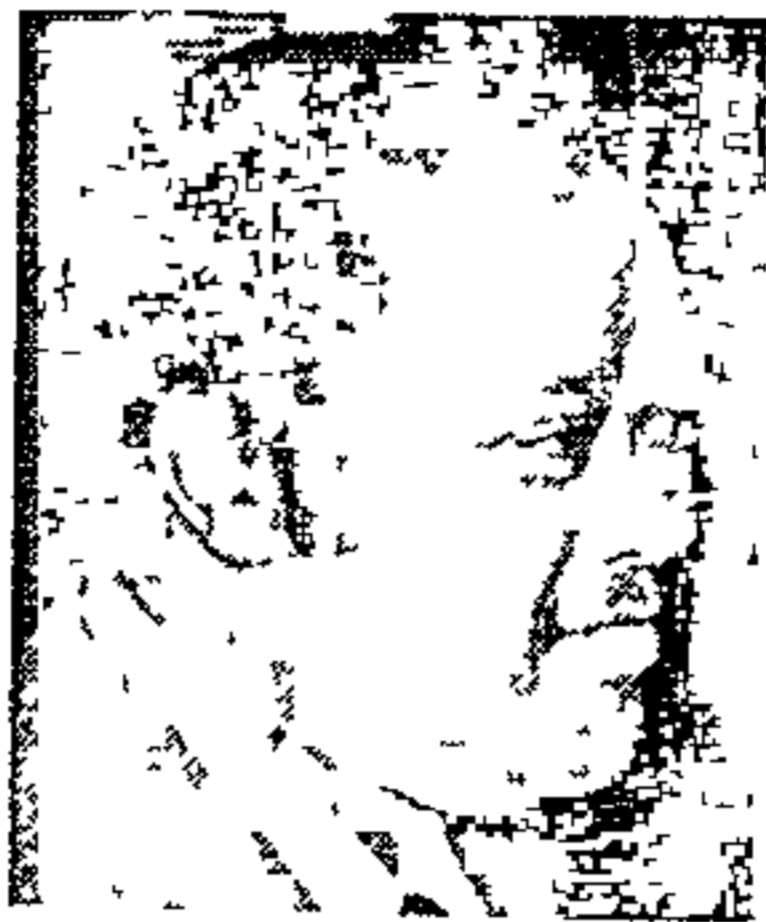
The fifth party, the Communist Party of Lesotho, was banned in 1970 when Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan seized power and declared election results null and void and suspended the constitution.

The Communist Party failed to renew its membership for nine years and the MUP and MFP neglected to renew their registration — despite repeated requests by the Registrar-General

Since the Minister of Information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, announced the coming elections earlier this week there has been a scramble to regularise the situation by the leaders of the erring parties.

Lesotho, SA in 'security' talks

Political Staff
 IN AN obvious effort to stabilize relations between Lesotho and South Africa, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr E R Sekhonyana met the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, briefly in Cape Town yesterday after talks with his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha.



Mr E R Sekhonyana this in mind for some time, although in recent interviews Lesotho's Minister of Information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, has said Lesotho does not need an Nkomati-type pact with South Africa.

The meeting with Mr Pik Botha was at Mr Sekhonyana's request. It was described by both ministers as part of a series of regular contacts between them to discuss issues of mutual interest.

However, some observers saw the meeting, and in particular Mr Sekhonyana's short interview with Mr P W Botha, as an indication that some type of security agreement with Lesotho is still very much on the cards.

There have been negotiations between the two governments with

plot to overthrow militarily the Lesotho Government.

This was strongly denied by the South African Government, who accused Chief Jonathan of using South Africa as a smokescreen to hide his domestic political problems.

Relations threatened to deteriorate even further after last week's Durban car-bomb blast for which the African National Congress was blamed by the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Responsibility for the blast was claimed by an anonymous telephone caller to a media representative. The caller claimed to be telephoning from Lesotho and to be a representative of the ANC. There was no official ANC confirmation of the call.

No formal statement was issued after yesterday's talks.

UCT urges

Environment Reporter
 THE Rhodes Park Preservation Society yesterday called urgently on the University of Cape Town to stop the felling of historic flowering gum trees at the site of the proposed new education block on the middle campus.

In a statement issued yesterday, the society also urged the National Monuments Council to issue a preservation order to save the trees.

Mr Roy Horrell of the society said the trees, which

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Mini-Mon sees couple wedded b

By CHRIS BATEMAN
 A VERY private battle will be fought amidst the roar of racing cars and thousands of spectators at the unique Nashua Mini-Monaco race round Green Point Common on Saturday.

The tussle will be between two rival drivers who have more than one thing in common — they originated the race — and are married.

Last year's Western Province Formula Ford champion, Helene Visser, is determined to keep the edge on her 1983 Western Province champion husband Chris.

"The battle's really on this Saturday," said Helene who took the championship from her husband by 11 points last season.

Working quietly behind the scenes, the two cajoled the City Fathers

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DION'S LOW PRICE

ROULETTE

• Enjoy the

Change: Big role urged for commer

Staff Reporter
 CHANGES would have to be made to race laws to give commerce a larger role in promoting overall change in South Africa, a lunch time seminar audience at the University of Cape Town was told yesterday.

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Outrageous, but not one protest

11/4/84
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It is past time that South Africans showed more concern about our Government's declining standards of moral behaviour

It has recently been revealed that senior members of the Government involved themselves in a conspiracy to help form a political movement in another country with a view to unseating the government of that country.

This is outrageous. Yet so inured have we become to our Government's indulgence in dirty tricks that there has been not a murmur of protest. The outrageous has become commonplace and now meets with the silence that means consent.

There was a time when the Nationalist Government proclaimed the concept of "non-interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state" as the most basic principle by which it lived.

Those were the days when even our severest critics were wont to say of Afrikaner Nationalism that, however much one might disagree with it and despise its policies, it was at least honest, upright and incorruptible.

Alas, no more. Now our Government not only violates its own most fundamental principle with impunity but has revealed cracks in its own record of truthfulness as well.

What has just been revealed is that on January 6 a group of six political dissidents from Lesotho held a meeting in Pretoria with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, his deputy, Mr Louis Nel, and the chief of the Security Police, General Francois Steenkamp.

By their own account these dissidents went there to propose the formation of an anti-communist league because they disagreed with their own government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with Russia, China and North Korea.

But, as they themselves have said in a series of corroborative interviews, Mr Botha persuaded them over lunch to drop that idea and form a political alliance instead that could try to oust the Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan at Lesotho's forthcoming elections, expected either late this year or early next year.

These co-conspirators say Mr Botha promised them campaign money if they formed such an electoral alliance, which they did then and there, calling it the United Democratic Alliance. They also say that at Mr Botha's urging they elected a leader at the lunch, a man named Phako Chaolane. Mr Chaolane is among those who have confirmed that these events took place.

Mr Botha's reaction has been interesting. He has angrily denied what appears to have been an embellishment by the Lesotho Government, that the meeting also discussed the possibility of overthrowing Jonathan militarily.

But behind this dust-storm of out-

MY VIEW



Allister Sparks

rage Mr Botha has not denied what the participants themselves say took place, which is that he and his two colleagues joined in a discussion that led to the formation of an electoral alliance in a foreign country with a view to displacing its government, and that they offered it money.

On this latter score all Mr Botha has said is that Chief Jonathan has no grounds for complaint if South Africa helps his opponents now, because it helped *him* win Lesotho's pre-independence elections in 1965.

So now we have an admission that this kind of clandestine interference in other countries' domestic affairs began at least 19 years ago!

I happen to remember those 1965 Lesotho elections and the allegations of South African aid to Jonathan that were made at the time. I remember, too, how strenuously those allegations were denied by the South African Government.

Now Mr Botha has admitted quite unashamedly — indeed by way of justifying South Africa's current interference — that these denials were blatant lies. Lies by the Simon-pure Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, what's more, 10 years before we lied about our invasion of Angola and before interference and lying became an established way of furthering the national interest during the years of the Information scandal.

It may be argued that the Jonathan Government is fair game, having seized power illegitimately when it was losing Lesotho's elections in 1970; that those who live by dirty tricks must be prepared to die by dirty tricks.

I don't buy that. The illegitimacy of the Jonathan Government is Lesotho's problem. Our problem is the moral behaviour of our own Government. Has it become so eroded that it can abandon its own basic principles, meddle like Libya in the politics of its neighbours, and then boastfully disclose a malfeasance of the past to justify its latest outrage — well knowing that the public won't give a damn?

Allister Sparks, a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, writes this regular column and reports for several overseas newspapers.

12/14/84 (167)

Joy as students acquitted

MBABANE — Hundreds of students danced and cheered outside the Manzini Magistrate's Court on Tuesday after 35 Swaziland University students were acquitted on charges in connection with protest marches in Manzini.

The students had been charged with participating in

an illegal political meeting and public demonstration last September, following the removal from office of former Queen Regent Dzeliwe and the detentions of a prominent Swazi lawyer and a senior civil servant.

The magistrate said the Crown had not made a sufficiently strong case — Sapa

Maseru bomb blast

Call Times Own Correspondent 14/4/84 (167)

MASERU — Lesotho's capital was rocked by a bomb explosion shortly after midday yesterday when many people were preparing to go for lunch. One other bomb was defused.

One man was reported dead, and two people were rushed to Queen Elizabeth II Hospital where they were treated for serious injuries.

The explosion occurred at the headquarters of the Lesotho Watchmen Association, at Sea Point, on the outskirts of Maseru.

Bomb experts from the Lesotho security forces rushed to the scene of the explosion where the police had cordoned off the area.

The last explosions in Lesotho were in September when a post office at the Pitso Ground area and one of the buildings at the Lesotho Airways headquarters were damaged.

The post office started operating last month after it was rebuilt.

The police are investigating.

KAM 14/14/84 (167)

Man dies, 2 badly hurt as bomb explodes in Maseru

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — A man died and two people were seriously injured when a bomb blast rocked Lesotho's capital as many people were preparing to go for lunch yesterday.

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Bomb experts from the Lesotho Security Forces rushed to the scene of the explosion where the police had cordoned off the area.

The last explosions in Lesotho were in September when a post office at the Pitso ground and one of the buildings at the Lesotho Airways headquarters were extensively damaged. The Post Office started operating last month after it was rebuilt.

The police are investigating

RSM 16/4/84 (167)

SA-link major issue in election

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The South African Government's connection with opposition political parties in Lesotho is to become one of the major issues in the forthcoming general elections, judging by heated debates in the National Assembly last week.

A senior Cabinet Minister and one of the hardliners in Chief Leabua Jonathan's Cabinet, Chief Peete Peete, has condemned the recent meeting between the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and leaders of the newly-formed Basotho Democratic Alliance.

He said the people who met leaders of a foreign government on the change of government in Lesotho were traitors.

Speaking during the second reading of the Amendment Bill, Chief Peete, Minister of Agriculture, said Lesotho was an independent sovereign state which could not be dictated to by any foreign power.

However, Chief Peete admitted that the ruling Basotho National Party had in the past had closer relations with the South African Government.

But, he said, opposition parties had ill-timed their association with the South African Government because insurgents were being trained in Ficksburg, Welkom, Transkei and Qwa Qwa for attacks against Lesotho.

He said the South African Government was committed to destabilising Lesotho.

Meanwhile, a leading member of the opposition, Marematlou Freedom Party, Mr Thabo Lehloenya, accused the government of suffering from a colonial hangover by forcing people who wanted to stand for the elections to speak, read and write English well.

He also accused the government of impeding opposition party members by suggesting that a candidate must have 500 people enrolled as voters when he registers for nomination.

The deposits for candidates had also been increased from R200 to R1 000.

He said the African leaders had no respect for courts of law and they wanted to win elections by false means.

RAM 8/48/167

Lesotho election storm

Mall Africa Bureau

MASERU — Members of the two main opposition parties in Lesotho staged a mass walkout in Parliament yesterday over the introduction of the amendment to the Electoral Law. Members of the Basutoland Congress Party and the Marematlou Freedom Party told deputy speaker, Chief George Bereng, they were not prepared to participate in the debate on the Bill because all attempts to meet with the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, over the introduction of the amendments had proved fruitless. The Bill was "a mockery of democracy", Congress Party whip, Mr M.G. Mokorone, told reporters.

He said there was no secret ballot because candidates for the forthcoming general elections were expected to physically bring 500 people to propose their names. The R1 000 deposit was not in keeping with the economic situation of Lesotho, which was one of the poorest countries in the world. Members of the opposition would be reluctant to reveal the names of their candidates for fear they would open to beatings and torture, Mr Mokorone said.

RAM 27/4/84
Lesotho
poll laws

changed

Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Members of the ruling Basotho National Party yesterday approved the controversial Electoral (Amendment) Bill in the Lesotho National Assembly.

The main amendments contained in the Bill are:

- The empowering of the Prime Minister, in the interests of national security, to fix a different date for polls in specified constituencies.
- Requiring candidates to be able to speak, read and write English well enough to take active part in the proceedings of the assembly.
- The addition of a further disqualification for membership to the assembly: that of conviction of an offence against the security of the State.
- An increase in the number of proposers of a candidate to 500 persons enrolled as voters, in place of one seconded by another.
- An increase from R200 to R1 000 in the deposit required by a candidate; and

ROM 28/4/84 (167)

Debate on army control shelved

By MIKE PITSO

TASERU — The Lesotho National Assembly adjourned earlier than usual yesterday after an attempt to have withdrawn a motion asking the government to hand over control of the armed forces and the police to the King

When debate began on a motion by the deputy leader of the opposition Marematlou Freedom Party, Chief S H Mapheleba, yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr E R Sekhonyana, told the Speaker of the Assembly that those tabling the motion should withdraw it because of the delicate issues involved, particularly because

the name of King Moshoeshoe would be affected

In his motion Chief Mapheleba said "In the opinion of this honourable House, government is requested to hand over control of the armed forces and the police to the head of state, and furthermore to consider establishing diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and finally to consider the repeal of the Amnesty Act and the substitution thereof of an unconditional amnesty so that all Basotho who fled the country may return home freely and thus be at liberty to stand as candidates in the proposed general elections"

The speaker of the

National Assembly, Mr J P Kolane, adjourned the debate for 10 minutes to allow consultation between the ruling party and the Marematlou Freedom Party

When the Assembly was reconvened, Mr Kolane said he had been requested by Chief Mapheleba to postpone the debate until after he had consulted members of his party

Earlier Mr Kolane said the motion was not out of order but he expected it would lead to heated debate. The debate on this motion was postponed until next Friday

This is the first time an opposition party has tabled a motion requesting the Le-

sotho National Assembly to request the government to hand over power to King Moshoeshoe II

The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, is the Minister of Defence and Internal Security and is directly in charge of all security forces in the country

The opposition parties have strongly criticised the proposed new electoral law which was approved by members of the ruling party in the National Assembly this week, saying that the forthcoming general elections in Lesotho would not be fair and free and would be easy to rig by those in control

164

SA pressure

Lesotho: Refusing to bow to



ment, which has carried out guerrilla attacks against government officials and buildings over the past few years

South Africa had also periodically mounted partial border block-

To emphasize his dis-tance from Pretoria, a contrast to the early days of independence when he was the first black head of State to pay an official visit to South Africa, the Prime

the past two years
In December 1982, South African commandos swept into Maseru, just inside the border, and shot up houses and flats they claimed were bases of the African National Congress A

total of 42 civilians were killed in the raid
There have been a number of border clashes since then
Lesotho officials add that South Africa has also aided the Lesotho Liberation Army move-

“The remittances from the miners (in South Africa) keep this place going,” one Western diplomat said

that South African ac-cords with its neigh-bours do nothing to resolve the major stum-bling block to peace in the region — black-white conflict inside South Africa and its apartheid structure
Of all South Africa's neighbours, this former British protectorate is the most vulnerable to economic and military pressure from South Africa and has been subjected to plenty over

But Lesotho, in spite of its almost total economic dependence on South Africa, is deter-mined its policies will not be dictated from outside.
Government leaders say Lesotho's stance is not because it has any aggressive intentions to-wards South Africa, but because such a treaty is unnecessary and insult-ing to Lesotho's record of peaceful co-exis-tence.
Lesotho maintains

MASERU — Like its unique position as the world's only nation to-tally surrounded by an-other country, Lesotho is currently the odd man out in Southern Africa
While other states in the sub-continent are engaged in a rapproche-ment with South Africa, this mountainous king-dom is refusing to bow to pressure from its en-circling neighbour and conclude a non-aggres-sion treaty.
The pressure has built up since Mozambique signed the Nkomati Ac-cord two months ago and moderate Swazi-land disclosed soon after that it too had con-cluded a non-aggression pact with Pretoria two years earlier
Angola sat down at the negotiating table earlier this year and reached an agreement on the withdrawal of South African forces from Southern Angola, now being jointly moni-tored by the two sides

Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, last year toured several Eastern bloc countries whose policies are anathema to the Republic

South Africa operates with Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland About 152 000 Basotho are employed in South Africa — four times the num-

ber inside the country — and their annual re-mittances to their fam-ilies exceed the govern-ment's annual budget of nearly R360-million

Subsequently, the So-viet Union, North Korea and China opened em-bassies here
But whether Lesotho's stance is practical in view of economic real-ities is open to question

Two-thirds of govern-ment revenue comes from a customs union

Virtually all goods, except domestically-grown subsistence crops, are imported from South Africa

Two-thirds of govern-ment revenue comes from a customs union

Two-thirds of govern-ment revenue comes from a customs union

he added — Sapa-Ren-

167 E. Post
22/5/84

Jonathan seeks a better image

By PETER GREGSON
in Maseru

LESOTHO is preparing to hold elections aimed at returning the mountainous kingdom to constitutional government after 14 years of autocratic rule

Legislation gazetted here in the past few weeks revising electoral laws and budgeting about R5 million for the poll has paved the way for a ballot, expected in November or December

It will be a rare event for this country of about 1.4 million people but not one likely to change the *status quo*

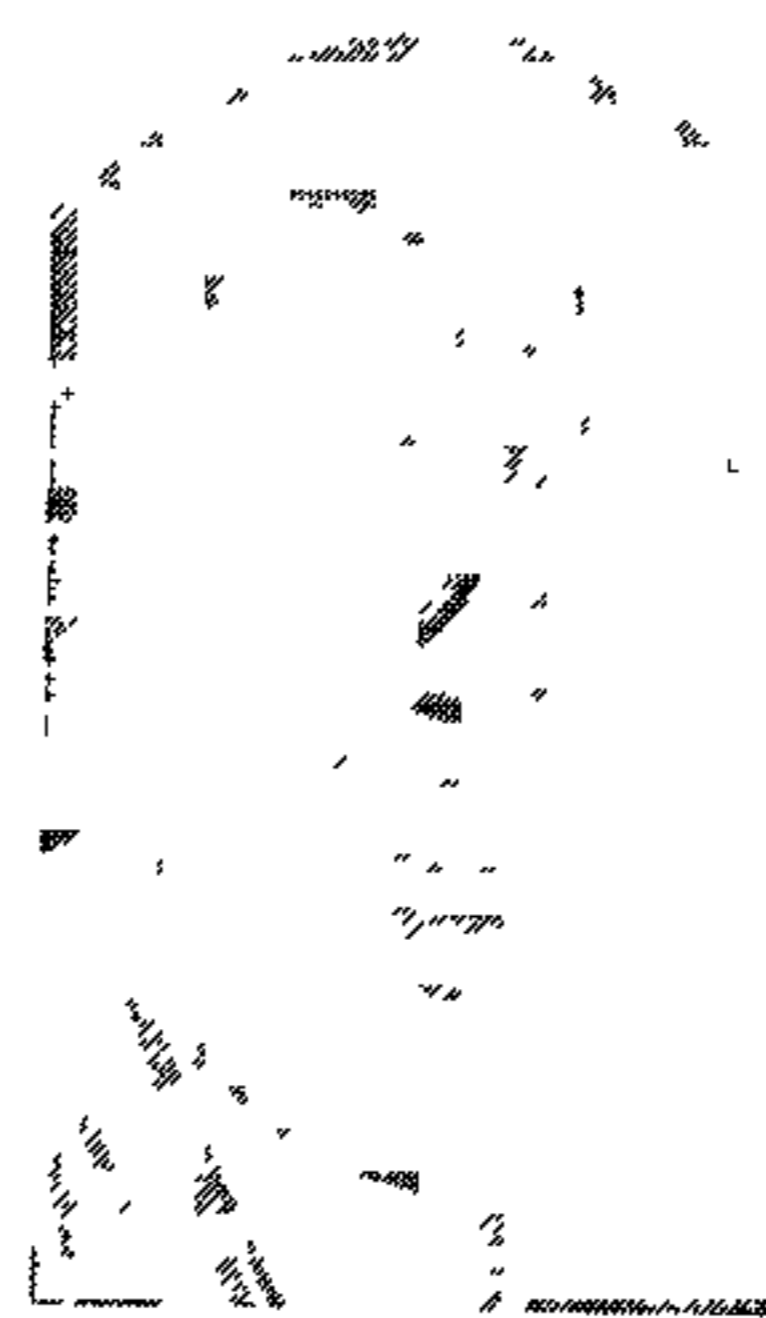
Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, who has ruled since independence from Britain in 1966, aborted the only post-independence poll in 1970 when it appeared his Basotho National Party (BNP) was losing to the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), the country's main opposition group. Since then he has kept control, despite occasional forays from rebel guerillas operating from the mountains along the border.

What has prompted Chief Jonathan, 69, to seek to legitimise his position through the ballot box now is not clear, but he is unlikely to face serious opposition as the BCP is in disarray.

Western diplomats here said a more internationally acceptable form of democratic government would help his image at a time when Lesotho is seeking international aid to ease its



Chief JONATHAN
... in control



Mr MOKHEHLE
... 'robbed'

economic difficulties

Shortly before final results from constituencies seen as opposition strongholds were announced in the 1970 poll, Chief Jonathan declared a state of emergency and annulled the elections, alleging irregularities.

Opposition leaders say South Africa, then a close friend of Lesotho, had helped Chief Jonathan gain a two-seat victory in 1965 pre-independence elections and was behind his cancellation of the 1970 poll.

Ironically, Maseru and Pretoria are now at odds, with Chief Jonathan demonstrating his independence of policy by such acts as establishing diplomatic relations with Communist countries like the Soviet Union and China.

Chief Jonathan's hand-

picked 93-member interim National Assembly, combining the former 60-seat House of Assembly and 33-member Senate, has governed since 1970. But his overtures to the Eastern bloc last year met some opposition and Information Minister Mr Charles Molapo resigned in protest.

Mr Molapo, a former Foreign Minister as well as Information Minister, has since formed an opposition group called the Democratic Alliance.

It is not clear how the alliance is likely to fare in general elections and its only discernible policy is a better relationship with South Africa, which holds the country's economy in thrall.

How the BCP will fare in the planned poll is also hard to tell, with two factions in exile and one operating within the limited political framework permitted here.

One of the exiled BCP factions eschews violence, but the best known wing of the BCP is the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), which has claimed responsibility for a growing number of guerilla attacks against Government officials and buildings in recent years.

The LLA is believed to be loyal to exiled BCP leader Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, a charismatic politician who fled the country after being imprisoned for some time

after Chief Jonathan seized power

Diplomats said the exiled BCP factions were likely to have a limited impact on the planned elections, with Mr Mokhehle unlikely to be a rallying point as he has not been a public force for some time and is reported to be in poor health.

Mr Mokhehle's BCP was Lesotho's only political party until Mr Jonathan formed the BNP in 1959, and he had been widely expected to be the country's post-independence leader.

The exiled BCP factions have said they will only take part in elections if they are conducted with international supervision, but Cabinet Ministers have rejected that.

The BCP and another small opposition party, Marema Tlou Freedom Party, are represented in Chief Jonathan's 14-man Cabinet but are not seen as exercising any great influence.

Polling in some remote, rural areas will be spread over several days for security reasons, under electoral legislation tabled last month.

Diplomats said this would enable Lesotho's tiny paramilitary force to guard polling stations at a greater number of places in isolated mountains, giving them more chance to prevent violence.

The LLA's sporadic hit-and-run attacks have generally taken place in the more mountainous north.

Neither local people nor diplomats are yet convinced Chief Jonathan will go through with the poll, despite his seemingly invincible position.

"I might begin to believe it when he actually sets a date," commented a prominent businessman who asked not to be identified.

"The conditions are favourable for the BNP," a Western diplomat added, "but it may not be a walkover. A lot of people don't like what happened in 1970 and they feel Mokhehle was robbed of his rightful inheritance."

t s d t s a

RDM (167) 24/5/84

Lesotho parties unhappy over electoral law

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — Opposition parties and principal chiefs in the Lesotho National Assembly have sent a strongly worded petition to the Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan asking him to meet them to discuss the new electoral law.

The legislation was passed by the ruling Basotho National Party without the participation of opposition parties in the debate.

The petition recalls events after the 1970 general elections — which were declared null and void — when an interim National Assembly was set up, and says that it was “foisted on the opposition parties and the people of Lesotho who had called for a national government representative of all the political parties in the country

“Its unpopularity was further heightened by the fact that the opposition parties had no say in its composition, all its members being nominated directly at the instance of the Prime Minister

“But perhaps its most serious drawback was that it was not representative of the respective strengths of the political parties in the country, with the party in power arrogating unto itself the overwhelming majority of seats, as against the combined total of all opposition parties”

As a result “serious splits developed in the ranks of opposition parties in attitudes to this development. While some chose to boycott the new body, some, notably ourselves, chose to give it a try in the hope that we may thus be able to contribute to a pro-

cess leading towards national reconciliation and a democratic constitutional parliamentary form of government based on free and fair elections”

The petitioners say they have been “undeterred by many distractors up to this crisis point, despite the fact that since the inception of the Assembly, the National Party has used its majority therein in a very high-handed manner, paying no heed to reasonable contributions by the opposition parties, thus turning the Assembly into the farce that it was not originally suspected of being intended to be.”

They strongly criticised the new electoral roll which provides for the Minister to fix different dates for elections in the various constituencies and said this opened the door to rigging the elections and to intimidation of voters.

The petition was signed by the leader of the Congress Party in the National Assembly Mr G P Ramoreboh, the leader of the opposition Maramatlou Freedom Party Mr Edwin Leanya, the Chief Whip of the Congress Party Mr M G Mokoroane, the Chief Whip of the Freedom Party Chief H Mapheleba, and several other opposition members

The controversy over the new law comes at a time when two top Cabinet Ministers are in Britain studying the British electoral law and the electoral machinery in general. They are Mr Vincent Makhele, Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development, and Mr Desmond Sixishe, Minister of Information and Broadcasting

Lesotho (167)
Star
water scheme
28/5/84
going ahead

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Highlands water project was still going ahead today despite weekend reports that South Africa had threatened to pull out of the R1 500 million scheme unless Lesotho signed a non-aggression pact

Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, who is visiting Britain, was quoted in the UK Press on Saturday as saying that Pretoria had set Monday as a deadline for Maseru to sign a security pact

But today Foreign Minister Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana said "I am in Maseru and I am not signing anything"

The Minister said that although political differences had threatened the water scheme recently — when South Africa withdrew its engineers for two weeks during April and May — the fact that work had now been resumed was hopeful

167 D. Dipakal 30/5/84

Lesotho to sign security pact with SA?

JOHANNESBURG — The Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, is studying the draft of a security pact with South Africa with a view to signing it, diplomatic sources in Pretoria said yesterday.

But Botswana — whose Foreign Minister, Mr Archie Mogwe, met his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, late last week — is understood to be still resisting a concerted bid by Pretoria to persuade it to sign a similar treaty.

The draft treaty under consideration by Chief Jonathan is modelled on the Nkomati Accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique on March 16, in which the signatories undertook not to allow their territories to be used as a springboard for attacks on one another by exiled rebels.

Until recently Lesotho has resisted pressure from South Africa to sign a formal non-aggression agreement, with its Foreign Minister, Mr E R Sekhonyana, publicly insisting that there was no need for it.

But the presence of a draft of the treaty on Dr Jonathan's desk is a clear sign that Pretoria's pressure on land-locked and economically vulnerable Lesotho appears to have forced a major rethink by Lesotho of its stance.

Two further pointers foreshadowing the conclusion of a security treaty between South Africa and Lesotho have surfaced in the past few days.

● A bid by Dr Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party to prepare its leading members for a pact

with Pretoria by warning them not to be surprised if one is signed.

● A statement in London last week by the Lesotho Minister of Information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, to the British press that Pretoria had given Lesotho until yesterday to sign the pact under the threat of withdrawal from the joint SA-Lesotho multi-million rand Highland water project if Lesotho did not.

Relations between South Africa and Lesotho have been strained for the past few years because of the alleged use of Lesotho as a base for attacks on South Africa by African National Congress fighters and South Africa's alleged backing of Lesotho Liberation Army rebels — DDC

Editorial opinion, P18.

RDM 4/6/84 (167)

Impecunious Lesotho aims to balance its books

MASERU. — Against all the odds, land-locked Lesotho is aiming to balance its books this year and achieve an astonishing economic turnaround

On the surface, the chances are as bleak as the rugged peaks that dominate the mountainous kingdom

Lesotho is surrounded by, and economically dependent on, South Africa. Only 13% of the land is suitable for cultivation. Its exports equal only 7% of its imports

Only 41 000 people out of a total population of about 1.4-million are formally employed in a wage-paying job

Its biggest export is manpower and more than 150 000 migrant workers are employed in South Africa.

So dependent is Lesotho on the migrant workers' income that their annual remittances of about R346m equal in value the country's entire gross domestic product

In the financial year April 1983 to March 1984, the budget recorded a deficit of R55.4m on spending of R287m

In the 1984-5 budget presented to Parliament a few weeks ago, the Finance Minister, Mr Khetle Rakhetla, projected this year's deficit at a mere R2.7m on spending of R336m

For an impoverished country with virtually no resources and per capita income of \$540 a year, such a turnaround seems out of the question

But Mr Rakhetla said in an interview he was confident his goal could be reached and the deficit wiped out next year

He said several key factors were involved, adding that massive budget deficits over the past four years were largely due to heavy borrowing at high interest rates

Describing his plan as highly ambitious, he said he intended to virtually eliminate the government's commercial borrowing obligations within 12 months

"Plus or minus R54m of debts will be serviced this year, both capital and interest"

The bulk of this would be financed by an increased share of revenue from a customs union which links South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland

Rapid growth of imports into the whole customs union area over the past few years would boost Lesotho's share from R140m last year to R194m in the current financial year

Customs union receipts accounted for 66% of total government revenue last year

Mr Rakhetla said a 5% sales tax levied for the past 18 months had boosted government revenue and spending had been curbed by a clampdown on expenditure and a hiring freeze

A three-day aid donor conference held in Maseru last month attracted representatives from 21 countries and 18 international agencies

The conference, one of a series conducted by the United Nations Development Programme in developing countries round the world, presented detailed proposals on more than 100 projects for which Lesotho is seeking aid and expertise — Reuter

Helicopters called in to quell troops

Gehri Strauss
Crime Reporter

NINE armed soldiers of the Lesotho Defence Force went on the rampage on Friday at Qacha's Nek near the Natal border when they attacked a bottle store at the local hotel and then robbed staff at a nearby store, firing several warning shots.

Army headquarters in Maseru were alerted and reinforcements were flown to Qacha's Nek in a military helicopter to quell what has been described as 'a strike by the nine soldiers for higher pay'

No confirmation of the outcome was provided by Defence Headquarters in Maseru yesterday

A spokesman in Maseru said the nine soldiers were stationed at an army post in Lesotho near to the Natal border.

At 9 30 a m on Friday they arrived in a Land-Rover at the Qacha's Nek Lodge and entered the off-sales attached to the hotel

'They pointed automatic rifles at the woman who was alone behind the counter and began selecting bottles of liquor from the shelves

'One of them said that it was taking too much time and told the men to take cartons of liquor instead. They loaded about R170 worth of liquor into the Land-Rover and drove off,' the spokesman said.

'Then they went to the local Metro Cash and Carry Store where two armed men jumped off the vehicle and guarded the perimeter gate. Two more took up positions at the front door of the store and two held up the staff inside the shop

'Then three others, also carrying automatic rifles, came in and fired three warning shots into the ceiling which petrified the already terrified staff.

'The three then began helping themselves to packets and cartons of cigarettes and matches and torch batteries to the value of about R250. They carried their loot out to the vehicle and at a signal all jumped into it and sped off,' he said

Because of poor telephone communications between Qacha's Nek and Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, news of the attack and looting did not reach army headquarters until six hours later and it was not until late in the afternoon that reinforcements were sent by helicopter to the army post

'Both the bottle store and the shop closed their doors to customers as a security precaution for the rest of Friday but opened for business on Saturday after being assured that the army had the situation under control.

Ramy 21/6/84 (167)

New law will presume accused's guilt

Lesotho attacks SA for backing rebels

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — A senior Lesotho Cabinet Minister yesterday launched a scathing attack on South Africa for allegedly assisting the underground Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) to topple the Lesotho Government by force

Mr Vincent Makhele, the Minister to the Prime Minister and also Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development, was introducing a debate on the second reading of the Internal Security (General) Bill which is intended to consolidate various laws relating to the maintenance of law and order and public security

The new law will presume guilt and place on the accused the onus of proving his/her innocence

Mr Makhele said some Basotho had become members of the underground LLA which was involved in acts of sabotage and murder

He said supporters of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) had

claimed that there was one Congress Party in Lesotho and it was under the leadership of the exiled Mr Ntsu Mokhehle who founded the LLA as a military wing of his party

He said the BCP was committed to toppling the Lesotho Government by force with assistance from South Africa and it was surprising that Congress Party supporters in the Legislative Assembly still regarded Mr Mokhehle as their leader despite several deaths caused by the LLA

The Minister said legal systems varied from country to country. Some countries had presumed innocence but others presumed guilt and the accused had to prove their innocence

He said Lesotho inherited some of its law from the colonial administration and now the new security legislation placed the onus on the accused to prove that he was not guilty.

This was in line with the traditional administration of the people of Lesotho.

Meanwhile, the executive committee of the opposition BCP has met for the first time in ten years. Resolutions released by the Secretary-General of the party, Mr G M Kohsang, strongly condemned the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan for discriminating against supporters of the opposition parties in Lesotho

One of the resolutions said the supporters of the BCP had suffered worse suppression since Chief Jonathan seized power in 1970

The executive committee of the Congress Party said they would have to meet Chief to discuss some laws which they said were counter to human rights in Lesotho

They also said the Congress Party supporters must prepare themselves for the coming general elections in Lesotho because the party was a pioneer in the democratic system and it was only through elections that the people would be able to exercise their democratic rights

Care - 2/16/84
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Lesotho gets 'certain proposals' from SA

Own Correspondent

MASERU — The Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, confirmed on Tuesday that South Africa had approached Lesotho with "certain proposals" in regard to security arrangements between the two countries.

Asked about the possible signing of a non-aggression pact between the two countries, Mr Sixishe said Lesotho was satisfied with the present arrangement whereby the two governments hold talks at all levels to settle any differences.

Mr Sixishe said proposals put by South Africa needed extensive discussion and the two countries may not sign any agreement at all.

Threats

He said Lesotho had not involved the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, over allegations that Lesotho was being "coerced" to sign a non-aggression pact.

However, as a member of the UN she had

briefed the secretary-general about the major political developments in the region which affect Lesotho.

He said the report of threats that South Africa may impose strict border controls or withdraw from the multimillion-rand Highland Water Scheme emanated from South Africa and not Lesotho.

His government had informed "friendly countries" about the ongoing dialogue between Lesotho and South Africa. The doors of dialogue would remain open on Lesotho's side.

On the home front, Mr Sixishe said the controversial Electoral Law, which has been strongly criticized by opposition parties, had been introduced to curb foreign interference in Lesotho's internal affairs.

He claimed that some political parties gave their allegiance to foreign powers and said the law was a direct challenge to political parties in Lesotho who had pressed the government to call a general election.

The measure did not interfere with the secrecy of the voters because it did not mean that the 500 people who proposed the names of candidates would automatically vote for those candidates on polling day.

Mr Sixishe said the government was to finish its business in the National Assembly and parliament would be closed within the next few weeks to prepare for elections.

Basotho in exile were free to return through the Amnesty Law, including the leader of the opposition Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, Mr Sixishe said.

Concerning the recent visit to the United Kingdom by the Minister of Rural Development and Co-operatives, Mr Vincent Makhale, to study the British electoral process at local and national level, Mr Sixishe said the Lesotho electoral system did not differ very much from the British electoral system and no changes would be made to Lesotho's proposed electoral system.

Red wings in the SA sunset

By CAS St LEGER

THE Soviet airline, Aeroflot, will begin a scheduled service to Lesotho's new international airport next year.

An Aeroflot spokesman yesterday confirmed there would be Red wings over South Africa soon, although it was not known exactly when the Moscow-to-Maseru service would start.

When Lesotho's impressive R59-million airport, now under construction at Maseru, opens next June, it will be able to handle 200 peak-hour passengers — double the capacity of Bophutha-Tswana's Mmabatho airport.

Its main runway will be 3 200m.

The project is being financed jointly by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), the European Economic Com-

24/6/84
munity, various Middle Eastern funds and the Maseru government, Lesotho's Minister of Information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, told the Sunday Times this week.

The main contractor is British.

"The airport has been designed to handle Boeing 737-type aircraft, but it can also accommodate wide-bodied jets," Mr Sixishe said.

Inexpensive

Aeroflot, not a member of International Air Travel Association, is regarded as an inexpensive airline. The present Maputo-Moscow fare is only R750 return.

An official of the Department of Civil Aviation in Pretoria said Aeroflot, as a signatory to international agreements, may overfly South Africa on scheduled flights.

Lesotho forces in North Korea for higher military training

MASERU — Members of the Lesotho Para-military Force are being sent to North Korea for higher military training, a former senior cabinet minister claimed here yesterday.

Mr A C Manyeli said in Maseru yesterday that Lesotho Para-military Force officers were being sent to North Korea "to reach the standard of the Fifth Brigade in Zimbabwe, which is responsible for the mass killing of the Matebele people in that country since Zimbabwe became independent"

Mr Manyeli said Lesotho people were living in fear as a result of the military officers being sent to North Korea for training in view of what happened in Zimbabwe

He also said the communist embassies in Maseru were pressuring Lesotho not to sign a

non-aggression pact with South Africa

He said he was still a member of the ruling Basotho National Party

Meanwhile, a leading fortnightly ecumenical newspaper Leselinyana La Lesotho, reported that a high schoolboy, Sekete Makae, was shot dead by a member of the Lesotho Para-military Force but no action has been taken against the culprit even after the report was made to the Lesotho Para-military barracks and the police force

Makae was a matric final student at Roulin High School. The shooting took place at Mount Oliver recently — DDC

(167)
~~SA~~
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S. Post 7/7/84
**Lesotho citizens
arrested in SA**

PRETORIA — Three Lesotho citizens had been arrested on a farm in Qwa-Qwa and appeared in the Bethlehem Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of failing to produce the necessary documents to be in South Africa

In response to a query by Sapa about a report that three black men had been "abducted by six white and one black man in camouflage uniform armed with rifles" on the Lesotho side of the border, the police spokesman issued the following statement

"The SA Police confirm the arrest of three adult black males on the farm Bothashoek near Monontsha

"They have already appeared in the Bethlehem Magistrate's Court Their case has been remanded July 24 The accused are to remain in custody until that date"

In response to a further telephone query, a police spokesman said the arrests had taken place on South African soil

● An executive member of the Lenyenyane branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) was detained by security police in a dawn raid at Lenyenyane, near Tzaneen, yesterday

Mr Sello Zilo Raophala, 29, of Lenyenyane Township, was arrested at his home — Sapa

(16)

Confidential

circles 9/7/84

sauce settlement

Staff Reporter

A DISPUTE arising from the discharge of a City five-star-hotel waiter who had allegedly served tartare sauce in a stainless steel instead of a silver bowl, was settled last week after a confidential Industrial Court hearing.

The terms of the settlement may not be disclosed, said a spokesman from the Legal Resources Centre, who represented the dismissed waiter.

It has been alleged that the major reason given for the dismissal of Mr

Willard Nodlela, a waiter at the Mount Nelson Hotel for nine years, was that he served the tartare sauce in the wrong dish to the then managing director of the hotel, Mr K Morton-Chance, and his guests.

After an earlier Industrial Court hearing in March this year, Mr Nodlela — a member of the executive committee of the Liquor and Catering Trades Employees' Union — was temporarily reinstated as a waiter for three months, pending the settlement of the dispute.

PWV will face a crisis in less than decade

Political wrangling a threat to water project



(167) Stew 9/7/84

By Stephen McQuillan

Politicians walking a tightrope of rapprochement are threatening the efforts of South African engineers locked in a race against time to ensure that the Reef does not run out of water.

Continued political wrangling between South Africa and Lesotho has jeopardised — and could eventually torpedo — the R2 000 million on-off-on Lesotho Highlands Project, one of the most ambitious water engineering schemes in Africa

That is the message from some of South Africa's leading experts on water supply, who are "sitting on the sidelines with bated breath" as the Government tries to establish how best to ensure a continued supply of water to the heart of the country's industry and bulk of its population.

South Africa has pinned its hopes on the project which, if approved, will meet the demand

for water in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area, expected to outstrip supply in ten years or less.

But it is anyone's guess whether the serious political upsets over the controversial and highly-sensitive international project will allow it to materialise

An internationally-respected expert on water supply who is close to Government planning told 24 Hours that it was unfair, and almost crazy, that politicians were throwing stumbling blocks in front of the scheme — which has already been delayed by four months

"If people were fully aware that their ideals were being frustrated or balked by politicians, they would be furious," he said. "One day politicians will be shot down and the public will wake up"

Dr Jacques Kriel, former secretary of the old Department of Water Affairs, said if the non-technical problems could be sorted out it would be to the benefit of all.

"I am optimistic that the differences can be solved. The advantages outweigh the disadvantages. It is the planning and timing of the project which has to be examined closely."

The Lesotho project is the favourite of plans to channel more water to the PWV area by 1994. A R12 million feasibility study should be completed by December 1985 and, if all goes well, approval will be given for two years of design and six years of construction for the multi-dam hydro project

That would leave engineers with about a year in hand — a cat's whisker when it comes to engineering projects of this magnitude

VULNERABLE

And as South Africa further commits itself to the Lesotho project, observers fear deadlines for its alternatives will drift by, leaving the country vulnerable should the plan later break down

The huge scheme was put on ice at the beginning of May after a serious political rift, the latest in a series of differences which have hit the project.

Engineers say they have contingency plans — which include taking water from the Orange River through a series of pump stations, pipelines and canals to the Reef — should the Highlands scheme eventually fold.

Another plan, to transfer water from the Orange River by reversing the flow of the Vaal River through 35 weirs from its confluence at Douglas, was dismissed because of pollution problems

Mr Claus Triebel, chief engineer (planning) with the Directorate of Water Affairs, said it now seemed the feasibility study could go ahead

After 30 years of planning this project is still beset by problems

By Stephen McQuillan

Engineers have battled for more than 30 years to advance the R2 000 million Lesotho Highlands Project to the forefront of regional water planning.

The scheme, to tap the kingdom's abundant water supplies, is today considered by experts to be the key to ensuring a continued supply of water to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area into the next century.

But the plan was — and could still be — fraught with political problems.

Known as the Oxbow plan, the idea was to take water from Lesotho to the Orange Free State, generating electricity on the way

In the 1960s engineers noted it was not practical to divert water to the OFS but in 1966 planning started in earnest

The idea of South Africa co-operating in a project with a neighbouring state was considered outrageous by some. Parliament was told the country could do without the project and that "it is black water".

Overseas politics later played a role with attempts to persuade Lesotho it should keep the water

"Overseas consultants put forward schemes for developing water reserves of Lesotho in a way that would make the country more independent of SA," said a project engineer.

"But it was later found they were not viable. Some argued they were viable because they made Lesotho independent. They started designing

schemes that made it easy for Lesotho to turn off the tap"

The Nkomati Accord, which had provided impetus to study other regional co-operation projects, was an example of SA's willingness to co-operate with neighbouring states

Lesotho argues that SA is dragging its heels on the project. South Africa says Lesotho wants too much money.

Feet were dragged on the South African side when the idea was first canvassed because newly independent Lesotho, formerly Basutoland, adopted an aggressive stance towards its neighbour.

The problems eased and in their place came an economic stumbling block. Talks on the scheme broke down again in 1972 over the price Lesotho planned to charge for water

With normal rainfall over the PWV area during the 1970s, the scheme faded. Lesotho postponed further talks as relations deteriorated.

Mr Claus Triebel, chief engineer (planning) with the Directorate of Water Affairs, said: "We are not dependent on the Lesotho plan... but it would be in the interests of both countries for the project to go ahead."

Water engineers say they would like a decision on Lesotho before next year, though more time is being bought by a R30 million project to extend the Tugela-Vaal water transfer.

The Lesotho scheme involves building four dams and diverting water to South Africa through tunnels

Troops held after Lesotho robbery wave

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — An undisclosed number of Lesotho Security Force members have been arrested after a wave of robberies, and will be court-martialled.

The Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, told a public rally at Teyateyaneng that policemen and soldiers involved in such activities should be flogged on their buttocks.

"These criminals should not be allowed to go free, because incidents like this destroy the nation's reputation and economy," he said, adding that he considered the judicial system too lenient.

Elections and security pact with SA on the cards

Will peace be the new king in Lesotho?

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C. pers
15/7/84

TWO MAJOR developments are possible in Lesotho before the end of the year — general elections and an anti-ANC security pact with the South African Government.

Both should in the short term give the poverty-stricken mountain kingdom a rest from the internal political violence which has scarred its face since the 1970 election fiasco — and also respite from the prospect of a repeat of the Maseru raid of December 1982 and other pressures from Pretoria.

In 1970 Chief Leabua Jonathan's Basutholand National Party (BNP) kept power although it was widely believed Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Basutholand Congress Party (BCP) had won elections

A security pact now would probably end the support everyone — from Western diplomats to Lesotho officials and citizens — says they know Mokhehle's so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) has been getting from Pretoria

It is authoritatively understood that the Botha Government has already given Lesotho a draft security agreement it wants signed

What the draft pact boils down to is this — the South African Government will be empowered to demand that Lesotho expels any person from its territory whom South African intelligence identifies as an ANC activist

But Lesotho is far from buckling, and the two sides are some way from achieving agreement on the terms of an accord

Top-level Lesotho sources have disclosed that it is unlikely any pact would be signed in the near future. And it is possible the signing could come only next year after lengthy negotiations

The contents of the draft are much the same as the security pact the Swazi ruling group signed in secret with the Pretoria Government two years ago — but whose existence was made public only this year.

However, a top Lesotho government source added: "Our government will not sign anything we cannot defend — to our people and our friends."

Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has recently received several requests from his ruling BNP not to sign any security pact with Pretoria

He has gone on record as saying he would state publicly if he has been "forced" into signing any pact

HOWARD BARRELL

reports



THE AFTERMATH OF THE SA DEFENCE FORCE RAID INTO MASERU IN DECEMBER 1982. AN ANTI-ANC SECURITY PACT WITH SA WILL BRING SUCH RAIDS TO AN END.

In a very real sense, one Lesotho government source said, his country had been a "nation of refugees" since the colonisation of Southern Africa

Then, several black tribes had joined Moshoeshoe and the Bakwena tribe in the mountainous area which now comprises this small kingdom, to avoid coming under what they forecast would be racist rule

To forbid the further influx of refugees from South Africa could thus be a betrayal of this heritage

"Negotiations will be protracted. Our views and Pretoria's are very divergent," the source added

"But you can be assured

that, if Lesotho signs anything, it will not be done in secret"

The British and American governments are understood to favour a pact between Pretoria and Maseru, particularly after the Nkomati Accord between Maputo and Pretoria, which they see as a major advance in the region

They are somewhat confused by Lesotho's determined resistance. But they and other governments have nonetheless been supportive of Lesotho's attempts to safeguard what it sees as its independence and integrity

The top Lesotho source rejected Press reports which

said a recent visit to President Quett Masire of Botswana by Lesotho Foreign Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana was mounted to explain Lesotho's decision to sign an agreement

The visit had dealt with other issues, the sources said

Mokhehle's BCP appears to be in a chaotic state in the run-up to the elections (for which a date has not yet been announced)

Mokhehle is still in exile in South Africa (travelling between the Rand and Qwa-Qwa, say Lesotho officials), and the internal BCP is split into some three rival factions

One of the factions has

aligned itself with the Basotho Democratic Alliance (BDA), a front formed around former Lesotho Foreign Minister C D Molapo as an "anti-communist" grouping

According to Lesotho officials, the BDA was formed in the Pretoria office of South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha

At this stage only one of the three BCP groups has said it would participate in the elections

The Jonathan government could therefore still face a legitimacy problem after the elections — the same legitimacy problem it has had since 1970

Jonathan needs full participation by all parties to firmly stamp the image that the elections have been free and fair

But one of its chief spokesmen, Information and Broadcasting Minister Desmond Sixishe, says the BNP government could not have done more to ensure full participation in the elections and the re-establishment of a "multi-party democracy and a basis of good faith"

An Amnesty Act, Sixishe points out, has been in operation since 1978, and a number of formerly exiled friends of Mokhehle's have returned safely to Lesotho under this law

And last year a Human Rights Act and a Parliament Act were passed, creating the conditions for free and fair elections

"We have no intention of suppressing any parties," Sixishe insists

"We finally want to bury the skeleton of 1970," he adds

Whether that is possible without Mokhehle's personal participation in the elections is a moot point. But perhaps a Pretoria Maseru security pact would bury that particular skeleton

Cont.



NTSU MOKHEHLE: Security pact will end any SA Government support he may be getting.

(167) Star 28/7/84

Camouflage men shoot at climbers

MOUNTAIN climbers in the Drakensberg have been warned to keep clear of the Lesotho border after a group of South Africans were shot at by men in camouflage uniforms

In the recent incident, the two men and two women who did not want to be identified yesterday had strayed over the border near Devil's Knuckles when the men began firing at them

The group had to duck, dive and scramble to escape.

The president of the Natal section of the Mountain Club, Dr Jaap Earle, said last night mountaineers should keep clear of the Lesotho border

He said this was not the first report he had received of harrassment of climbers in the area

"We have had reports of climbers being intimidated by people shouting at them, but this is the first time I have heard of actual shooting"

He was waiting for the four climbers

to contact him before taking the matter up with the Lesotho authorities

"We have approached the Lesotho authorities before in an effort to forestall possible incidents, and they have always been co-operative

"There is conjecture about the actual location of the border. Legally the boundary is the watershed at the top of the Berg — but it sometimes happens that there is confusion about this

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Star 31/7/84

No confirmation of Lesotho arms claim

Reports that South Africa was holding back a shipment of arms from Britain to Lesotho were neither denied or confirmed by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria today.

Instead, a spokesman said only that states had the right to control the movements of armaments across their territory, especially when they had security concerns

He added that there could be delays when known procedures were not complied with.

HOLDING BACK

He was reacting to BBC radio reports earlier today that South Africa was holding back a shipment of arms from Britain to Lesotho.

"States have the right to control the movements of armaments across their territory, more especially when they have security concerns.

"There is a procedure to be followed by neighbouring states with respect to the transit of armaments over South African territory.

"This procedure is known to the neighbouring states.

"Delays can occur when the procedures are not complied with," he said, declining to comment further. — Sapa.

P W warns Lesotho on water project

By David Braun, Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has bluntly warned Lesotho that South Africa will not proceed with the joint Highlands Water Project while that country does not satisfy South Africa's security concerns

Winding up the Free State National Party congress last night, Mr Botha revealed the two countries had been "very near" to coming to an arrangement shortly before his recent European tour.

There had been numerous meetings on the question of both countries' security concerns. The South African Government "has facts at its disposal to justify its belief that (Lesotho) does not implement these principles in practice"

"In view of the failure (of Lesotho) to satisfy (South Africa) that it is willing and able to meet South Africa's security concerns, the Government finds it difficult to proceed with a feasibility study of the Highlands Water Project, which is vulnerable to attacks of violence by subversive elements," said Mr Botha

Referring to the low percentage polls in the recent coloured and Indian parliamentary elections, Mr Botha said he did not want to write them off as results of no value

He knew there had been responsible people who had resisted intimidation and voted. This had put their leaders in a position to talk to the Government, and for this he was grateful

Call to Lusaka, Abidjan for aid in SA dispute

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Star

30/8/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — The leader of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, has appealed to the presidents of Zambia and Ivory Coast to intervene in the present dispute between Lesotho and South Africa.

The bitter war of words between Maseru and Pretoria, which reached critical proportions this week, is centred on Lesotho's claimed refusal to be "bullied" into signing a non-aggression pact.

A statement yesterday by the pro-Pretoria Mr Mofeli said he hoped intervention by the respected African leaders would lead to talks between the PMs of Lesotho and South Africa in either Lusaka or Abidjan.

He said "Nobody should underestimate the importance of the proposed talks and their urgency in the wake of the exchange of unfriendly remarks between the two neighbours in the past few days."

He noted that South Africa

had warned Lesotho it would stop participation in the gigantic Lesotho Highlands water project, and increase security at the border posts.

Lesotho has accused South Africa of unfriendliness and trying to force Maseru into signing a non-aggression pact.

Nobody was better qualified to help mediate in the crisis than Zambian President Mr Kenneth Kaunda, and Ivory Coast President, Mr Houphouët-Boigny, Mr Mofeli said.

LONG BEFORE

He said he had called for a signing of a non-aggression pact between the two countries long before the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and SA earlier this year.

He had also called for establishment of diplomatic relations between two neighbours.

Further delay of the water project "would deal a deadly economic blow to Lesotho as her economic development depended on it." Closure of the borders would mean untold hardship to the landlocked country.

To SA, the proposed talks are of great importance. A deal between Frelimo and the MNR holds strong possibilities for reinforcing the Nkomati Accord.

But a reconciliation will not be easy. The MNR this week made what are seen as wild and unrealistic demands — including the right to name Mozambique's Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in exchange for agreeing to Samora Machel retaining the presidency.

Offer more

At this stage, they are unlikely to be offered more than a merger between their army and the national defence force, a more free-enterprise orientated economy and some form of representation in government.

Frelimo is desperate to stop the civil war and to start rebuilding the economy. On the other hand, the MNR is unlikely to be able to maintain the present scale of insurgency without outside aid — aid that was stopped, or severely cut, when the Nkomati Accord was signed in March.

SA seems to be in the best position to bring the warring factions together and it is expected that the first full meeting between the two sides will take place in October, shortly before PM P W Botha's planned tour of Africa.

Since Nkomati senior foreign affairs officials have established fairly cordial relationships with senior Frelimo men — probably while maintaining contact with the MNR. It is their good offices that are now being pressed into service.

MOZAMBIQUE

Pretoria's peace?

En 31/8/84 (167)
The SA Department of Foreign Affairs is preparing the ground for talks between the Mozambique government and the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR). The FM understands that the department is already acting as a courier for an exchange of messages between the two parties.

The talks were seemingly organised when Mozambique Economic Affairs Minister Jacinto Veloso met SA Foreign Minister P W Botha in Pretoria two weeks ago. MNR leaders, who were in Pretoria at the same time, gave Botha the go-ahead for his efforts.

31/8/84

The Star Friday A

'SA hampering Lesotho's security'

MASERU — Pretoria's embargoes on Lesotho's military equipment at Jan Smuts Airport and Durban harbour were criticised today by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

He said the embargoes were hampering his country's ability to ensure security along her South African border.

Chief Jonathan was reacting to a complaint by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Bloemfontein this week that Lesotho was insensitive to South Africa's security needs.

Mr Botha said South Africa would not go ahead with the joint R2 billion Lesotho Highland water project unless the Maseru Government satisfied its security re-

quirements

Chief Jonathan said the arms embargoed by South African customs officials were needed to provide security for the water project as well as to counter insurgents and stocktheft along the Free State border.

It was regrettable that for the third time Pretoria had unilaterally decided to stop talks with Lesotho on the water project, he said.

Chief Jonathan challenged South Africa to give examples of threats Lesotho was posing to mutual security.

Lesotho could show many examples of South African threats to her own security, the most prominent being the SADF raid in December 1982, he added.

15/9/84 Star (167)

SA group to take over Lesotho hotel

The South African hotel group Sun International will take over the management of Lesotho's Hilton Hotel from October 1, it was announced yesterday

The hotel, which is owned by the Lesotho Government, will be renamed the Lesotho Sun

A spokesman for the hotel group said the Lesotho Government and Sun International had formed a joint venture company, Lesotho Sun (Pty) Limited, which would lease the hotel from the Lesotho Government

The hotel was opened in 1979 and comprises 250 bedrooms, convention and banquet facilities and a casino

The spokesman said reservations could still be obtained through the Hilton Hotel's sales office in Johannesburg until September 30. Thereafter enquiries should be made at Sun International's central office in Johannesburg

troops raiding banks in Lesotho reign of terror

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU — Soldiers of Lesotho's Paramilitary Force (LRF) have been robbing banks and harassing civilians in a nation-wide reign of terror.

They have become a serious political embarrassment to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's Government.

Opponents of the Government go so far as to claim that the LRF, the successor of the Police Mobile Unit (PMU), is in a state of mutiny. The Government has dismissed this allegation as "wishful thinking".

But there have been confirmed reports that there was a mutiny recently at the LRF camp at Qacha's Nek in the remote south-eastern border area.

Uniforms

The bank holdups have been carried out openly by gangs of armed soldiers wearing LRF uniforms.

In most instances they are reported to have told the banks to request reimbursement from the Jonathan Government for the tens of thousands of rands they have "commandeered".

They claim they are not paid enough.

The country's regular police force, the Lesotho Mounted Police, seemed powerless to prevent the wave of robberies.

Lesotho's main banks have only just resumed sending mobile units into the rural areas after receiving Government assurances that the robberies will be curbed.

Political

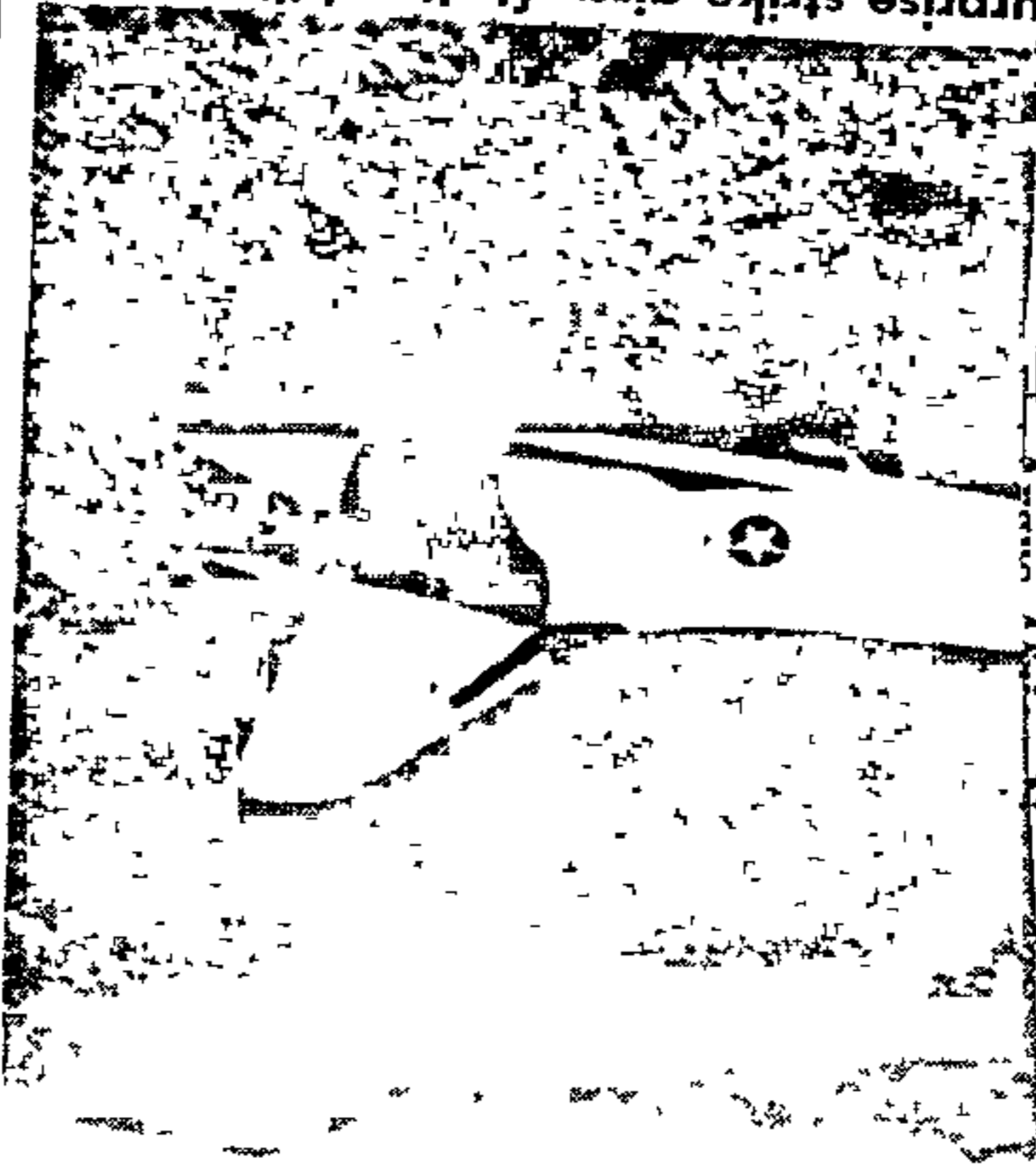
The LRF is considered a politically orientated army. To join the 2,000-man force, a recruit needs a letter of recommendation from his regional committee, which is controlled by the ruling Basotho National Party.

The Government hopes to restrain the LRF soldiers with a mixture of promises and arrests, but there is some doubt about how much control the Prime Minister has over the force his administration created.

Harassment of local residents as well as tourists is continuing.

INTERNATIONAL

Argus 1/8/84 (167)



Surprise strike aircraft. Its ability to fly by enemy radar, makes it a formidable height of only 152 metres at a speed



Chief Jonathan
the Acinonyx jubatus
Nature in Nature No 1

Troops raiding banks in Lesotho reign of terror

Chief Jonathan

INTERNATIONAL

Argus 1/8/84 (167)

Jonathan's military arm runs amok

By David Thomas,
The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — Soldiers of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force who have been robbing banks and harassing civilians in a nationwide reign of terror, have become a serious political embarrassment to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's Government.

Opponents of the Government go so far as to claim that the LPF, the successor of the Police Mobile Unit (PMU), is in a state of mutiny. The Government has dismissed this allegation as "wishful thinking".

But there have been confirmed reports of a recent mutiny at the LPF camp at Qacha's Nek in the remote south-eastern border area.

The bank hold-ups have been carried out openly by gangs of armed soldiers wearing LPF uniforms.

They have reportedly told the banks to request reimbursement from the government for the money they have "commandeered". They say they are underpaid.

The country's regular police force, the Lesotho Mounted Police, seems powerless to prevent the wave of robberies.

Lesotho's main banks have only just resumed sending mobile units into the rural areas after receiving government assurances the robberies would be curbed.

The LPF is considered a politically-oriented army. To join the 2 000-man force, a recruit needs a letter of recommendation from his regional committee, which is controlled by the ruling Basotho National Party.

Although the government now appears to have restrained the LPF soldiers by a mixture of promises and arrests, there is some doubt as to how much control the Prime Minister has over the force his administration created.

Harassment continues

Harassment of civilians, including tourists, has continued.

Even in remote mountain villages, residents speak in dread of the LPF, whose members are alleged to regularly assault those who are not suitably submissive.

In one case, two drunken soldiers are said to have forced their way into a church-run hospital to assault a villager who was being treated for wounds they had inflicted.

Accounts by residents interviewed in the country of road block assaults and harassment of foreign tourists by the soldiers are too many and consistent to discount as rumour.

Chief Jonathan, in announcing the arrests of some of the soldiers and promising the men would be court-martialled, claimed the trouble in the forces had been instigated by the opposition Basotho Congress Party's armed wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

The LLA alleges in its latest newsletter *Likhohlong* that Lesotho's soldiers no longer take orders from their commanders and officers.

It also says the soldiers are demanding a pay increase, the demotion of several Cabinet members and the sacking of some top officers.

It named the areas most affected by mutiny and lawlessness in the LPF as Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Pitseng and Mafeteng in the Mafeteng district.

Basic pay for the soldiers is understood to be about R150 a month, which compares favourably with other basic salaries in Lesotho. It is believed, however, that the LPF has not had a pay increase in 5 years.

If the opposition claims about the LPF are true, Chief Jonathan is in serious trouble. The force has been his main source of strength since he seized power in 1970.

Wrangling fails to halt Lesotho water project

By David Thomas, The Star's
Foreign News Service

167

MASERU — The R2,2 billion Lesotho Highlands water project is fully on stream despite the political differences between Pretoria and Maseru which have threatened the bi-national scheme.

A senior Lesotho Government official described the "David and Goliath" wrangling as a few "hiccups" which, he said, were to be expected in a co-operative project of this magnitude.

The Lesotho and South African governments have approved the stage 2A report of the R16 million feasibility study which should be completed late next year.

The last stage of the study involves working out the finer details of the layout of the four dams, tunnels and access roads which are designed to overcome the critical shortage of water in the PWV area.

Experts in Maseru believe successful completion of the final stage of the feasibility study will mark a point

of no return for the two partners in the project
A pullout after this would be unthinkable, financially

5/8/84

and practically, the experts said Lesotho's permanent secretary for the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining, Mr Thabo Makhakhe, said both governments were reviewing aspects of layout before giving the nod for the final leg of the study.

If all goes according to plan, roads to the proposed dams in the virtually inaccessible mountain region of eastern Lesotho will be built in 1986 and work will begin the next year.

The first water from the project is scheduled to be pumped into the PWV system in 1995.

By 2019 the project, one of the largest of its kind in the world, should be pumping a continuous 70 cu m a second to South Africa.

Lesotho will earn about R134 million a year from the water, which will almost double the tiny kingdom's present revenue.

South Africa's proposed alternative Orange River scheme would cost twice this amount to provide water to the PWV area.

According to sources close to the engineers, South Africa would have to start immediately to complete the alternative scheme in time to save the PWV area from running out of water in the mid-1990s.

For Lesotho, the Highlands water project will provide a miraculous boost for the kingdom's ailing economy. Besides royalties, the project will create jobs for 3 000 Basotho at a time of acute unemployment.

The gains from opening up Lesotho's inaccessible eastern half for commercial exploitation have not even begun to be calculated. It is one of Southern Africa's most unspoilt beauty spots.

Lakeside holiday resorts, trout fishing, snow skiing, mountain climbing and cross-country trekking on hardy Basotho ponies are most likely to be exploited.

Lesotho election and the Mokhehle mystery

The mystique of Lesotho's exiled opposition leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, is haunting the build-up to the country's first general election in 14 years. Ten years' exile appears to have done little to lessen the legend of the man whose Basotho Congress Party should have become the country's democratically elected government in 1970.

There are widespread rumours in the tiny mountain kingdom that he is ill or even dead. No Basotho spoken to inside the country, even those who support him, would admit they knew where he was.

The belief that Mr Mokhehle, if alive, is somewhere in South Africa or one of the homelands has been repeatedly used by the Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's government to label him a puppet of Pretoria.

But few in Lesotho have forgotten that South Africa supported the now stridently anti-Pretoria Chief Jonathan when he aborted the 1970 general election and seized power after it became evident that his Basotho National Party was losing to the BCP. Pretoria did this in its belief Mr Mokhehle was a communist.

Mr Mokhehle was detained for about 18 months before finally fleeing Lesotho after an abortive uprising in 1974.

Most political observers in Maseru say Mr Mokhehle is the only leader with the stature and charisma to give credibility to the opposition in an election battle against the well-entrenched Chief Jonathan.

Lesotho has already gone on to an election footing, though there remains some doubt among the opposition that it will be held.

But observers feel Chief Jonathan has gone too far to renege on his pledge to hold an election soon. They believe it will come late this year or early next year.

Chief Jonathan and other senior officials of his BNP have been campaigning vigorously at political "pitsos" (meetings) almost every weekend. The registration of voters and the delimitation of constituencies has already started.

More important, Chief Jonathan's appointed parliament recently made some far-reaching changes in the election laws which have dashed any lingering hopes that the election will be free and fair.

These changes include making candidates pay a deposit of R1 000 each and publicly posting the signatures of 500 proposers. A party would have to pay R60 000 to run a candidate in every constituency, an amount most opposition parties have said they would have difficulty raising.



Mokhehle... no lessening of the legend

Posting the names of 500 supporters leaves them vulnerable to intimidation and, political observers say, makes a mockery of the concept of secret balloting.

Another factor is the role of the BNP-based Lesotho Paramilitary Force. The 2 000-man force, previously called the Police Mobile Unit, has been Chief Jonathan's iron fist since the early 1970s and has been used in the past against political opponents.

But the LPP's loyalty has become somewhat shaky after the recent mutinies and bank robberies by many of its members, ostensibly disenchanted over pay.

Mr Mokhehle's BCP has announced, through the newsletter of its military arm, the Lesotho Liberation Army, that the party will not take part in the election under the new conditions. Internal opposition leaders do not accept this announcement, claiming the LLA was not responsible for making BCP decisions.

The chairman of the internal op-

No Basotho will admit to knowing the whereabouts of the charismatic opposition leader, writes David Thomas of The Star's Foreign News Service in this report from Maseru.

position Basotho Democratic Alliance, Mr Phoka Chaolane, told The Star's Foreign News Service "We are still going to participate in the election despite the restrictions."

Asked if he would accept Mr Mokhehle's leadership should he return, Mr Chaolane said he would if the BCP re-elected the exiled leader at a properly called convention.

He conceded, however, that Mr Mokhehle was still the official leader of the BCP as the party had not had a leadership election since 1969.

The shadow of neighbouring South Africa also hangs over the election campaign. Attacks by the LLA, allegedly from SA, have stopped, giving some credence to reports that Pretoria had switched its support from Mr Mokhehle's military wing to the BDA, the loose coalition of internal opposition parties.

Leaders of the alliance, including Mr Chaolane, met Foreign Minister Pk Botha and other officials in Pretoria in January. Mr Chaolane said they had talked to Pretoria about stopping LLA attacks on Lesotho from South Africa.

They had told the South African officials they did not agree with Chief Jonathan's foreign policy of seeking closer ties with communist countries. They spoke also of "normalising" relations between South Africa and Lesotho, he said.

Mr Chaolane and another member of the group, Mr C D Molapo, were last month expelled from the Lesotho Parliament for their involvement in the Pretoria meeting.

Diplomats and other political watchers do not hold out much hope for the internal opposition alliance which is attempting to give its campaign credibility through its ostensible allegiance to the BCP.

Without Mr Mokhehle, Lesotho's general election will, as in most other African countries, become a hollow gesture to give legitimacy to the party which seized power.

Lesotho (167) goes after ^{Star} SA business ^{14/8/84}

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — Despite the political bickering which continues to mar relations between Maseru and Pretoria, the Lesotho Government has embarked on a vigorous campaign to attract South African industry and tourists

South African industrialists are being offered a number of improved incentives including 15-year tax holidays

The new incentives are contained in the Pioneer Industries Encouragement Bill which was recently passed by the Lesotho National Assembly

On top of these the Government is reminding potential investors that products made in Lesotho have access to a number of markets closed to South Africa

Lesotho also has duty-free access to the countries of the European Economic Commission and special access to the markets of the United States and the Preferential Trade Agreement area of southern and eastern Africa

The flow of tourists from gambling-starved and blue-movie-starved South Africa began dropping sharply from about 1979. That was the year the exiled Basotho Congress Party's military

wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, began its attacks on targets in the mountain kingdom, including the two main hotels

At the same time the homelands which were closer to main South African centres began tapping the tourist market

Now Lesotho wants the tourists back and is offering its mountain scenery, Basotho pony treks, trout fishing and snow skiing as alternative attractions

OVERSEE

The Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr V M Molapo, said the Government was setting up the Lesotho Tourist Corporation which would oversee the improvement of tourist facilities and set standards for hotels

But observers here have cautioned that there will have to be an improvement in the political and security climate in the country before Lesotho will become a real attraction for South African tourists and industry

Although LLA military activity appears to be drying up, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's political army, the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, has been harassing visitors at roadblocks

Lesotho warns SA on territory violations

(167) S. fev 15/8/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — Lesotho has warned the South African Government it may take further steps to prevent violation of its territorial and air space

In a telex message to Pretoria, Lesotho gave reasons for its continued refusal to sign an Nkomati-type non-aggression pact.

The message said the positions of South Africa and Lesotho were still too far apart

In an oblique reference to the South African attack on ANC houses in

Maseru, the message said the Lesotho Government would take steps to prevent its territory and air space being used by any state, organisation or person to violate its sovereignty

But it underlined the importance of peaceful co-existence and settlement of disputes as the only way of maintaining bilateral relations

"The Lesotho Government shall continue to co-operate with other countries in taking steps to ensure that common boundaries are effectively patrolled and border

posts effectively and humanely administered," the message said.

Observers said a major dispute between Lesotho and SA in the past had been the refugee issue, and an oblique reference to the refugee situation had been made in the message

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria had not commented on the message at the time of going to press.

Recently the Lesotho Minister of Information, Mr David Sixishe, claimed South Africa was holding British-made small arms and ar-

moured cars consigned to Lesotho in an effort to force the Lesotho Government into signing a security pact with South Africa

South Africa responded by claiming that Lesotho had failed to comply with recognised procedures in ordering the arms.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office confirmed today that the British Government had raised this issue with the South African authorities on a number of occasions and that Britain had raised the issue again "very recently"

Radio Truth attacks Lesotho government

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Radio Truth, the clandestine anti-Zimbabwe radio station broadcasting from the Transvaal, launched a sharp attack on Chief Leabua Jonathan's government in Lesotho in a broadcast monitored here

The station, which purports to be in Zimbabwe, said Lesotho was leaning heavily towards Marxism and was going the same

way as Zimbabwe

It said Soviet influence was growing, but both countries failed to recognise the Russians were the new imperialists

Earlier this month the BBC monitoring service confirmed the station was broadcasting from the Transvaal.

The propaganda put out by Radio Truth, whose call sign is 'bush sounds', is vehemently against Mr Robert Mugabe's government

(167)

SA is coercing Lesotho: Jonathan

By MIKE PITSO
Mall Africa Bureau

THE Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has accused South Africa of coercing his country into signing a non-aggression pact similar to the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa.

Chief Jonathan said a large consignment of arms donated to Lesotho from friendly countries in the communist world were being stored at Maputo Harbour in Mozambique because they were not allowed passage through South Africa. He said those bought from Britain — including a helicopter to be used to transport food to the mountain areas — were still being held at Jan Smuts Airport and Durban Harbour.

He said it was not true that the arms were to be used to arm the ANC.

The Lesotho premier said he had met with the British High Commissioner to Le-

sotho, Mr Peter Rosling, about the arms embargo against Lesotho by South Africa. He said the British diplomat had informed him British authorities were talking to the South Africans about the release of the goods but they appeared to be dealing with "most difficult people".

Chief Jonathan said Lesotho was not interested in signing a non-aggression pact with South Africa.

He said the Lesotho government had sent a telex message to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs explaining Lesotho's stand on international relations. Copies were also sent to the United Nations, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Organisation for African Unity, and the Non-aligned Movement.

He said Lesotho did not want its relations with South Africa to be any different

from those it had with other countries.

He said when he asked for arms from the western world, including the United States, he was told to buy them. However, when he asked for 500 weapons from the Soviet Union he was given 5 000 and when he approached other communist countries to ask for 5 000 he was given 10 000.

Chief Jonathan said the presence of communist envoys in Maseru would not turn Lesotho into a communist country.

About the promised general elections, Chief Jonathan said they would be conducted by the Commissioner of Police and not the United Nations.

He said Lesotho was an independent sovereign state and not a colony. He said the Westminster system of democracy should be remodelled according to the living

standards of indigenous peoples.

He said even in Britain there was confusion because it was not known whether the country was run by the trade unions or by politicians elected by the people. He appealed to the people to support peaceful elections in Lesotho.

Referring to a one-party system of government, Chief Jonathan said he could not turn Lesotho into a one-party state even though he had the power to do so, because that would not be in line with the way the people of his country lived.

He said the people would decide through elections whether they wanted a one-party system or a multi-party system, as they had every right to introduce any system of government.

He denied opposition party allegations that his party was receiving financial contributions from traders for a general election in Lesotho.

'SA holding arms bound for Lesotho'

By Harvey Thomas

Star
17/9/84

South Africa has refused to allow Lesotho to take delivery of a large quantity of military equipment until the country signs a "security agreement", a senior official of the Lesotho Government said at the weekend

The High Commissioner of Lesotho in Britain, Mr O T Sefako, claims that some equipment awaiting trans-shipment to Maseru has been held in South Africa since October 1982

Included are armoured patrol cars from France, a Bell helicopter and spare parts from Italy, Bren guns, 9 mm pistols and ammunition from the United Kingdom and spare magazines

for FN rifles from Belgium

He wrote of repeated requests for an agreement in the latest issue of Jane's Defence Weekly

Mr Sefako said that in 1981 South Africa, as a transit state, for the first time imposed procedures on Lesotho and other neighbouring states "regarding consignments of security equipment for use by the State"

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said today "States have the right to control the movement of armaments across their territory, especially when they have real security concerns to consider. Normalisation of relations between the two countries would help resolve the matter"

Lesotho complains of SA security 'pressure'

(167) Sfu 20/9/84

NEW YORK — Lesotho has launched a bid at the United Nations to stop what it claims are attempts by South Africa to make it sign a security pact

Diplomats said yesterday that Lesotho is seeking a Security Council meeting to hear its complaint

They said the row had been prompted because Lesotho claimed that shipments of military hardware which it has bought from Britain and Italy were being "deliberately held up" at South African ports

By Andrew Walker,
The Star Bureau

Lesotho has accused South Africa in correspondence of trying to make it sign a security pact along the lines of the Nkomati Accord

No comment on efforts to arrange a Security Council meeting on the dispute was available from the Lesotho Mission to the United Nations

Yesterday Lesotho distributed at the UN the text of a message it sent to the South Afri-

can Government on August 31

It said South Africa was insisting on a formal agreement on matters of security

The arms "embargo" and South African threats to withdraw from the R2 000 million Highlands water project were named as two ways in which the South African Government was supposedly bringing pressure on Lesotho

"It is difficult to understand how this project, a Lesotho project, ties up with South Africa's security concerns," said

the message

"In previous discussions, either on the project or on matters of security, this linkage has never been brought to the attention of the Lesotho Government"

It said South Africa had voiced concern that the feasibility study was being threatened by subversive elements in Lesotho.

"The Lesotho Government will look deeper into this matter, and in the meantime urges the South African Government not to withdraw its participation in the feasibility study.

"It would further enhance the security of the project and effective maintenance of law and order if the South African Government would reconsider its continued embargo of Lesotho's arms which have been lying in South Africa's ports for so long, despite all the formalities required having been complied with"

DISPUTE

Lesotho has asked the UN to distribute the message as a Security Council document.

Diplomats said Lesotho had started lobbying among members of the council in an attempt to get them to hold a meeting to discuss its dispute with South Africa

Lesotho cannot call a meeting itself because it is not a Security Council member

South Africa is banned from speaking in the General Assembly, but can speak by invitation in the Security Council

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Police 'degraded Lesotho chief'

Star The Star's Foreign News Service **167**
MASERU — Johannesburg advocate Mr Jules Browde told the Lesotho High Court today that the father of a former Lesotho Chief Justice, 77-year-old Chief Simon Frank Mapetla, had been subjected to "the most barbaric treatment for a man of his age and humiliated and degraded by the police"

Mr Browde was outlining the case in which Chief Mapetla is suing the Lesotho Government for R50 000 damages for wrongful arrest, detention and assault. The chief was detained at Maseru Police headquarters from November 26 to 29, 1982.

Chief Mapetla told Mr Acting Justice Kheola he was detained at his mine-labour recruiting office by three policemen who said they wanted to know about the formation of the rebel Lesotho Liberation Army and how he, and Opposition leader Mr Ntsu Makhele were involved in the formation of the LLA.

Killer of US civil leader goes to e

STARKE (Florida) — James Henry, who denied killing an 81-year-old civil rights leader, died here in the electric chair yesterday, the seventh person executed in the state this year.

Henry (34), electrocuted minutes after a court-imposed stay expired, was the ninth person executed in Florida since 1976 and the second this month. Twenty-five people have been executed nationwide since the US Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.

"My final words are that I am innocent," Henry told the witnesses before a dark mask was lowered over his face.



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Critic of Lesotho
Govt shot dead 1/67

^{Star}
24/9/84
MASERU — A staunch member of Lesotho's opposition Basotho-land Congress Party, Mr Soledata Malefani (52), was shot dead by three unknown attackers at his shop at Thaba Bosieue at the weekend, a police spokesman said today

Mr Malefani's young nephew was also shot and killed by unknown attackers a month ago

Mr Malefani was an outspoken critic of the Lesotho Government and was among 12 accused in a treason trial in which all the accused were acquitted for lack of evidence in February — Sapa

Transkei haven for hit squads alleged

(167)

26/9/80

~~167~~

D. Dispatch

EAST LONDON — A report from Quthing in Lesotho that members of the outlawed Lesotho Liberation Army are using Transkei as a haven and are sending hit-and-run squads into Lesotho from bases there has not been confirmed in Umtata

The commander of the Transkei Defence Force, General Ron Reid-Daly, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the allegations

Transkei and Lesotho had a "good relationship" the general said

He said he could neither confirm nor deny reports of a "war" in the mountainous southern areas of Lesotho, or that Lesotho had installed security measures — sirens and floodlights — in the area

"They may have problems of their own, but

that has nothing to do with Transkei," Gen Reid-Daly said

The general added that "if we picked up anybody in this country bearing arms, they would be put inside"

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who is also Minister of Defence, was not available yesterday for comment

The allegations made in Lesotho follow escalating violence in that country, particularly in the mountainous southern area. In one incident, at Mazenod (15 km from the capital, Maseru) gunmen said to be members of the LLA shot a shopkeeper, Mr Nthofela Malefane, 54, who had seen his nephew gunned down last month

Mr Malefane is believed to have been a founder member of the Basutoland Congress

Party, to which the LLA is affiliated. Friends of Mr Malefane could not understand the motive for the killing, carried out by two men who were claimed to be wearing "close copies" of the uniform of the official Lesotho para-military unit

A shop assistant, Mr M Lephallo, who had also been present at the killing on August 2 of Mr Atang Malefane, the nephew of the latest LLA victim, said the two killers had waited for their victim and when he entered the store from a back room "a man in army uniform took aim at Mr Malefane and shot him"

Another incident reported from Lesotho was an attack by 15 men on the Holy Cross post office, near Quthing, and the blowing up of two telecommunication links between Maseru and the south of the

country
The incidents have been directly linked to the LLA by the Lesotho Government

A Johannesburg journalist who has just visited Lesotho says that there is a war going on in the mountainous southern area is evident from the security measures introduced in an area renowned for its relaxed attitudes

He writes that at Mophahle, for instance, air raid sirens have been erected on the roof of the local police station and at Mafeteng floodlights have been installed in the police station

But, writes the Johannesburg journalist, the frontier between Lesotho and Transkei remains open, making it easy (in the journalist's opinion) for any LLA members who might be in Transkei to cross at will — DDR-DDC

LONDON

167 D. Dispatch 28/9/84

Lesotho clerics' peace call

MASERU — Church leaders in Lesotho have urged the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and the self-exiled leader of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, to hold talks aimed at normalising the country's political life

This was confirmed in Maseru yesterday by the Bishop of Lesotho, the Right Reverend Philip Mokuku, who is secretary of the Heads of Churches organisation

Bishop Mokuku has linked the Anglican Church with eight other churches — including the Catholic Church — in seeking what they term "reconciliation and peace"

The messages to the Prime Minister and Mr Mokhehle were delivered by hand last week. Mr Mokhehle is believed

to be in hiding in South Africa and it is not known how the church leaders managed to contact him

No replies have been received so far but church authorities are hopeful of success

Bishop Mokuku said "Yes, it is true that such messages have been sent."

Mr Desmond Sixishe, Minister of Information, and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday "What better reconciliation is there than giving people the chance to take part in a general election? There is no better chance for Mr Mokhehle"

The secretary-general of the BCP, Mr G M Kolisang, said "The aim is to defuse the violence"

"Last week, a memorandum was sent to both the prime minister and the leader of the BCP

urging them to meet and discuss the situation

"I understand that the churches also want to send a delegation to Ntsu Mokhehle to get him to tone down the level of violence and to accept such a meeting with Chief Jonathan

"The delegation's mission would be to reconcile the antagonistic forces"

A representative of the BCP was present when the heads of churches meeting decided on the move

There is, however, a great deal of suspicion in government circles over the move by the church leaders, whose chairman is the Rt Rev Paul Khoarai, the Catholic Bishop of Leribe, and a major critic of the government

It has been said that the government suspicions were based on

what one well-placed source described as "interfering churchmen who think they know what should be done, and how it should be done"

Earlier, in a statement, nine church leaders said "One cannot help being struck by shadows and threats which overcast Lesotho. Peace is fragile and injustice abounds"

"Reports are given of deaths that are the result of violence or accidents. Violence and fanatical terrorism do not spare families"

"The country is locked in a condition of underdevelopment and the source can be sought in opposition, bitterness, revolt or fear among the leaders, especially as it is fed by many kinds of injustice" — DDC

Lesotho 'not ¹⁶⁷

aiding action

against SA' ^{E. Post} _{11/10/82}

JOHANNESBURG — A prominent Lesotho official and a leading politician said at the weekend that Lesotho was against its territory being used as a base for subversion against South Africa

Interviewed on SABC-TV, Mr Desmond Sixishe, Lesotho's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Mr C D Molapo, president of the Basutho Democratic Alliance and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, both spoke in favour of an official agreement between the two countries

"From the position of our weakness militarily, economically and otherwise, we can't afford to stick a finger in South Africa's eye," Mr Sixishe said

"The ANC, too, wants to ensure the security of Lesotho by not involving Lesotho in its intentions and activities. . . the ANC understands and sympathises with our position"

Mr Sixishe said the ANC had disbanded "even the non-military presence they kept in Lesotho"

Asked about the possibility of clandestine ANC crossings into South Africa without the knowledge of the Lesotho Government, Mr Sixishe replied: "Lesotho is a small country and our system of village administration is such that a stranger cannot survive one hour in the villages without being questioned as to his origins, intentions and destination."

Both Mr Sixishe and Mr Molapo stressed the importance of good neighbourliness and trust.

Mr Molapo said: "We should create an attitude of faith. It is true we speak about our policy being that of neighbourliness, but as long as there is no trust something must be done to restore that faith which is required. Why not enter into an agreement?" — Sapa

THE ONLY talking point in Lesotho these days is whether or not there will be the general election, promised for 14 years by the government of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan.

And there is this week the best opportunity in years for such an announcement — it is the 18th anniversary of independence

There are two points of view about an election

● That any general election will be rigged and that the new Electoral Act is designed to keep the government in power;

● That Chief Jonathan is sincere and that an election is a certainty for later in the year.

Well-placed sources say the calling of an election at an earlier time could have been the death knell for democratic government in Lesotho because of the volatile nature of local politics and the open enmity between Basotho National Party and Basotho Congress Party supporters — particularly in the mountain districts.

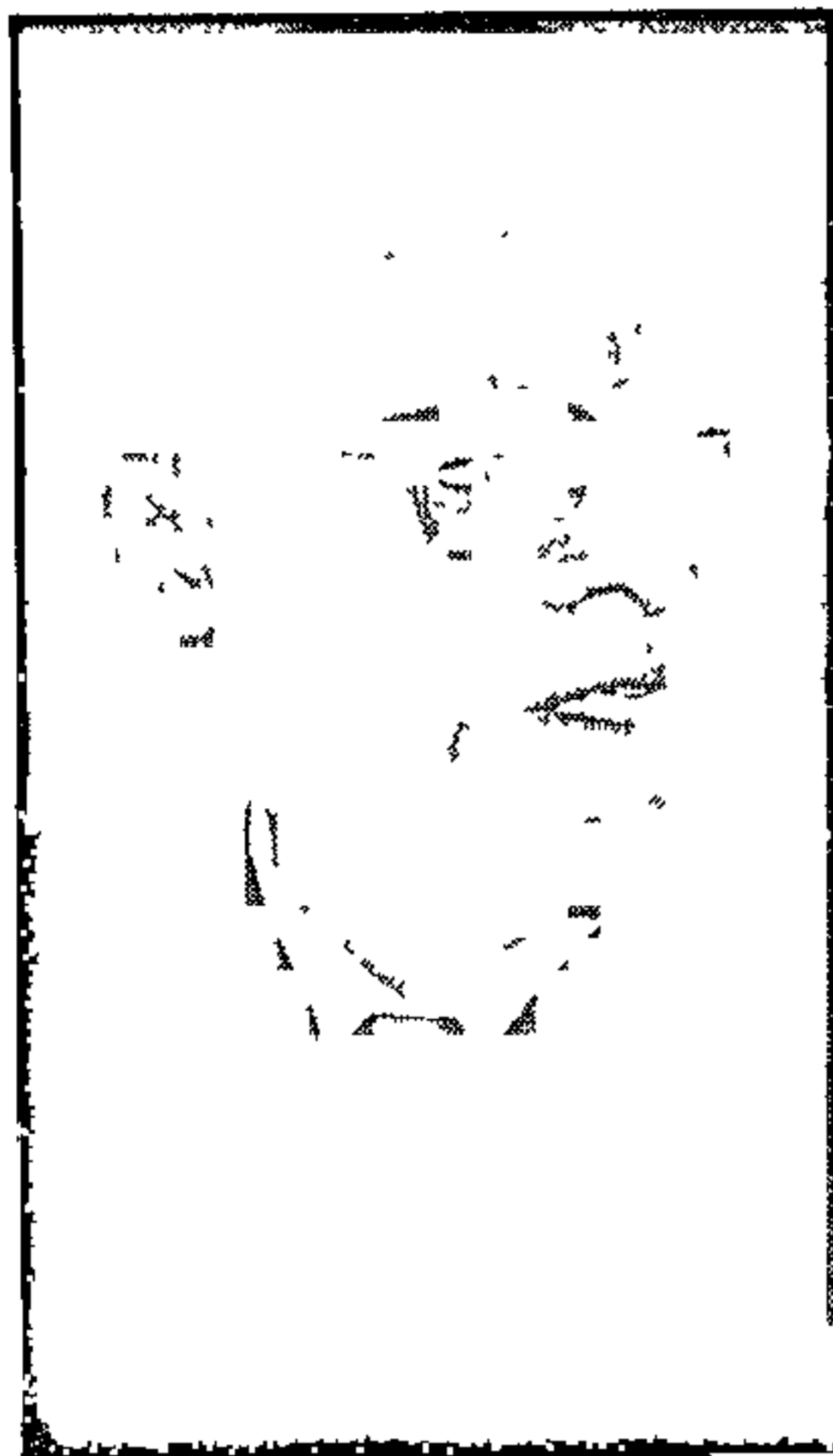
There can be no doubt that Chief Jonathan has had his back to the wall as he tries to fight out of the political shambles caused by the aborted 1970 election and the 1974 coup attempt by the Basotho Congress Party

Because of this, it has not been easy for the Prime Minister to go the polls earlier, even though he has been under fire from every quarter — politicians, foreign governments, the Press, and the electorate — to return to a democratic style of government after rule by decree

Some cynics say Chief Jonathan has spent the last 10 years "finding a way to stay in power" and, to do this, he installed the best legal brains in his Depart-

Lesotho's electoral pot is on the boil

NORMAN CHANDLER



GODFREY KOLISANG ... "The chaos will give Chief Jonathan the opportunity to cancel the election on the basis that there is a breakdown in law and order"

ment of Justice to come up with an Electoral Act which would "guarantee" him continued government

His opponents say that the Act's provisions that a candidate has 500 nominees present at a nomination court on nomination day will enable the government to evaluate their opponents and know exactly who will be voting against them in the election

"It will make a mockery of voting secrecy, and is going to cause chaos," says Mr

Godfrey Kolisang, secretary-general of the Basotho Congress Party, the main opposition

"The chaos will give Chief Jonathan the opportunity to cancel the election on the basis that there is a breakdown in law and order"

However, from interviews conducted in Lesotho, this appears to be off beam

I was told frequently by politicians of all persuasions that Chief Jonathan was certain to call an elec-

tion He could announce it during this week's celebrations of independence from British protection, successfully sought by an ancestor, Moshoeshoe I

The government has already invited diplomats of countries represented in Lesotho, as well as the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations, to send delegations to view the election process and to satisfy themselves that it is fair and above board

There are at least five political parties who will be participating — the governing Basotho National Party (BNP), the Basotho Congress Party (BCP), the Maramatlou Freedom Party (MFP), the United Democratic Party (UDP), and the Communist Party of Lesotho (CPL)

There is also the possibility of a National Independence Party being formed

The Basotho Democratic Alliance — which includes the Congress Party and the United Democrats as well as individual and church opponents of the Jonathan government — will be advising some of the parties on their choice of candidates in the 60-odd constituencies

The Congress Party says they are campaigning "for the best political setup" and Mr Kolisang fears that if "we fail in the election campaign, Lesotho will hurtle on to become a totalitarian state associated with Russia, North Korea and Communist China"

These communist coun-

tries have embassies in Maseru

The Congress Party also says it will be seeking diplomatic relations with South Africa "We are open on that question," the party says

Mr Jacob Kena, 58, the general secretary of the Communist Party, believes Lesotho will have a coalition government following the general election.

"I don't share the Congress Party view that they will be the government but rather that the present National Party Government and one of the smaller parties will form a coalition to govern this country. We ourselves could hold the balance of power," Mr Kena said

The Communist Party has been in existence for 22 years and is the only communist party which operates openly in Southern Africa

Although the Communist Party was banned in Lesotho in 1970, the Government recently partially lifted the order so that the CPL could participate in the elections — and that is taken as a sure sign by many in Maseru that the general election is just around the corner

"We are not exactly unbanned," says Mr Kena, who declined to reveal his party's membership but did say that it was aligned to Russia, with which the party had a common ideological approach

Mr Kena said, however that he did not have many contacts with the Russian Embassy staff in Maseru. The embassy has been operating in the capital for some months, and on a clear day the red flag, with its distinctive hammer and sickle motif, can be seen from the Free State side of the border

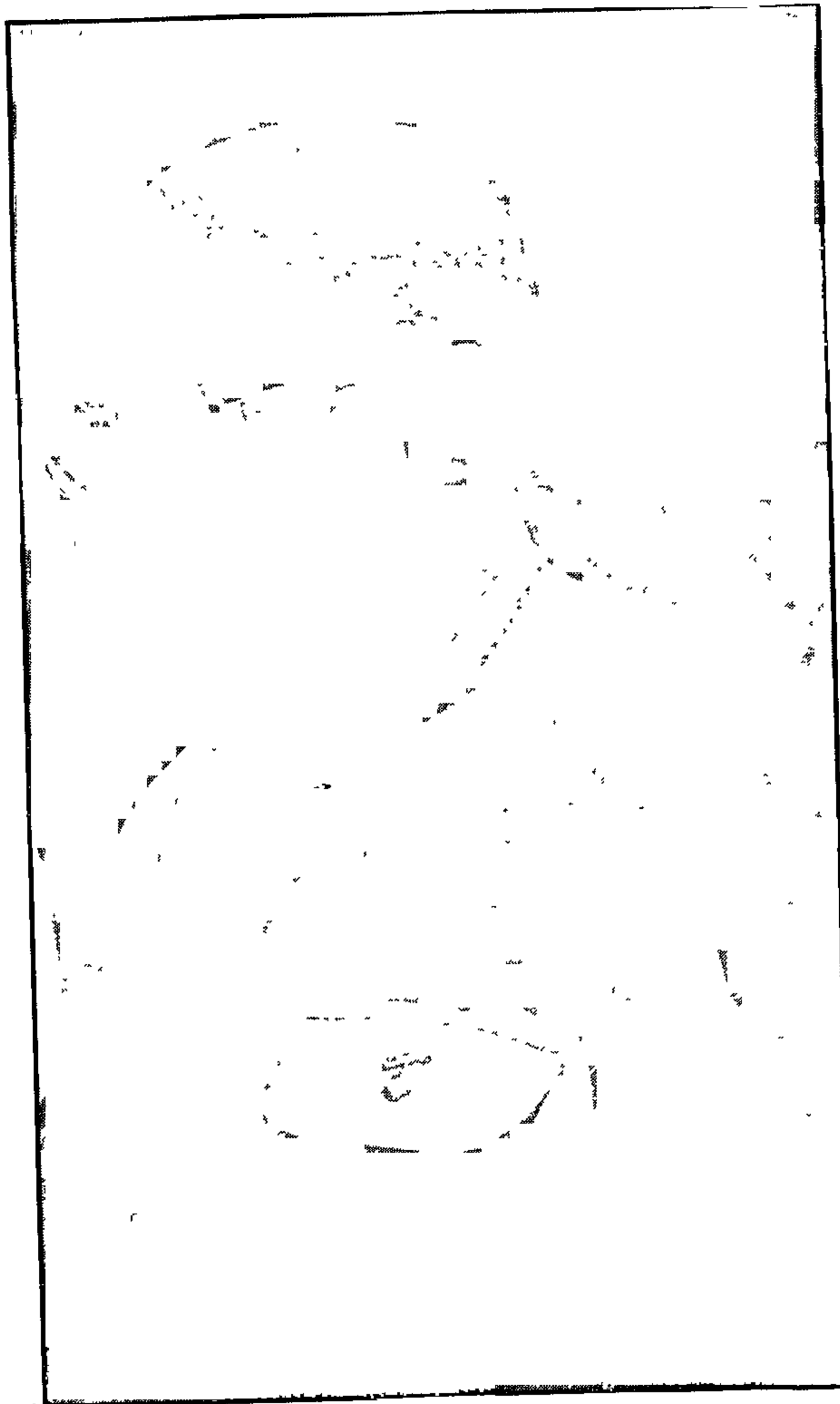
The communists have a good following, according to sources, in Maseru — parts of southern Lesotho, particularly Qacha's which is Mr Kena's district

The Communist Party believes in giving "diplomatic and political support to the black people of South Africa" and does not want diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

The catalyst in Lesotho politics is the Basotho Democratic Alliance

The Alliance was formed the Lesotho Government

Cont.



CHIEF LEABUA JONATHAN ... no election for 14 years

has gone on record as saying, in the Pretoria offices of the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha — who denies the claim

Started in January this year by Mr C D Molapo, a former Lesotho Foreign Minister, and a revered figure in the country, the Alliance operates "as an alliance and not a political party" says Mr Phoka Chaolana, the chairman.

That it will play a key role in any election is obvious — already the BDA has links with the Congress Party (Mr Chaolana is national vice-chairman of that organisation), and the United Democrats.

It is actively canvassing support from all the other parties, including a highly-suspicious Basotho National Party, which at present is only allowing junior officials to talk to the Alliance.

The latest meeting took place last Thursday

Mr Chaolana says. "There will be representatives of all parties standing as candidates, under their own banners but aligned to the BDA, during the election

"They will form a common front against the government and it will show that we Basotho are one people — we want to show we can decide our political

future as one people"

After 14 years of political turbulence, Lesotho is getting ready for a momentous period in its history

Journalists who covered the last general election, in 1970, remember vividly the violence and bloodshed of the campaign

If the Prime Minister and the Alliance are sincere, then perhaps there will be something more to look forward to than the upsets of 14 years ago

TOMORROW: Will Chief Jonathan make peace with the Lesotho Liberation Army?

SA⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ and Lesotho hope for accord

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
Lesotho and South
Africa are on the verge of
a major breakthrough
aimed at normalizing re-
lations between the two
countries.

It is the result of the
release of a large quanti-
ty of arms and ammuni-
tion — held up at Durban
harbour for more than
two years — and talks in
Maseru, Cape Town and
Pretoria over the past
few days.

On its part, Lesotho has
dropped plans to take its
dispute over the arms
consignments to the
United Nations Security
Council.

Lesotho had planned
to raise the matter last
week, but the recently-
appointed Foreign Min-
ister, Mr V Makhele,
withdrew the action at
the start of the new ses-
sion of the UN.

'Rapprochement'

Top Maseru sources
said yesterday "South
Africa and Lesotho are
holding highly-sensitive
talks which we believe
will lead to a rapproche-
ment between the two
countries."

Last week Mr Makhele
met his South African
counterpart, Mr Pik
Botha, in Cape Town and
there have also been
other inter-government
talks.

It is understood the
talks have centered on
South African security,
and the desire by the
South African Govern-
ment for a security pact
between the two coun-
tries similar to that
signed by Pretoria with
the Mozambique Govern-
ment.

According to sources,
Lesotho has backed away
from its standpoint that a
pact is "not necessary"

Obstacle course to peace for Kingdom in the Sky

NORMAN CHANDLER

LESOTHO, the Kingdom in the Sky, celebrates 18 years of independence this week amid a mounting controversy over whether the country's Prime Minister should meet his avowed enemy — the opposition leader — to effect a reconciliation and get things back on course.

The short answer to all the questions about the reconciliation issue, which has been brought into the open by the country's church leaders, is it won't happen while the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) and the five offshoots it has spawned are on the loose, even though there are signs that the potency of the organisation is just about exhausted.

And opposition Basuto-land Congress Party leader Mr Ntsu Mokhehle cannot really grouse about that answer because he is Commander-in-Chief of the insurgency group, allegedly based in Johannesburg, which has brought pain and suffering to every quarter of Basotho life.

The Lesotho Heads of Churches organisation has written to both Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan and Mr Mokhehle urging them to meet.

Mr Mokhehle unleashed the LLA on Lesotho in 1979 to force Chief Jonathan — who has held the reins of power since 1965 (and more firmly since the 1970 aborted general election and the 1974 attempted coup, engineered by Mr Mokhehle) — to hold elections as he was sure that his Congress Party would walk into power.

Because the LLA and the offshoots which it now disavows — the Lesotho Settlement Army (Lesat), Back to the Mountains, When Horses Run Wild (*Mankka Pere tsu Khodlo*), The Sun is Shining (*Lechabale*), and Men of the Mountains (*Banna ba Thaboa*) — have killed, bombed and pillaged since the main group formed in 1973, the people of Lesotho are, in the main, bitter and angry.

Congress Party "internals" are now trying to distance themselves from the

LLA, particularly as Chief Jonathan is on the brink of announcing the date for the first elections in 14 years. He may well do so during the independence celebrations this week.

The "internals" desperately want a share in the government — they think they can win a large number of seats even though they are likely to remain in opposition.

Mr Godfrey Kolsang, a top Maseru lawyer who says he is Secretary-General of the Congress Party, was forthright about participation in the elections. "We are prepared to campaign against Chief Jonathan in all possible ways we intend to contest the elections and succeed".

I asked him and fellow executive member Mr Steven Mochlamele, about the LLA and the effect that organisation could have on their party's bid to win control of the government.

Mr Kolsang said the LLA was not affiliated to the

Basuto-land Congress Party. Reminded that Mr Mokhehle was the party leader and had admitted publicly he was also Commander-in-Chief of the LLA and that, therefore, in the public eye the two groups were linked, Mr Kolsang said that what Mr Mokhehle did, did not concern his party "as the LLA is not part of the BCP".

Asked when they had last seen Mr Mokhehle — who fled to Zambia, then Botswana, and later to Qwa Qwa after the ill-fated coup attempt — Mr Kolsang and Mr Mochlamele both said "Not since 1980".

However, Congress Party and government sources told me in Maseru and other towns that Mr Mochlamele saw Mr Mokhehle in the Johannesburg area in July this year.

Mr Mokhehle is said by various sources to have lived in Soweto for some time.

He was accompanied by Mr Justice Mokoiso, a former junior government minister, and they taped a personal message from Mr Mokhehle to Chief Jonathan which they personally delivered.

The difficulties faced by

the "internals" are compounded by the fact that the party's external wing has decided not to participate in the elections and has actually dismissed the home group as being self-out, while Mr Mokhehle himself has denied that Mr Kolsang is secretary-general or a member of the executive.

In the latest edition of its privately-circulated newsletter, "Ikhohlong" (In the Caves), alleged to be printed and published in Johannesburg, the LLA says "The stand of the BCP vis-a-vis Leabua's proposed elections is firm and rigid. It would be very unbecoming of the BCP to go for elections. The BCP will not take part".

That editorial appears to firmly bind the LLA to the BCP whatever may be claimed by party members.

The newsletter also says Mr Kolsang ceased to be secretary-general in 1967, and claims him to be pro-Jonathan which, understandably, is a claim which Mr Kolsang is not prepared to discuss.

The flowery language of the Basotho is devastating when levelled at the LLA's five splinter groups, describing them as "outcasts of one and the same mother body", and "just like broken-off pieces of a rolling rock, they are worthless".

The LLA also says it enjoys "the support of all the oppressed Basotho people. Victory over the illegal regime is certain — we of the BCP never rely on falsehoods to achieve our aim".

The organisation claims to be vehemently anti-communist.

Even talking in Lesotho about the LLA or any other rebel group is not encouraged and I was told that to discuss the LLA with anyone was virtually an offence against the State.

At Holy Cross — where the Holy Cross Sisters recently celebrated the 75th



Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, in happier times with the leader of the Opposition, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle

anniversary of their arrival in Lesotho — a group of 15 insurgents blasted their way into the local post office on August 23 using plastic explosives and what postal workers described as "sausage-like explosives as big as French potatoes".

Down the road, on the same night, the group destroyed new telecommunications links by blowing up pylons and setting back the implementation of a microwave programme by several months.

The Lesotho military and the LLA have non-stop gun battles in southern districts, and particularly around a remote village called Morobong.

Morobong is on the unfenced border with the Transkei, from which the LLA offshoot, Men of the Mountain (*Banna ba Thaboa*) — under the command of a man named Ramobatsi Rakuonane — allegedly operate.

The insurgents even have a bank account (Board of Trustees account, number 8002001632) with Barclays Bank in Matatiele, Transkei. The account is administered by a person named Thabiso Malatleha, of Ma-

luti (via Matatiele) 4730. Groups of men, say people at Holy Cross, come over the border day and night — "they wear traditional blankets, although some, on occasion, wear copies of Lesotho military uniforms".

"They do not speak the language of Lesotho I think it could be an East African language," said one woman who was petrified that I would identify her.

Sister Benaventura, principal of Holy Cross Convent, speaks of "huds" in the night — "the people of Morobong have told us about what we call funny people, people whom they are afraid of".

The Lesotho military recently raided a mountain village called Fika la Tsoene, near Guthing, and according to information given to the Mail (but not published in Lesotho) wiped out a nest of terrorists.

The military's infiltration of the LLA is good information of the LLA is good information to tell the National Security Service where and when the next attack will be taking place.

This tactic was enormously successful at Kolin-

The picture that tells it all... Mr Ntsu Mokhehle (centre, with glasses) with alleged members of the Lesotho Liberation Army in hiding, reportedly, in Qwa Qwa three years ago.



Project to tap Lesotho water for Vaal complex on again

167 The Star's Foreign News Service ^{5/10/84} *Staw*

MASERU — The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leboa Jonathan, has confirmed that the on-off Highlands Water Project is on stream again following the moves to normalise relations between Maseru and Pretoria

The project, still in its preliminary stages, is designed to tap Lesotho's huge water resources in the eastern mountains for the Transvaal industri-

al complex

Chief Jonathan said last night the project would provide much-needed development revenue for Lesotho

He also confirmed that the bulk of the Lesotho-bound arms which had been embargoed at South African ports had been released. However, Lesotho would continue to press for the release of the remainder of the shipments

NEWS ANALYSIS

After Nkomati, a new step to peace

THE Pretoria agreement is the latest — albeit unforeseen — step in a South African Government programme of “peace by commission” for Southern Africa.

This is the third commission to be set up since the

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

beginning of the year aimed at regulating security relations between and within the countries of the region.

One of the commissions is making heavy weather, a second has survived storms and the third —

thrashed out in Pretoria over the last three weeks — has had a shaky start.

A sketch of the various peace commissions at work —

● The first and most dramatic was the joint monitoring commission agreed to between South Africa, Angola and the United States at Lusaka on February 16

The JMC — comprising joint South African and Angolan forces — was established to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and to ensure

SWAPO guerrillas did not take advantage of the rolled-up *cordon sanitaire* that South Africa has maintained in southern Angola since 1980

Originally the withdrawal was to have been completed by March, but South African concern about increased Swapo activity has halted the withdrawal of the JMC about 45km north of the Namibian-Angolan border

Substantial strides have apparently been made in negotiating a permanent security commission on the border once the withdrawal is completed

● A second major leg of the programme was clinched early this year when Mozambique and South Africa established a joint security commission.

This was later embodied in the historic Nkomati Accord which has weathered ups-and-downs in relations between Pretoria and Maputo.

This commission operates mainly with security officials from both countries

● The third commission — a direct consequence of Nkomati — was negotiated this week between the Renamo rebels, Frelimo government and South Africa, the latter acting as “honest brokers”.

A commission will be established to work towards implementation of a ceasefire in the war-ravaged country so that the crucial economic reconstruction in Mozambique can begin

Civil war

When Nkomati was signed it was not envisaged there would be such difficulty in winding down the Renamo forces and such an internal commission aimed at ending the civil war — with South African support — was not on the cards.

But the chances of establishing that ceasefire still appear slim given the deep antagonism between the Frelimo government and the Renamo forces, who were supported by South Africa until Nkomati.

In its efforts to “normalise” relations between South Africa and other neighbouring states, Pretoria has sought to reach various levels of agreements. It has a good-neighbourliness agreement with Swaziland that was signed some two years ago but kept under wraps for a while

Even in its always prickly relations with Zimbabwe there are arrangements for discussions on security issues at departmental level.

Perhaps the only major failure in South Africa's hopes of establishing binding and structured peace commissions has been in its relations with the tiny mountain kingdom of Lesotho

Although itself afflicted by internal guerrilla activity — allegedly assisted by South Africa — the Jonathan government has refused to sign a non-aggression pact on the Nkomati lines

Even when threatened with a shelving of the massive Lesotho highlands water scheme, Maseru refused to sign a non-aggression pact.

They claimed they had no aggressive intentions towards South Africa.

Less tension as South Africa releases Lesotho equipment

167 *Star*
The Star's Foreign News Service

10/10/84

MASERU — Consignments of security equipment held by South African authorities for nearly two years began arriving in Maseru yesterday, according to a Lesotho Government spokesman

The release of the equipment, which included an Italian-made helicopter for airlifting emergency supplies to drought strick-

en mountain areas, has resulted in a relaxation of tension between South Africa and Lesotho, the spokesman said

The South African Government had dropped its demand for the signing of a non-aggression pact

He noted also that the joint South Africa-Lesotho Highlands Water Project had been resumed as a result of negotiations

Mofeli (167)
D. Disputat
19/11/84
**Mofeli
award an
affront to
Basotho.**

MASERU — The award of the Dag Hammarskold Peace Award for diplomacy to the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has been described as a slap in the face to the Basotho nation.

The leader of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, said in a statement here yesterday the presentation of the award represented "a tag of authority for dictatorship and gross violation of human rights

"It is a seal of authority approving a system of de facto rules that has been highlighted by persecution of the opposition Basotholand Congress party, the banning of elections; detention without trial, death of political detainees and the incessant killings of civilians by the Koeeko death squad"

CADA

Lesotho water may prove too costly

167 - Staw by 20/1/84
Hannes Ferguson

The Lesotho Highlands water scheme may be too costly in relation to its benefits, the Vaal River Water Committee chairman, Mr A J Raubenheimer, said.

He said the committee would consider claims by independent experts that pumping Orange River water to the Vaal Dam through the Free State would be preferable to diverting Orange River water to the Vaal from Lesotho.

The alternative scheme would entail the integration of South African and Transkeian water resources. Water from the Transkei could be diverted to the Orange River. Such regional development would benefit South Africa, Transkei and Lesotho more than the Highlands scheme.

A strong case had been presented by a committee member, Professor D C Midgley, that Eskom should use recycled urban effluent instead of pure mountain water for its power station cooling towers.

167 Star 8/12/84

Lesotho water comes a step nearer to SA

The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — The giant R2,2 billion Lesotho Highlands Water Project has come a step closer with the go-ahead for the final stage of a feasibility study

The green light for the last stage of the study was given by the South African and Lesotho governments recently and the Lesotho highlands are now bustling with activity as international teams of engineers and surveyors determine how best to supply South Africa's industrial heartland with Lesotho water

South Africa's representative for the project, Mr Hans Pettenburger, said that technicians were working out details of geophysical investigations which included drilling to test rock strength at the sites of the four main dams and tunnels

The investigations were being carried out by a French company, Simescol, which was awarded the R2 million contract for this part of the work

The present investigations were being undertaken across the whole of Lesotho and some work on tunnelling was being done in South Africa

The recommended layout of the four dams, the tunnels and access roads for phase one were adopted after a study of 2 000 possible variations

The water is to be transferred to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal industrial complex by means of a system of tunnels at the rate of 70 cu m a second

The water project also has a hydropower generation component to benefit Lesotho and towards this end talks were held in Johannesburg this week between South African and Lesotho technicians on the water project, and Escom officials. It is planned that hydropower generation should take place near the Tihaka outfall point in northern Lesotho

According to projections, the highland water project authorities will start pumping water to the PWV complex at the end of phase one in 1995.

It is planned to go ahead with three more phases as the project unfolds in the years 2003, 2007 and 2019 when continuous pumping of water into South Africa is hoped to be achieved

Mr Pettenburger said the Le-

sotho and South African governments gave the go-ahead on October 3 this year for the final stage of the R15 million feasibility study, which should be completed in April 1986

The Lesotho Government will then present the study report to several international financing agencies such as the World Bank to seek financing for the implementation of the massive water project

It is expected that work on construction of access roads before tunnelling and construction on the four main 180 m-high dams for the first phase will start in 1987

LESOTHO - GENERAL

1985

1. Additional Allowance - Bicycle allowance

Footnotes

AREA C: In all other areas.

AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, The Cape, Urban, Germiston, Goodwood, Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Middelburg, Kullis River, Nigel, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Simon's Town, Springs, Uitenhage, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria, Wonderboom and Wynberg;

AREA B: Bloemfontein, East London, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Malmesbury, Odendaalsrus, Paarl, Pietermaritzburg, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Virginia, Welkom, Wellington, Witbank and Worcester;

Superseding w.d. no's: 311 & 385

Lesotho poll manoeuvre claim

MASERU — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho plans to cancel the general elections on the pretext that guerillas are killing civilians because of them, opposition United Democratic Party leader Mr Charles Mofeli claimed yesterday.

killings of innocent civilians under the pretext that they are suspected of guerilla activities”

Chief Jonathan said at the weekend that a defence strategy would be drawn up to provide defence for BNP supporters.

Mr Mofeli said the militia was being formed to avenge the killing of BNP supporters by the exiled Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) — Sapa

167
17/1/83
He said Chief Jonathan's plan to form a militia of his ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) set the stage for the "indiscriminate

Pledge by
Lesotho

167 Star
7/2/85
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government will not allow armed attacks on South Africa from its territory because the country is committed to a policy of peaceful co-existence with its neighbours, Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele has said in Maseru

At a reception in honour of the visiting Swedish Under-Secretary of State for International Development Co-operation, Mr Gustav Edgren, Mr Makhele also said that, as long as South Africa's policy of apartheid was in force, Lesotho would be obliged "as a solemn commitment" to grant asylum to all political refugees fleeing South Africa

UNG

(167) C per 10/2/85

Lesotho's uncertain

IN the absence of public opinion polls, no one can accurately predict the outcome of Lesotho's forthcoming general elections.

All that seems certain, is that Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's Government will keep its promise to hold elections — the first since the last Lesotho election was aborted in 1970.

International organisations giving aid to Lesotho have put pressure on Chief Jonathan to legitimise his regime's rule by seeking a fresh mandate.

GEMINI

And two recent developments show that Chief Jonathan is determined to go to the polls

The first was King Moshoeshoe's dissolution of the 60-member Interim National Assembly on New Year's Day — after it had operated for 11 years

The second was the creation of a three-man Constituency Delimitation Commission, chaired by Chief Judge TS C otran, with High Court Judges Peter Mofokeng and BK Molai as the other two members



LEABUA
JONATHAN

The appointment of judges only, on the commission — which has to prescribe and review the boundaries of the 60 constituencies — was an overt bid to give it a respectable measure of impartiality

The commission is charged with drawing up a plan for the elections which is to be publicly displayed for two to three weeks.

PAC men killed in Lesotho

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
The Lesotho Government yesterday admitted that six men killed on its border by security forces were members of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), contradicting an earlier statement that they were rebels of the Lesotho Liberation Army

A Lesotho Cabinet statement said "Six persons believed to be members of the Pan-Africanist Congress were killed last week at Qacha's Nek"

On Monday the Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, denied reports from South Africa and from South African expatriates in London that the six men were members of the PAC

He insisted then that the six were members of the Lesotho Liberation Army, an underground movement seeking to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, allegedly with the assistance of South Africa

The names of the dead men would be released later, the statement added

Room 20/3/85 (167)

Lesotho: six shot were PAC

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Lesotho government yesterday admitted that six men killed on its border by its security forces were members of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, contradicting an earlier statement that they were rebels of the Lesotho Liberation Army

A Lesotho Cabinet statement said "Six persons believed to be members of the Pan-Africanist Congress were killed last week at Quacha's Nek"

On Monday the Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, denied reports from South Africa and from South African expatriates in London that the six men were members of the PAC

He insisted then that the six were members of the LLA, an underground movement seeking to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, of Lesotho, allegedly

with the assistance of South Africa

Explaining the contradiction, Mr Sixishe said yesterday "On further investigation the six were positively identified as members of the PAC. The confusion arose because they were in a sensitive area used by the LLA"

Asked what PAC men were doing in a remote area near the Lesotho-Transkei border, he replied "We are still investigating that ourselves" The names of the dead men would be released later, he added.

The official statement on the border shoot-out said "It is understood that the group was armed and engaged Lesotho security patrol in a sensitive border area that has been used by LLA infiltrators from South Africa"

Quacha's Nek is on the Lesotho-Transkei border. Lesotho has identified Transkei as one of the areas from which LLA rebels make occasional

forays into Lesotho

The Lesotho Government enjoys cordial relations with the African National Congress, which has emerged as the dominant force in "armed struggle" against the SA Government

One theory for the reported presence of armed PAC men in the border area is that it might have been part of an attempt by the PAC to re-establish its image as an active force in the "liberation struggle"

According to one report, six of the 48 insurgents who were said by the Law and Order Minister, Mr Louis Le Grange, to have been involved in sabotage and terror in the Western Transvaal since last August were PAC people. In the last major LLA attack into Lesotho shortly before the New Year, insurgents killed members of the ruling Lesotho National Party, prompting the government to arm some party members

PAC six killed on Lesotho border named

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SOURCES close to the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress yesterday released the names of the six PAC members who were killed by a Lesotho Para-military Force patrol in a "sensitive border area" in Lesotho

One of them, Mr Thami Zani, was a former official of the Black People's Convention and a confidant of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko

Mr Zani, a final year LLB student at the University of Lesotho, was the acting PAC representative in Lesotho

He fled to Lesotho after being banned in South Africa following his release from detention in 1976

The remaining five PAC members were named Ms Boniswa Ngcukana, from the Eastern Cape, who was the PAC labour attache in Lesotho, Mr Freddy Mketi, of Soweto, Mr Thrabu and Mr Msimang (no initials available), both of Soweto, and Mr T Barnabas, of East London

The sources rejected the theory that the dead PAC members were mistaken for rebels of the Lesotho Liberation Army by Lesotho security forces

The LLA is trying to topple the government of the Prime Minister, Mr Leabua Jonathan.

"They were deliberately murdered," informants close to the PAC charged yesterday.

"They were in a van which is wellknown to the Lesotho Para-military Force."

"They further alleged that two PAC men who sought refuge in Lesotho recently were killed and "dumped in a dam".

They named the two men as Mr Rudolf Mohele and Mr Lovely Thelegane.

The sources believed that the Lesotho Government was hostile to the PAC because some members of the LLA were trained with PAC guerrillas in Libya in terms of an agreement reached between the LLA leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and the former leader of the PAC, Mr Potlako Leballo, in the late 1970s.

MIKE PITSO reports from Maseru that the bodies of the six PAC members have been flown to Maseru by helicopter from Quachas Nek in southern Lesotho

They are being kept at the Queen Elizabeth II mortuary

They were killed when they encountered a Lesotho patrol in a "sensitive border area that has often been used by infiltrators of the Lesotho Liberation Army"

They were said by Lesotho authorities to be heavily armed, in what is believed to be the first time members of the PAC in Lesotho have been found in possession of arms

Meanwhile, a member of the Lesotho Para-military Force, Private Sekuntle Ntlamelle, is to be buried at his home at Butha-Buthe in northern Lesotho on Saturday

He was allegedly shot dead by Mr Sampson Zwindi, a member of the African National Congress who had sought political asylum in Lesotho.

Mr Zwindi was remanded after an initial court appearance and is due to appear in court again next Wednesday

The ANC has expressed regret over the death of Pvt Ntlamelle and sent a message of condolence to his family and to the Lesotho Government

'They hid my brother's body'

167 City Press 24/3/85

THE brother of one of the six PAC members shot dead near the Transkei border early this month has accused a senior Lesotho Interior Ministry official and a senior policeman of deliberately blocking his attempt to identify his brother's corpse

Sthonga Zani told City Press his brother Thami Zani — a Pan Africanist Congress acting representative in Lesotho and a friend of the late Steve Biko — was killed with Nisikelelo Barnabas of East London, Nkululeko Masimola of Pre-

toria, Siyabulela Twabu of Bizana, Boniswa Ngukana of Kentani and Rex Mkhethi of Lady Frere

It was reported that the PAC members were killed when they came across a Lesotho patrol in a "sensitive border area" that has been used by Lesotho Liberation Army infiltrators

The Lesotho Government said they were heavily armed — but Mr Zani denies this

He says no arms were found on them

Mr Zani claims the six were mercilessly shot down

When he went to identify the body, he says, he was "blocked" by a senior Interior Ministry Official and a senior policeman

On March 19, Mr Zani was eventually allowed to see the body

DETENTION ON TRIAL

A MEETING to mark National Detainee Day will be held at Durban's St Anthony's Church tomorrow

Speakers will look at how the Government is increasingly disguising its use of detention without trial by delaying the start of court cases and refusing bail

A similar meeting in Maritzburg tonight will look at how the detention system is used to silence opposition in SA

Prayers for PAC six shot in Lesotho

JOHANNESBURG — A prayer service to commemorate the death of the six members of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) who were killed during a gun battle with the Lesotho security forces last week has been planned here

The service is a joint effort by the African Allied Workers Union (AAWU) and the Azanian National Youth Unity (AZANYU). It is planned to go ahead despite the bannings of all such meetings by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis de Grange

The service is to take

place at Khotso House at 1 pm today

Among the PAC cadres killed at Qacha's Neck last week was the acting representative of the PAC in Lesotho, Mr Thami Zani, a final year LLB student at the National University of Lesotho

Mr Zani was a close associate of the late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, who died in police detention in 1977

Other PAC members killed were Mr Freddie Mokhehi of Soweto, Mr Siyabulela Thwabu of Bizana in Transkei, Mr

Nkululeko Msimango of Soweto, Miss Boniswa Ngcukana and Mr Kuki Barnabas, both from East London

A statement by AZANYU and AAWU said the deaths would "haunt Leabua Jonathan's government for many years to come. The hands of the Lesotho paramilitary force will remain stained forever"

The two organisations are also planning to write a letter of protest to the Lesotho trade mission

The six are to be buried in Maseru on Saturday.

● Meanwhile, a three-man delegation from the PAC headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam, who arrived in Maseru yesterday, have started talks with government officials regarding the deaths.

They are investigating the circumstances surrounding the killings

The Lesotho Government said earlier that the PAC group had been armed and had fired the first shots against security forces — DDC.

PAC dead to get heroes' burials

SIX Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) cadres were killed during a gunfire exchange with members of the Lesotho security forces about two weeks ago will be given a heroes' funeral at Lesotho's capital, Maseru, on Saturday.

The six Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) cadres were killed during a gunfire exchange with members of the Lesotho security forces about two weeks ago will be given a heroes' funeral at Lesotho's capital, Maseru, on Saturday.

Travelling

A funeral procession will leave for the cemetery at 2 pm. The six cadres, who included a prominent Black Consciousness adherent, Mr Thami Zani, who was also acting representative of the PAC in Lesotho were killed on Sunday March 10.

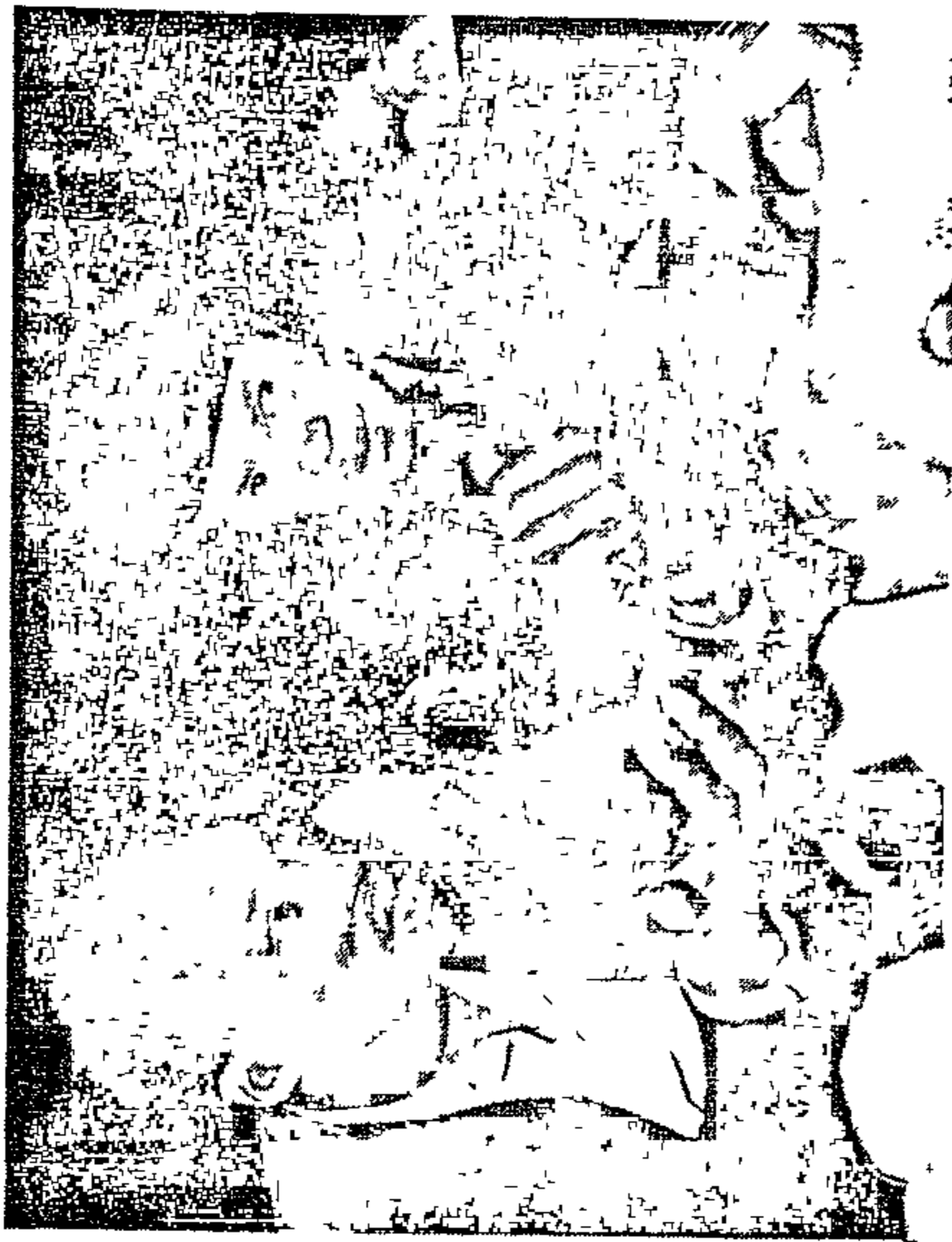
The six are believed to have been travelling

in a panelvan loaded with explosives when they were stopped at a road block by Lesotho's security forces near Qacha's Nek, on the southern part of Lesotho.

The other five cadres killed in the shootout are Mr Nkululeko Masemola of Mamelodi, Pretoria, Mr Ntsikelelo Barnabas of East London, Mr Rex Mkhethi of Lady Frere in Transkei, Mr Siyabulela

Twabe of Bizana in Transkei and Miss Boniswa Ngeukana, the only woman in the group. She is from Kentane in Transkei.

Mr Petrus Masemola and Miss Nonkululeko Masemola, brother and sister to Mr Nkululeko Masemola, left Pretoria for Maseru on Tuesday after receiving a telegram from Maseru informing them of their brother's death.



RELATIVES: Mr Petros and Ms Nonkululeko Masemola at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

RDM 11/11/85 REUTERS

Funeral of 6 PAC members

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — Six members of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) — shot dead by Lesotho security forces last week — were buried in Maseru on Saturday.

The six were shot in a sensitive border area, usually used by Lesotho Liberation Army infiltrators, a government statement said.

Those killed were Mr Tham Zali, acting PAC representative in Lesotho, trade unionist Miss Boniswa Ngukhina, Mr Nkululeko Masemola, Mr Kukie Barnabas, Mr Siyabulela Twabu, and Mr Rex Mksepi.

A strong attack against South Africa's racial policies was delivered at the funeral, and messages of PAC support were heard from as far away as Robben Island and Dar es Salaam.

RDM 12/4/85

SA refugee shot in Lesotho ¹⁰⁷ mystery attack

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A SOUTH AFRICAN refugee was injured in a rifle attack by unknown assailants on a trio of houses occupied by 19 Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) exiles in Maseru, Lesotho, Lesotho announced yesterday

The attack on Wednesday night came less than three weeks after six PAC members were reportedly killed in a "sensitive area" by a Lesotho Para-Military Force border patrol

AK-47 rifle shells were found by Lesotho police near the trio of PAC houses, Radio Lesotho said. The police had earlier driven the attackers off but did not make any arrests, it added

The injured PAC man is Mr Johnson Galela. He suffered two bullet wounds in the attack, which damaged the houses and broke several windows. The attackers are said to have been wearing brown overalls

The assault took place in an atmosphere of tension between the PAC and the Lesotho Government

Already strained relations between the two parties were exacerbated by the killing of the six PAC members last month and the later rejection by the PAC of the official Lesotho Government explanation that armed PAC members had engaged Lesotho security forces when challenged

A Radio Lesotho commentary accused the PAC members of endangering

Lesotho security by using its territory — or appearing to do so — to mount an attack on South Africa in apparent disregard of the risk that it could trigger a repeat of the December 12, 1983, attack on Lesotho by South African commandos

Radio Lesotho referred to statements by the PAC representatives in London and New York to justify its rebuke

Subsequent talks between Lesotho and a PAC delegation headed by Mr Joe Mkanazi, PAC administrative secretary in Dar es Salaam, do not seem to have resolved differences completely

Although they agreed after "frank" talks "to improve relations on the basis of mutual trust", Mr Mkanazi expressed doubts that the PAC members who died were either armed or had engaged Lesotho security forces

The Youth League of the governing Basotho National Party has adopted a hostile stance towards the PAC and urged the Lesotho Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, to expel it from Lesotho

Strained relations between the Lesotho Government and the PAC date back to the 1970s when rebels of the Lesotho Liberation Army were trained in Libya with PAC recruits

The new PAC leader, Mr John Pokella, is said to have severed ties with the LLA

April 13 1985

W/C ARGUS 13/4/85

~~152~~
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PAC men fear for their lives

Weekend Argus Africa News Service Service

MASERU. — Members of the Pan Africanist Congress in Lesotho live in fear of their lives following a handgrenade and rifle attack on a PAC residence here

Grenade and rifle attack

A member of the PAC was slightly injured when armed men attacked a house where 19 members of the organisation live.

Police are still continuing their investigations into the incident, which happened on Wednesday night

The injured man was named by Radio Lesotho as Mr Johnson Galela

PAC men hid under beds as the residence was attacked with handgrenades and rifle fire. The windows were shattered by handgrenade blasts and bullets pierced the iron roof

About 20 empty cartridges were found nearby

The attack followed an adoption of a resolution by the Youth League of the ruling Basotho National Party calling for the immediate deportation of all members of the PAC who failed to obey the authorities

Six members shot dead

The resolution also called for the immediate expulsion of other refugees and expatriates who did not respect the authority of the Government.

Six members of the PAC were killed a month ago in an alleged shoot-out with members of the Lesotho Para-Military Force in Qacha's Nek, bordering the Transkei

The area has been officially declared a "sensitive zone", where infiltrators of the Lesotho Liberation Army enter Lesotho to carry out acts of sabotage against Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's Government

PAC ~~167~~ 167
homes C. P. P.
attacked 14/4/85

HOUSES occupied by members of the Pan-Africanist Congress in Maseru were raided by unidentified and heavily-armed men yesterday, SABC reported late yesterday.

It said many shots were fired and hand-grenades thrown at the houses

One man was believed to have been injured and taken to hospital.

Last month six PAC members were shot dead in a shoot-out with Lesotho soldiers near the Transkei border

PAC QUITS OUT OF LESOTHO

19/1/78

P. P. P.



Khayalitsha, the barren place - home?

Khayalitsha mo 'May turn sour'

By MOIRA LEVY
 "SQUATTER" families have started settling in to their new tent monitoring the move refuse to say they dormitory between 20 000 "sq"

ALL 23 Pan-Africanist Congress members living in Lesotho will be evacuated to Dar-es-Salaam, says the organisation's education secretary, Elliot Mfaha, who is currently in charge of the Lesotho PAC operations.

The decision to evacuate them follows an attack on PAC members by unknown assailants last week. The cadres identified the attackers only as "men wearing brown overalls". Last month six PAC men were killed by Lesotho Paramilitary Forces in an area which the Government described as "sensitive" because it is used by the Lesotho Liberation Army. On March 13 a PAC member's car was attacked at his home shortly after he had taken Tam-sanqa Zani's widow home.

CP Correspondent

Mr Zani was killed in last month's shootings. On the same night, African National Congress representative John Ndlovu's house was also attacked.

In a commentary, Radio Lesotho accused the PAC of training Lesotho Liberation Army members.

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Lesotho elections likely

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — Lesotho is expected to hold general elections in July this year, according to informed sources in Maseru

The country has not held elections for 15 years

The last elections in 1970 were declared null and void by the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, when it appeared that the main opposition, the Basotho Congress Party, led by the now-exiled Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, was winning

The leaders of the BCP were detained without trial for almost two years

In April 1973 an interim National Assembly of nominated members was formed

More than 200 laws were passed by the Assembly during that period, including the controversial Electoral Law which requires candidates for the forthcoming general election to have a deposit of R1 000 each and each to be proposed for nomination by 500 people

The opposition parties have strongly objected to the law which, they say, violates human rights as there will not be a secret ballot during the nomination

They have also objected to an increase in the deposit from R200 to R1 000 for each candidate

The opposition parties boycotted debates on the new Electoral Law last year.

The registration of voters started officially on March 11

Lesotho gets EEC grant

MASERU — The European Economic Community has approved a further grant of R2,4-million to complete the feasibility study into the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, the giant scheme designed to solve the Witwatersrand industrial complex's critical water shortage.

(167) Sowetan 30/5/85
The EEC representative in Lesotho, Mr Tue Rohrsted, said in Maseru yesterday that the additional funds for completion of the study had become necessary because of increases in costs.

He said the project had also increased in scope after it was found that there was a much greater potential in the scheme than originally anticipated.

— SOWETAN Foreign Service.

BUS

By **PETER GREGSON**
in Maseru

167

First election in 15 years?

PLANS are well under way for Lesotho's first election for 15 years, but no date has yet been set.

Registration of an estimated 700 000 voters is due to end this week, ballot boxes have been made, and since January a three-man commission headed by Chief Justice Tofik Cotran has been drawing up constituency boundaries for the 60-seat (lower) House of Assembly

Legislation last year amended electoral laws after years of disuse and allocated 7,4 million maloti (rand) for the poll

Government officials and diplomats are convinced the poll will go ahead in the not too distant future. But ordinary voters are less convinced.

"Elections?" one office worker retorted to a question "Anybody's guess"

His scepticism reflects the fact that for the last 15 years autocratic rule and not democracy has been the order here

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, who came to power at independence from Britain in 1966, aborted the only poll since then in 1970 when it appeared his Basotho National Party was losing to the Basutoland Congress Party, the main opposition group

Chief Jonathan, 70, has been talking about returning the country to constitutional rule since mid-1983

Diplomats here feel this is partly to legitimise his position during his waning years and also to improve Lesotho's image with international aid donors in hard economic times

"The Basotho have not let him forget that 1970 was an unnatural turn of events," one commented "It has rankled that his legitimacy since then has been questioned He would like to put the record straight and lay to rest the image that he has just been a usurper of power," he added

"The wounds of 1970 have been healed around the country," Information Minister Desmond Sixishe said "We believe we have created enough confidence that people will be able to cast their votes without the fear of violence that disrupted events then

"We've been talking about elections for two years now We're dying to go ahead and get on with



Prime Minister **LEABUA JONATHAN**

it," he added

Beatings and the burning of huts in remote mountain areas marred the 1970 voting and guerillas of the outlawed military wing of the BCP, the Lesotho Liberation Army, have claimed responsibility for sporadic attacks around the country since then

Officials said the LLA, however, had apparently been inactive for the past year

Four opposition parties are planning to contest the poll, which Jonathan promised in a New Year broadcast would take place some time in 1985, but they are widely regarded as ineffectual after years in the wilderness and unlikely to mount a serious challenge to the BNP

Former Water, Energy and Mining Minister Charles Mofeli, who resigned in 1982 to found the United Democratic Party, disagreed

"The people want a change They're tired with the present order It's not constitutional," he said in an interview

Mr Mofeli said the UDA had 33 000 card-carrying members and would campaign on a platform of healing the wounds of 15 years' animosity between the BNP and BCP

"The BNP has become very unpopular, we are for peace," he added

But Mr Mofeli acknowledged that it was hard for his party to campaign in the mountainous kingdom, where snow-covered slopes and blanket-clad horsemen are a familiar sight

He also accused the BNP of intimidation and

weighting the odds against the opposition through last year's amendments to the electoral law The changes require candidates to be supported by 500 registered voters and raised the amount of their deposit from M2 (R2) to M1 000 (R1 000), a vast amount in a country where per capita income is about M600 (R600)

"The amendments will certainly help keep the BNP in power and put the squeeze on the other parties," a diplomat said

"And there certainly has been some intima-

tion Threats from BNP supporters at public meetings of other parties, that sort of thing Jonathan wants as many of his candidates as possible returned unopposed and people are nervous about putting their names down on an opposition list," he added.

But diplomats said Chief Jonathan's standing in some areas had been boosted by a tough stance in recent years against South Africa, which completely surrounds and economically dominates this nation of about 1,4 million people

Ironically, South Africa is widely regarded as the architect of Dr Jonathan's two-seat victory in the 1965 pre-independence poll

But economic pressure and a commando raid on Maseru in December, 1982, in which 40 civilians were killed has led to strained relations since and the burly, heavy-weight Lesotho leader has expressed sharp criticism of his erstwhile friends on several occasions — Sapa-Reuter

5/10/85 6/7/85
More EEC aid for Lesotho (167)

MASERU — The European Economic Community (EEC) has granted a further R900 000 to Lesotho towards the improvement of rural clinics in the country. The EEC representative in Lesotho, Mr Tue Rohrspeid, announced in Maseru yesterday the grant was a continuation of an on-going programme to improve rural clinics in Lesotho. The money would be used for improving eight existing clinics and for building three new clinics and a new district medical office. — Sapa—AP.

Lesotho's first daily paper

MASERU—The first daily newspaper to be published in Lesotho went on sale in Maseru and in other parts of the country as well as the eastern Free State yesterday

The newspaper, the Nation, is an independent publication and is published by the Lesotho-based company, the Nation Printing and Publishing Co (Pty) Ltd

The newspaper is fully computerised, making Lesotho the third country in Africa to have a newspaper printed by computer. The other countries are South Africa and Nigeria

The Nation, which sells at 20 c in Lesotho and 25 c in South Africa, is produced Monday to Friday

The acting editor is Norman Chandler, who is also publisher. The news editor is John Mukela, a Zambian — (Sapa)

NM 167 9/7/85

Vertical text on the right side of the page, possibly a date or reference number.

Zimbabwe to sell steel to Lesotho

The Star's Foreign News Service

Star 22/7/85
MASERU — Zimbabwe

is aiming to make a strong entry into the Lesotho steel market under the wing of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa, of which South Africa is not a member

Mr David Chitambo, sales manager of the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company (Zisco) said in Maseru negotiations for sales of Zimbabwe steel in Lesotho were at an advanced stage

After meetings with Lesotho Government officials, Mr Chitambo indicated Zisco hopes to provide steel for major projects such as the Highlands water scheme as well as for construction in general in the industry

LONDON — Chloride, the battery group, has agreed to sell a substantial part of its business to Australian group Dunlop Olympic for £34,5 million cash, the chairman Sir Michael Edwardes has announced

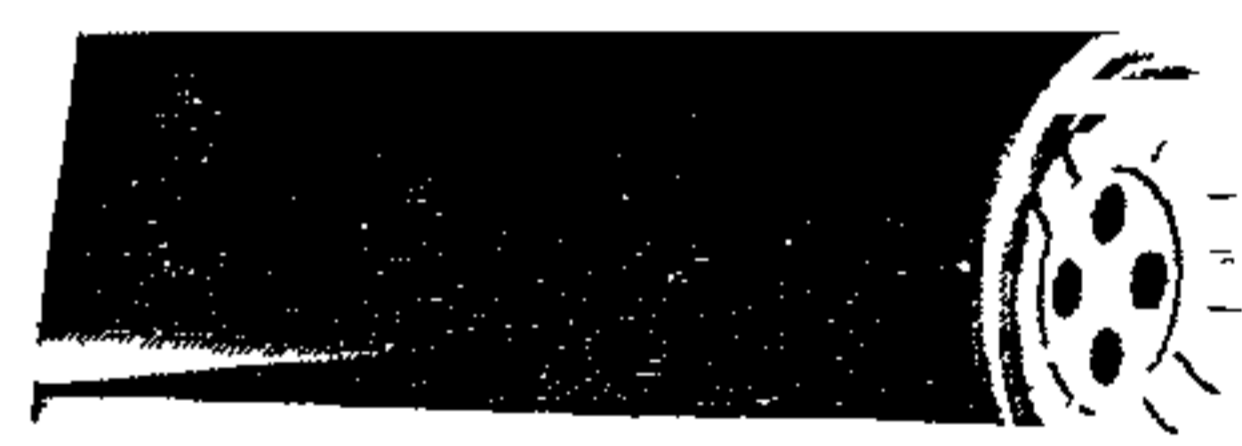
LONDON — Management and unions at Shell Chemicals' only UK production plant near Manchester have agreed on a deal which will cut the number of jobs in half but save the plant. The two sides will collaborate in redeploying redundant staff elsewhere

NEW YORK — Apple Computer incurred its first quarterly loss as a public company, reporting a net deficit of \$17,2 million for the three months to June 28 after an 11 percent fall in sales and a \$40,3 million provision for reorganisation

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July 23 1985 7

Lesotho's Soviet ties boosted 167

The Star's Foreign News Service

23/7/85

MASERU — The Soviet Union's representation in Southern Africa has been significantly strengthened with the arrival in Maseru at the weekend of the first resident Soviet Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Vladimir Ivanovich Gavrioushkin

The Soviet Union established a resident diplomatic mission in Maseru in 1983 but not at ambassadorial level. The mission was staffed by lower-ranking diplomats, with the Soviet Ambassador in Maputo, Mr Yuri Sepelov, acting as non-resident ambassador.

Mr Gavrioushkin was deputy chief of directorate in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow from 1980. He was previously counsellor and later consul-general in Montreal.

His relatively senior status indicates the importance Moscow attaches to the post.

Current Real Weekly Wages: R 10.01

Current Real Weekly Wages: R 9.32

Grade	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Grade 10	0.00	0.00	14.95	16.71	18.03	19.35	22.88	22.88	26.40	29.04	
Grade 12	0.00	0.00	14.47	11.44	11.42	10.92	10.16	9.32	10.32	10.15	
Hourly Change 1975 to date			44								+0.02
Grade 12	10.38	13.85	16.55	18.76	20.14	21.58	24.48	24.48	28.08	30.96	
Grade 14	10.95	14.38	16.02	12.84	12.75	12.18	10.87	9.98	10.97	10.82	
Hourly Change 1975 to date			44								+388.12

Fear of exodus to Lesotho

167
Sowetan
24/7/85

MASERU — The introduction of a State of Emergency in South Africa would adversely affect the security situation in Lesotho, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Desmond Sixishe, said over the weekend.

Addressing a party rally at Qeme, south of Maseru, he said, "The harsh powers accorded to the South African Police would increase, the number of South Africans fleeing their country to seek asylum in neighbouring countries"

He said that during a similar situation in 1976 hundreds of Soweto youths had fled into Lesotho. It could be expected that a similar influx of refugees would take place now.

Not only was Lesotho's capacity to receive refugees stretched to its limits but the country's security was threatened because South Africa would always pose a threat as long as Lesotho accepted political refugees.

Grade	0.00	0.00	17.59	20.22	21.98	23.74	27.72	27.72	31.68	34.76
Grade 10	0.00	0.00	30.07	24.45	24.59	23.67	21.76	19.96	21.88	21.47
Grade 12	11.88	15.84	19.43	21.58	23.74	25.90	30.24	30.24	34.56	38.16
Current Hours: 44	22.12	29.06	33.21	26.09	26.55	25.82	23.74	21.77	23.87	23.57
Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal										+425.6%
Real										+61.2%
Current Real Weekly Wages: R 21.79										

Current Real Weekly Wages: R 19.85



About 1 000 people march through Guguletu yesterday in protest against deaths due to

PW threatens

167
 CMT Times 30/7/85

Political Staff
THE State President, Mr P W Botha, yesterday threatened to expel 1,5-million foreign black workers from South Africa in retaliation for their countries' support for sanctions against South Africa.

He also said South Africa might now deny neighbouring black states the use of South African roads, railways and harbours for their exports and imports and could end other forms of co-operation.

Mr Botha told students at Potchefstroom University that the moves were being considered because of last week's United Nations Security Council resolution advocating sanctions against South Africa.

He said the people repatriated would be informed that the action was "solely due to the decision of the Security Council".

If implemented the mass repatriation would have severe implications for industries such as the goldmines and for

countries like Lesotho and Mozambique, where South African companies recruit large numbers of foreign workers.

The economies of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi would be hard-hit, if not crippled, if they could no longer export or import goods through South Africa.

Mr Botha's threat is seen as an attempt to force the neighbouring black states to abandon their support for disinvestment from South Africa and the imposition of sanctions.

'Illegal'

Sapa reports that Mr Botha yesterday termed the Security Council decision "illegal and uncalled-for", saying it threatened the economic stability and development of the whole of Southern Africa.

"No government with self-respect, no country with self-respect, can tolerate such an unholy decision against it without taking steps to neutralise it," he said.

"I have ordered that the relevant South African organizations undertake an urgent further survey of how many migrant workers there are



Mr P W Botha

in the country — and also where they are employed — so that the government may employ effective measures to send them back to their countries of origin.

"The countries attempting to introduce punitive measures against South Africa will likely follow up their declared concern about the welfare of the blacks with funds for employment opportunities for the hundreds of thousands of workers who will have to return to their countries of origin should the Security Council continue its campaign against South Africa."

Mr Botha said the US

and Britain, which abstained in the UN vote, had adopted "a realistic approach" which recognized that black people would not benefit from sanctions.

The Security Council would have to be blamed if South Africa's infrastructure was no longer available to Southern African states.

"Naturally there are also other important forms of economic, technical, financial, medical and agricultural co-operation which may fall victim, should the Security Council continue on its present course."

Mr Botha warned that if "the terrorist onslaught" continued, South Africa would meet the threat with its full military force.

Turning to conditions for negotiations, he said that he would not enter into talks with people propagating "communist godlessness" or civil disobedience.

● Sapa reports Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg, as saying last night that sanctions were aimed not at punishing South Africa but at urging it to be welcomed into the family of free nations.

He described the possible expulsion of mi

grant workers from South Africa as "an immature response" the South African Government is going to end up having no friends left."

● Anthony Johnson reports that the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on labour and foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, described Mr Botha's threat as "an exposure of the government's strategy of economic imperialism on the sub-continent".

Mockery

"This vicious threat makes a mockery of the government's previous statements of concern for the welfare of the Southern African region."

Mr Botha's stance was a clear indication that sanctions as a strategy would not bring about change in Southern Africa as hoped for by its advocates.

"It is tragic that Mr Botha did not use this opportunity and the little time we have left to announce once and for all the end of apartheid."

"This would guarantee economic growth, acceptance by the international community and bring enormous benefits both to South Africa and her neighbours," he said.



... yesterday in protest against deaths due to unrest.

Cape Times Newscolour. Ivor Markman

Cape Times 30/7/85



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Members of the railways police regional task force after a confrontation with 1 000 marching youths in Guguletu yesterday.

Zambian to edit Lesotho paper

MASERU — Zambian Mr John Mukela, news editor of Lesotho's new daily newspaper, *The Nation*, has been appointed its editor.

Mr Mukela takes over from Mr Norman Chandler, who has been acting editor since the start of the newspaper on July 8

Mr Chandler will remain managing director of The Nation Printing and Publishing Co. — Sapa

107

SAW 3/8/65

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Marked upswing in Lesotho confidence

MASERU— Business confidence in Lesotho had shown a remarkable upswing which should allow 'bolder investment initiatives' by the Government and private enterprise, according to an article published in the latest quarterly review of the Lesotho Economy issued by the Central Bank of Lesotho.

The review said business confidence revived last year and the private sector and statutory bodies began to increase their borrowing again.

Figures

The Lesotho Central Bank said this corresponded partly to revived activity in the business sector, with the creation of new enterprises and partly to demand from existing local subsidiaries of South African firms which find it more convenient to bank in Lesotho.

The latest statistics of current account and savings deposits show that Basotho were not spending as much as they did last year, but were saving their money.

The bank review says that the stability of domestic credit since 1983 had enabled the net foreign assets of the banking system to grow rapidly so that they now covered more than three months worth of imports. —
(Sapa)

Now row over voters' roll

9/8/85 167 SOWETAN

MASERU — Candidates in Lesotho's first general election in 15 years will be nominated on August 14, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan announced yesterday over Radio Lesotho.

The election regulations require each candidate's nomination to be seconded by 500 registered voters. Opposition politicians have complained, however, that

the voters' rolls have not yet been released.

Mr Charles Mofeli, leader of the Opposition United Democratic Front, has petitioned for a 90-day postponement of the election, now set for September 17 and 18. He said that if his petition is denied the election must be regarded as rigged.

In his broadcast yesterday Chief Jonathan appealed to employers

to allow employees to attend the nomination court sittings next Wednesday, but made no mention of the voters' rolls or of Mr Mofeli's request.

Mr Mofeli has not threatened to boycott the election if his request is refused, and it appears that the election will be contested by all opposition parties except the exiled wing of the Basotuland Con-

gress Party led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

Mr Phoka Chaolane, chairman of a united front of opposition groups known as the Basotho Democratic Alliance, has appealed to all opposition parties not to boycott the election and to consolidate their campaigning in an effort to defeat Chief Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party.

Mr Chaolane said his group would contest all 60 seats. The election will apparently be held not under the 1966 Independence Constitution, which was suspended by Chief Jonathan when he seized power in 1970, but under a Parliament Act introduced in 1983 and which has largely superseded the Constitution.

This Act provides for King Moshoeshoe II to nominate 20 members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. Thus the BNP will go into the election with an automatic 20-seat lead.

The number of constituencies remains the same as in 1970, though some were redefined by a delimitation commission earlier this year to adapt to the large population shift from rural areas to the Maseru region.

The Quthing constituency in the south was eliminated altogether, leaving the present Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Sekonyana, without a seat. As one of the most influential members of the ruling party, he is expected to contest another constituency or to be included among the 20 nominated MPs.



LESOTHO PREMIER Leabua Jonathan.

ound the world

MASERU — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Lesotho's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, held talks in Maseru yesterday.

Mr Sixishe represented the Foreign Minister, Mr Vincent Mathele, who was away.

A statement issued after the talks said the meeting was arranged at the suggestion of the South African Foreign Minister to review "im-

Pik has 'frank' talks in Lesotho

portant matters of mutual concern in bilateral relations between the two countries"

The statement said the talks were frank and candid.

Mr Botha and his delegation returned to Pretoria immediately after the meeting.

Asked in an interview about the present state of relations between Lesotho and South Africa, Mr Botha said they were "normal"

He said reports of alleged threats of repatriation of Basuto workers

from South Africa were not representative of the South African Government's policy.

His government did not intend repatriating Basuto workers, but because of the disinvestment campaign against South Africa, some factories might close down, forcing workers from neighbouring countries out of work.

He said disinvestment would hit both white and black — Sapa

MBABANE — A Swazi motorist was later questioned by the SA patrol

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Lesotho election may not go ahead

14/8/85
The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's general election has been thrown into doubt by the five main opposition parties refusing to take part if they are unable to get copies of the voters' rolls

In a statement hours before nominations were due to close at noon today, the parties called on the United Nations Security Council and other international organisations to regard the election as null and void if only candidates of the ruling Basotho National Party were returned unopposed

The parties said that on the eve of nomination day they had not received copies of the voters rolls for all 60 constituencies

ROLLS

They were believed today to be still without the rolls

The statement was issued jointly by the internal wing of the Basutoland Congress Party, the United Democratic Party, the National Independent Party, the Maseru Freedom Party and the Basotho Democratic Alliance

Together they make up virtually the entire political opposition to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's BNP, which has ruled virtually by decree since seizing power after aborting the 1970 election when it appeared the party was going to lose

The parties also called on all foreign donors to freeze aid to Lesotho "unless Prime Minister Jonathan desists from his undemocratic actions"

THE NEWS TODAY
How far will P.W.
There has been much speculation
on the major policy statement



PWV water supplies could run dry by '95

15/8/85

STAR

Science Reporter

All dependable water sources for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging and lower Vaal areas will be used up in less than 10 years from now and if heavy costs are to be avoided, individual water demands by people in the area may have to be lowered, says a prominent water engineer.

Speaking at a Wits University Senate special lecture on "Water Resources" last night Mr E J Hall said that water demand in the PWV area would increase by 275 percent from 1 600 m cubic metres in 1980 to 2 500 m cubic metres by the mid '90s.

Progress on Lesotho project

167

Science Reporter

This had become a "substance of concern" as this was the limit of the area's dependable water supply.

Mr Hall said that to augment the supply, Orange River water could be used but "at heavy cost," and would assure enough water only until the year 2010.

South Africa and Lesotho are close to reaching agreement on the massive Lesotho Highlands water project, but the two countries are still quarrelling over money.

Mr TPC van Robbroeck, managing engineer (water resources) of the Department of Water Affairs, said last night the main difference was South Africa's interest to "see to it that money is wisely spent" and Lesotho's spirit of independence "which precludes interference in its internal affairs".

For sufficient supplies in the future, Mr Hall said, it was necessary to question the per capita demand for water which over the past 50 years had grown from 120 litres a day per person in the area to nearly 600 litres a day.

"The continuing increase in the consumption per person is not necessarily all the result of true need for improvement in the quality of life," he said. During the recent drought in the urban Natal regions a target of 57 litres daily per person had largely been achieved, although at the cost of the quality of life and the social environment. Therefore, "luxury use" of water domestically still had to be questioned.

Businessman, son bound and robbed

West Rand Bureau

A Krugersdorp businessman and his eight-year-old son were locked in the kitchen of their shop for two hours yesterday by two armed robbers who made off with R800.

The two confronted Mr Faruk Patel (34), of H and Z Radio Repairs in Ockerse Street, at 4.30 pm and demanded money. They tied Mr Patel and his son up and fled.

This luxury use, said Mr Hall, should not include garden watering, for it had to be recognised that "society does place a real value on the suburban garden as an important element in living environment." Even with severe restrictions in Natal people had made strenuous efforts to keep gardens alive.

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Chief Jonathan's party unopposed

CAPE TOWN 15/8/88 (167)

MASERU — The Basutoland National Party (BNP) has been returned unopposed as the government of Lesotho after all opposition parties boycotted yesterday's nomination courts for September's general election

been nominated unopposed

It was also said in Maseru last night that the cabinet was likely to resign in terms of the Electoral Act to allow the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, to form a new government

In a drama-filled day, thousands of BNP supporters converged on the 60 constituencies throughout the country to signify their support for government candidates. The candidates had to each pay R1 000 and have 500 witnesses to be nominated for parliament

Informed sources said they believed there would be a number of changes in the cabinet

A bone of contention with opposition parties has been that there has allegedly been no provision for a secret ballot as each candidate had to appear publicly with 500 people to propose him or her

The general election, scheduled for September 17 and 18, is now expected by informed sources to be officially cancelled because all BNP candidates have

The opposition parties also complained that R1 000 was too high for a poor country which depends largely on foreign aid — Sapa

ates, were board, were

Jonathan hits at opposition parties

16/8/85
STAR
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MASERU — Opposition parties which refused to nominate candidates in Lesotho's general election have only themselves to blame for the fact that the ruling party has been put back into power, according to the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

The Prime Minister, whose Basotho National Party candidates were returned unopposed in all 60 constituencies, said it was unfair of the opposition parties to blame him for their failure to put up candidates.

BOYCOTTED

The five opposition parties boycotted the nomination courts on Wednesday, saying they had not been able to get copies of the voters roll and therefore could not prepare to contest the election.

They appealed to the international community to regard the election as null and void and to withhold economic aid to the government.

AVAILABLE

According to the Minister of Information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, the voters rolls were made available to all opposition parties a week before nominations closed.

In response to the opposition parties, Chief Jonathan said he had done his job as leader of the BNP and fielded candidates in all constituencies.

Having failed to do the same, the opposition parties should not blame him or the chief electoral officer when the latter declared all the BNP candidates elected unopposed.

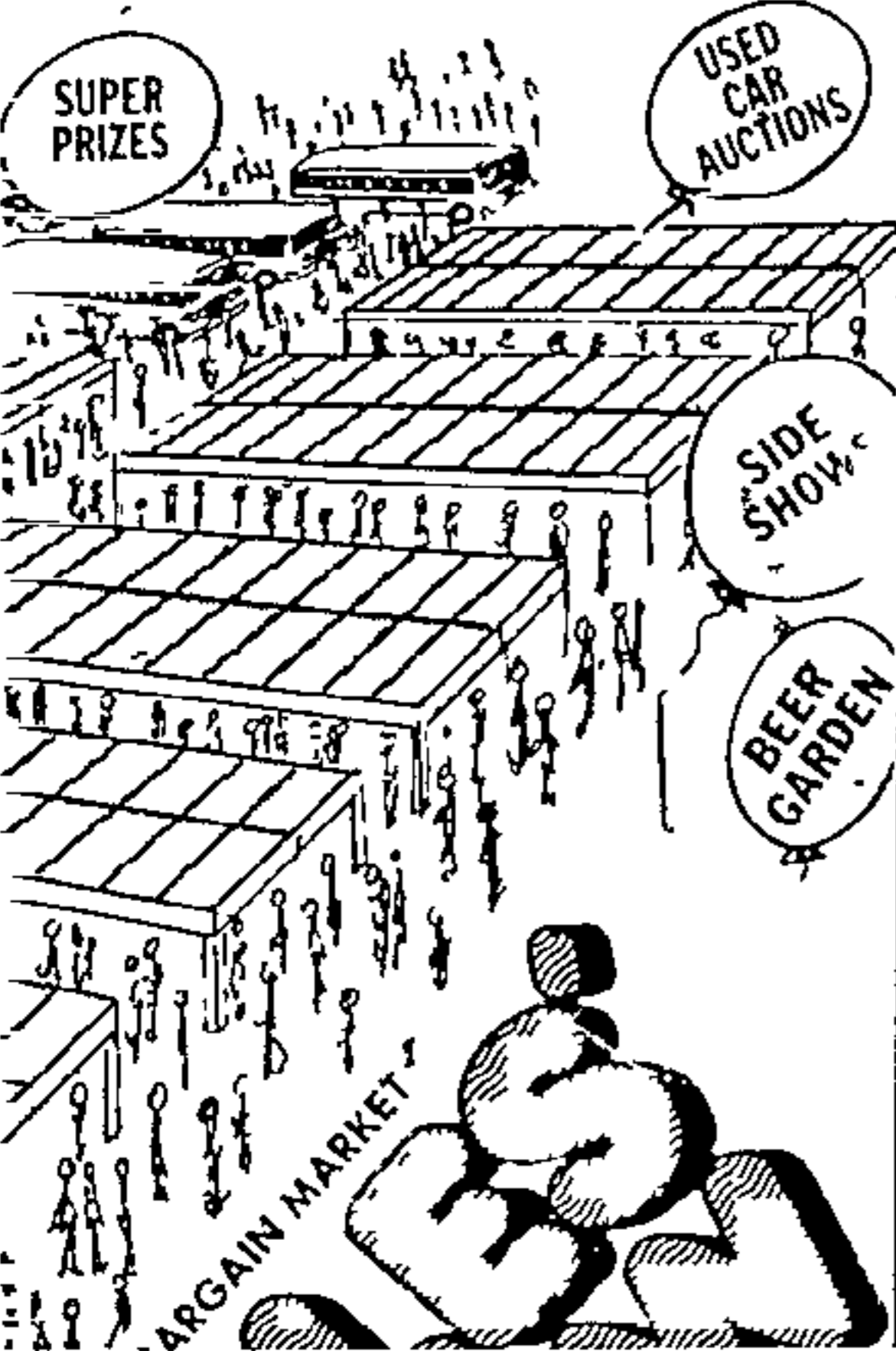
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10 AM TO 4.30 PM

EVERY SATURDAY

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'All clear' for Chief Leabua

SOWETAN 16/8/85

MASERU — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party is expected to claim a victory in the Lesotho general election following the refusal of the opposition parties to nominate candidates this week.

But the BNP's claim will not be universally recognised in Lesotho and may not be universally recognised outside the country.

The opposition parties have called on the international community to regard the election as null and void. Unless Chief Jonathan changes his mind and agrees to reschedule the election, Lesotho will again be left with a government whose validity is in dispute.

The five main opposition parties boycotted the nomination court sittings this week because they had not yet received the full voters' rolls. They said they could not properly con-



CHIEF Jonathan

test the election without them.

All the BNP candidates were therefore declared by the chief electoral officer to have been returned unopposed, giving Chief Jonathan an apparent clean sweep of the 60 constituencies.

The day's dramatic developments have, however, deprived Lesotho's voters of the opportunity to cast ballots in the first general election since the BNP seized power after aborting the election in 1970.

beginning of August, it was comfort- value of minerals.

(167) B. Day
16/8/85
Lesotho parties call for election boycott

MASERU — The five main opposition parties in Lesotho have called on the international community to declare Wednesday's election nominations null and void.

The parties want the UN Security Council, the Commonwealth, the Organisation of African Unity, the Arab League, Opec, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council, the Southern African Customs Union, the World Council of Churches and other international bodies to bring pressure to bear on the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to hold talks with leaders of political parties in Lesotho with a view to creating a government of national unity.

Their action comes after an announcement that there will be no election on September 17 and 18 because the ruling Basotho National Party's candidates in the 60 constituencies were returned unopposed.

The five parties stayed away because Jonathan had made it difficult for them to nominate candidates.

Unless Jonathan "desists from his undemocratic actions, we call upon all donor countries and financial institutions to freeze their aid to Leabua, whose government is not democratically elected", they say

The group has called on all foreigners allegedly meddling in the affairs of Lesotho to leave. — Sapa

Advertising Awards

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IPM Convention,

and August 31, 1985) and

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October 1, 1985 in Durban
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(NUTW)

COMMENT

WHILE everybody — and we mean almost the entire world — is mulling over the State President's announcement last night on the state of the nation, we seem to have taken the spotlight off our neighbouring states, where strange things are afoot. 167

This reference is made specifically to Lesotho where the election fiasco similar to what happened in 1971, happened this week. The people of Lesotho had a sense of *deja vu* when, after a holiday was declared on the last day of nominations, Chief Leabua Jonathan's regime sprung another surprise on the electorate. There were to be no elections after all, for the opposition it seemed had chickened out.

The extraordinary behaviour is made even more strange by the fact that it seemed fairly certain that Chief Jonathan's government was going to walk the elections. It also appeared almost certain that most incumbent members of parliament would have retained their seats. SOWETAN EDITORIAL

To add to the mystery the Lesotho Government has gained a lot of credibility lately because of its no nonsense stance against South Africa and its aligning itself with the Third World and even the socialist countries. In fact there are people from Lesotho in South Africa who told us they would have voted Chief Jonathan's government back into power. 16/8/85

Another reason for the political *volte face* is that the opposition in Lesotho has been thrown into disarray by rather clever manipulation by the government. Even worse some opposition parties have shown open connivance with South Africa, losing themselves a lot of friends.

We would suggest the Chief does what comes almost natural to African leaders — declare a one-party state and be done with the irritating business of elections.

It seems to us he has gathered enough strong men around him who through sheer grit make the country hum along fairly decently. Also it would take a lot of doing to get a new government which can comport itself in the rather responsible manner in which Lesotho has for these few years. True the government there has played a whole lot of confusing cards. At first Lesotho was so pro South Africa that Chief Leabua Jonathan was considered the biggest sell-out here.

Then there was a swing from extreme right, right across the spectrum to extreme left, with that country actually fraternising with communist countries.

South Africa, using military clout and economic pressure forced Lesotho back into the fold. The country is in a certain ambivalent stance right now — now speaking with South Africa, then opening diplomatic relations with a country from behind the Iron Curtain.

The election fiasco is something that Lesotho did not need. If anything it will open old wounds and there is no doubt the escalation of violence, the attempts at assassination and even a shot at a coup, might not be attempted in the next few months.

Leabua wins — without a vote being cast

167

Cap Press
By DESMOND BLOW 18/8/25

CHIEF Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party swept back to power this week — without an election.

The BNP took all 60 seats on Wednesday when all the ruling party's candidates were returned unopposed, because all seven opposition parties boycotted the nomination courts.

They did this in protest against the amended Electoral Act which compels a candidate to supply 500 signatures of voters in the constituency in which he is standing.

The opposition parties claim they found this impossible, saying voters' rolls were not made available to them in time and that they could not check whether their supporters were on the roll.

They also objected to candidates having to pay R1 000 deposits.

The elections, the first in 15 years, were to have been held on September 17 and 18.

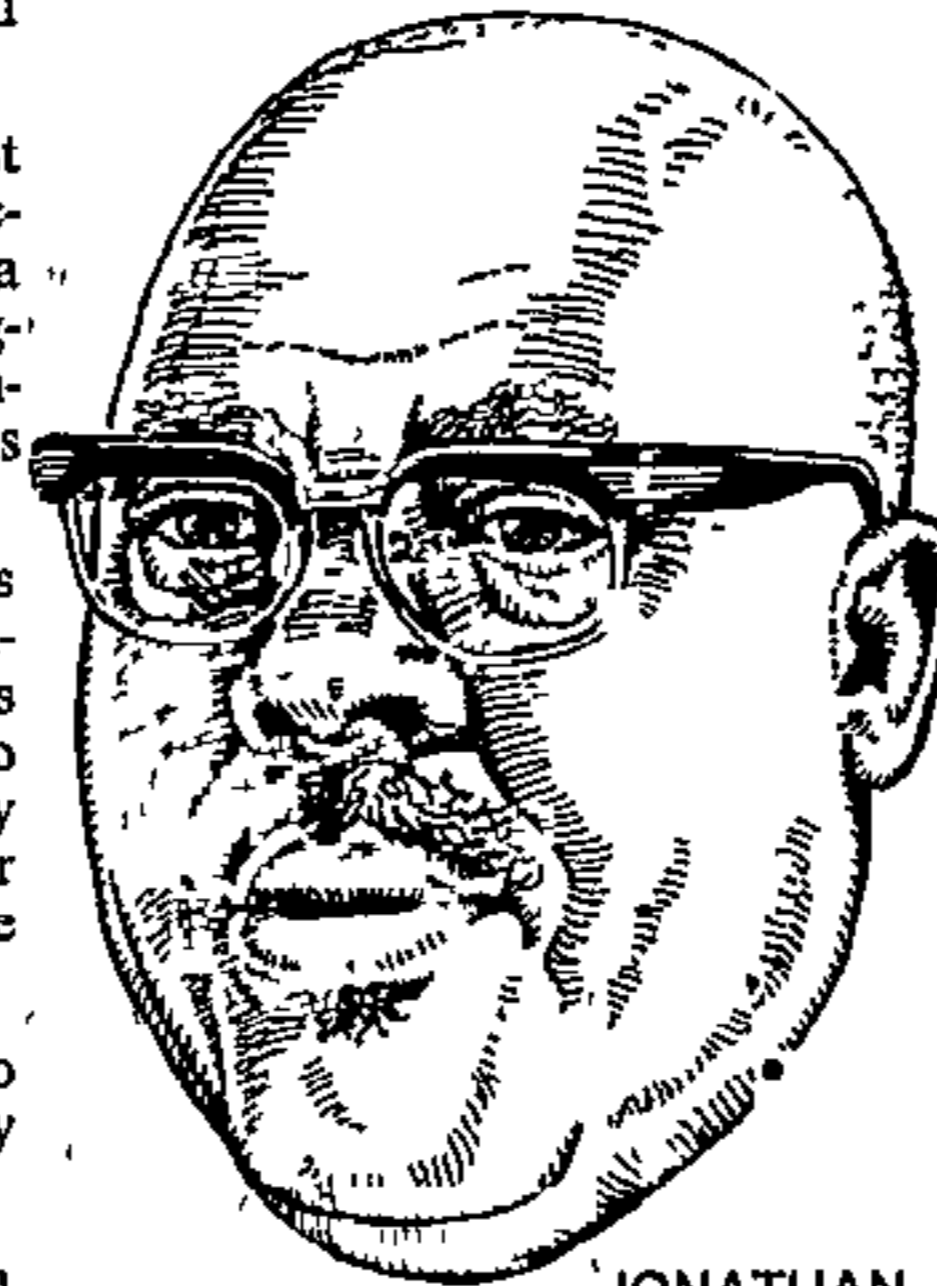
On Tuesday five opposition parties held an emergency meeting and agreed to boycott the elections unless certain demands were met.

The Communist Party of Lesotho and the United Fatherland Front (UFF) had already decided not to participate because of the amended Act.

The emergency meeting followed a court judgment on an urgent application by the Marematlou Freedom Party to postpone the date of nominations until the voters' roll could be checked, as is provided for in the original Electoral Act.

The opposition parties are to protest to the Security Council of the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the Arab League, Opec, OAB, SADD, South African Customs Union, and the World Council of Churches to have the nominations declared null and void.

The organisations will be asked to pressurise Chief Jonathan to hold talks with leaders of the opposition parties.



JONATHAN
No opposition

Telegraph: Reds in Maseru plotting against SA

CA's Tracks 20/8/80

167

167

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The Kremlin diplomatic mission in Lesotho aims to maintain and manipulate racial chaos in South Africa, according to a leading London newspaper

The allegation was made at the weekend by the conservative national British newspaper the Sunday Telegraph

It also claims that the diplomats at the Soviet Union's mission in Maseru — together with their colleagues in other African capitals, such as Lusaka — hope to make South Africa "ungovernable"

The article also alleges connections with the African National Congress (ANC) through one of its "key figures", a former Johannesburg lawyer, Mr Joe Slovo

The Sunday Telegraph states

Whereas the Western embassies are represented by career diplomats of appropriate middle grade, Soviet intentions are symbolized by the envoy the Kremlin has chosen

He is Mr Vladimir Ivanovich Gayushkin, 61, who is not a diplomat at all but a senior official of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party.

Clearly, a man of his importance and background will not be concentrating on Soviet relations with Lesotho. He has started off with an official staff of six — already one more than in the old-established British High Commission

There is a strong and equally unappetizing London connection about the Soviet official who preceded him on regular visits to Lesotho. This was Mr Yuri Faddeevich Sepelev, the ambassador to Mozambique, who for the past two years has been doubling between his base at Maputo and Maseru. Mr Sepelev was one of the 105 Soviet intelligence agents expelled en bloc from Britain in 1971. He turned up a year later as "consul general" in Zagreb in Yugoslavia, where his task was to foment Croat separatism

He left hurriedly in 1975 when the Yugoslav authorities arrested a member of his staff for espionage

nage. He was posted in November 1982 as ambassador to Mozambique, where more than 40 Soviet officials enjoy diplomatic immunity

Between them, Mr Gayushkin and Mr Sepelev (together with their colleagues in other African capitals, such as Lusaka) hope to make South Africa ungovernable. Their strength is that apartheid is condemned by communists, socialists, liberals and conservatives

It can be further inflamed, however, by introducing more radical revolutionary elements in the African National Congress, the basic organization which is fighting apartheid. The key instrument for this infiltration is the banned South African Communist Party and the key figure here is Joe Slovo

Mr Slovo, 59, a Lithuanian Jew, became the first white man to be elected to the ANC's top six-man control body. He was voted in at a meeting held in Zambia in June

Mr Slovo also serves on the so-called "war council" of the ANC which at the Zambia meeting authorized the military wing of the movement, Umkhonto

We Sizwe or "Spear of the Nation", to abandon the existing strategy of economic sabotage in South Africa and instead start killing members of the white police and military

It would be wrong to give the impression that the ANC is communist-dominated. Indeed, there is some evidence that Mr Oliver Tambo, its president, would like to reduce communist influence

But the grip is strong and could well tighten as the ANC becomes more and more dependent on the Soviet bloc to provide the money, the arms and training which its guerrillas need to carry on its fight

By working for pragmatic pacts such as the Nkomati accord with Mozambique, President P W Botha has restricted the aid which the frontline states can give the ANC

That same accord led to Mr Slovo's departure from Maputo, where he had functioned as the ANC's chief military planner. He is now thought to be based in Lusaka

SA denies promoting violence in Lesotho

167 Pretoria Bureau

STAR

In response to a protest from the Lesotho Government, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs today denied any involvement in an attack in Lesotho this week in which six people died.

The Lesotho Government sent a protest note to South Africa earlier this week and issued a statement claiming the insurgents who carried out the attack were based in South Africa.

Six people were killed in the attack on the home of a Government MP, Mr Julius Malachaneia. The Lesotho Government blamed the attack on the Lesotho Liberation Army and protested to the South African Government over the attack.

A statement released by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs today said it emphatically distanced itself from the promotion of violence in neighbouring states.

Six killed in Lesotho attack

MASERU — Six people have been killed in an attack on the home of a government member of parliament that has officially been blamed on the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled Basutoland Congress Party.

The Lesotho Government has protested to the South African government over the attack and over what it said was the use of the SABC to broadcast an attack threat by the LLA leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

The LLA is also reported to have kidnapped a policeman and a member of the ruling Basotho National Party.

The six were killed in an attack on Monday night on the home of Mr Julius Malachamela, who was returned unopposed, together with all other candidates of the ruling Basotho National Party, when the opposition parties earlier this month boycotted the nominations for the general elections scheduled for September.

Attack

Those killed included Mr Malachamela's wife and daughter-in-law.

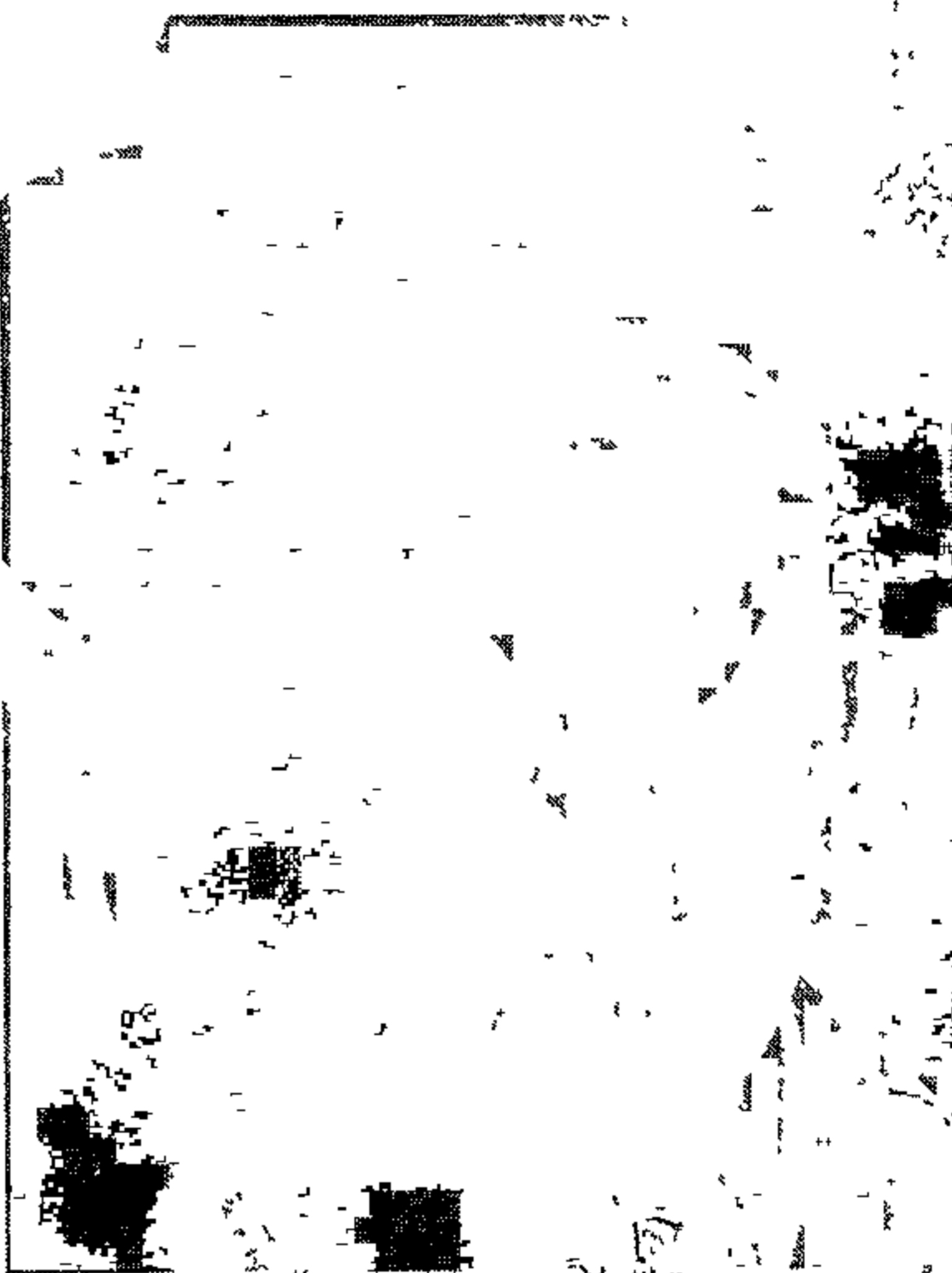
Two persons were injured, including a 10-month-old baby.

Police said about 10 armed insurgents of the LLA entered Lesotho from South Africa to launch the attack in the remote Malimong area of the Maluti Mountains.

The raid and the kidnapping follow a threat by Mr Mokhehle to launch armed attacks in Lesotho after BNP candidates were returned unopposed in all 60 constituencies when the opposition parties boy-

cotted the parliamentary nominations on August 14. Mr Mokhehle's statement is said to have

been broadcast by the SABC on August 16 — SOWETAN Foreign Service.



CHIEF LEABUA JONATHAN, Lesotho's Prime Minister

Students live in fear of BNP youth

MASERU — More than 100 South African students at the National University of Lesotho are said to fear that they will be forced to leave the country because of harassment by members of the youth league of the ruling Basotho National Party.

Students at the university have been boycotting lectures since October 8 in protest against what they say is the absence of protection against the youth league. Members of the league are said to include students at the university who carry AK47 rifles and other weapons into lectures.

They have allegedly harassed both South African students and Basotho students who are not BNP members

SOWETAN
167
SOWETAN
Correspondent

Six South African students said they had been served with "deportation orders" by the youth league. When they queried the legality of the orders with government authorities in Maseru they were told to ignore them.

Two of the students have since left Lesotho, however, according to their colleagues.

Repatriation:

Lesotho on tenterhooks

Political Correspondent

The Lesotho Government was on tenterhooks yesterday, after reports that the South African Government had decided to repatriate its foreign labour force, Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal said.

Mr Soal, who was in Maseru on a fact-finding and goodwill visit, said a scheduled meeting with the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, had been abruptly cancelled because of "the crisis".

Another senior Minister told Mr Soal's delegation that R650 million of the country's R700 million budget was derived from remittances from its citizens working in South Africa.

Of the 350 000 foreign blacks legally employed in South Africa in 1984, 139 000 were from Lesotho.

● The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) warned yesterday it might call a national strike if the Government implemented the repatriation plan.

● See Page 4.

ANC 'has no bases in Lesotho'

1670
Sten
14/11/87

NEW YORK — A Lesotho envoy in Washington has denied American newspaper reports of African National Congress bases in Lesotho

Mr N J Matete, in a letter to the *Washington Post*, said articles in that paper implied Transkei had been attacked by the ANC from bases in Lesotho

"Lesotho wishes to set the record straight. There are no ANC guerilla bases in Lesotho," he said

Mr Matete said his country admitted refugees on the fundamental condition that they did not use the country as a launch pad for attacks against their countries of origin. That also applied to ANC refugees

"It is encouraging to note that refugees have faithfully abided by their conditions of asylum

"The argument that ANC attacks against Transkei emanate from Lesotho deserves the better analysis and understanding of the current situation in Southern Africa" — Sapa

Repatriation sets mines and government at odds

OBSERVERS believe that government, despite protestations that its plans are contingent on the application of economic anti-apartheid measures by the West, has 'a hidden agenda' for the removal of foreign blacks — who number 1.5-million — from South Africa.

They say that while the threat of disinvestment and limited economic anti-apartheid measures adopted by Western countries — on which government has pegged its repatriation threat — may be factors in government thinking they are essentially a shorter-term coincidence.

They believe government and the State Security Council may see several long-term advantages in the repatriation of foreign black workers apart from any easing of the domestic unemployment problem.

They see repatriation as a key factor in the relationship of government, the mining industry and the neighbouring states, and one which government is determined to use in exerting pressure on the other two.

Repatriation would put enormous strains on the neighbouring economies and possibly crush some. It would lead to severe social, economic and political dislocation in those countries.

Destabilisation

It therefore constitutes the most powerful destabilisation weapon in SA's arsenal, should it opt for some serious arm-twisting in persuading its neighbours that they must, for example, argue against sanctions in the forums of the Commonwealth or the UN, or sign non-aggression pacts.

The most recent comprehensive International Labour Office (ILO) study of migrant labour in the sub-continent published in January and considered to be base-line source material on the subject for both the mining industry and government, says migrant labour in the post-Nkomati era appears to have become a potential bargaining weapon through which SA might extract concessions or reward compliance.

It says "The employment of foreign blacks will become more of a political issue than an economic one in the eyes of the SA government and is likely to feature promi-

LAST week's clash between government and the mining industry over the repatriation of foreign black miners indicates a growing confrontation between the two over their differing long-term strategic interests, writes Political Correspondent PAUL BELL

nently in the development of regional relationships.

"This had led to the ironic situation wherein both the Chamber of Mines and the migrant-sending states in composite share the similar objective of stability."

Lesotho — which would bear the brunt — trembled this week at the prospect of losing 139 000 mine jobs. And Mozambique — whose relations with SA have returned to their pre-Nkomati low and which has 60 000 workers on the mines — will also have been deeply concerned.

Industry sources say government may believe repatriation would rid SA of an internal, potentially destabilising political presence in that blacks from independent states — although their position is relatively precarious — provide their co-workers with a free lesson in political liberation.

The threat of repatriation would also force the West to consider administering massive injections of development aid to SA's neighbours without which these countries could dissolve into chaos that would thoroughly jeopardise Western influence in the region.

A 1975 ILO study which laid the groundwork for the update of last January, estimated the costs of supporting displaced migrants in their home countries through a UN fund at a minimum of \$3bn, spread over 23 years.

That sum would be much greater now and would do no more than support the economic status quo of these countries without addressing fundamental development problems and other areas of reliance on SA.

The 1979 study was done as the basis for a recommendation that migrant-sending countries withdraw their labour. The January study makes it clear that the pros-

pects, firstly for massive funding from abroad, and secondly for achieving any unity of purpose among the migrant-sending countries, are minimal. In other words SA's neighbours are more exposed than ever.

Regarding SA's economic dominance of its neighbours Pretoria plays both sides of the street extolling the benefits of a co-operative relationship but equally reminding the Frontline states and the West of the massive price of resistance to Pretoria's will.

Then there is the mining industry — the single largest economic force on the sub-continent supporting up to 6-million people directly and indirectly through the employment of 600 000 black workers of whom 210 000 are drawn from the neighbouring states.

Observers believe last Friday's shouting match between the chamber and government was a surface eruption caused by the pressure of subterranean conflicting long-term strategies on both sides.

Driving Force

Government's recent clash with the business group which visited the ANC in Lusaka may be another manifestation of the tension as mining quietly re-asserts its political clout.

The driving force behind the visit was Anglo American indicating observers say a realistic assessment by the corporation that its long-term strategic interests lie in the promotion of political change and the development of a *modus vivendi* in any future relationship between mining and a black majority government.

At the same time the chamber is concerned that the repatriation of foreign miners would impose serious strains on its credibility as an employer, possibly lead to strikes, outbreaks of violence and destruction of productive equipment, disrupt traditional sources of labour supply and skills — which in terms of foreign labour employment practice, would affect Anglo and Rand Mines in particular — and damage wage-cost structures.

Government, faced with the political and financial penalties it would have incurred had it pressed on with its repatriation plan, has lowered its stick for now.

'King of Tongaland' airs his grievances in Natal

Weekend Natal Correspondent
DURBAN. Ingwavuma's Chief Mzimba Charles Tembe, self-proclaimed king of Tongaland, is leading his people in a bizarre campaign to found a republic.

He believes the time is right for Tonga emancipation and he is now trying to sweep away Kwazulu's control over his subjects.

And if his dream is realised Tongaland, a rustic area which forms the greater part of Ingwavuma in Northern Natal, including the St Lucia missile testing range

will be his.

In a recent petition to the Government for independence he said the Tonga people had remained backward and economically behind all other black ethnic groups because of governmental "error and oversight".

The land, about 215 900 hectares, was ceded to the Tonga nation by Queen Victoria in an 1884 Treaty of Amity, he claims.

Should he achieve independence, self-reliance would be possible because of "your sympathetic Government's kind assistance".

He believes his economy will keep afloat on coconuts, rice, forestry and the harbours at Sodwana, St Lucia and Kosi bays.

Appointed by the Government in 1952, the chief was recently found guilty of seven charges comprising 12 counts of "insubordination, disobedience or disloyalty to the Kwazulu Government".

Chief Tembe claims that the trial was unfair and he may now lose his chieftanship.

In an affidavit handed to the Maritzburg Supreme Court this week,

Chief Tembe claimed that he was humiliated, publicly rebuked and threatened with an assegai by Kwazulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He claimed he was a "virtual prisoner" of Chief Buthelezi, and said he was constantly subjected to "cruel persecution by Inkatha fanatics".

He said that on December 1984 Kwazulu police took him to a meeting convened by a rival Inkatha member, Mr Walter Tembe, where he was insulted and attacked.

A member of the Zulu royal family,

Prince Gideon, allegedly forced him into a car on weekends to recruit members for Inkatha.

Chief Tembe claims he was unlawfully ordered by Chief Buthelezi to appear before him at Ulundi

"I'm still very much respected in my hereditary office as king and should I be removed from office by ill unrest and bloodshed might be the consequence," he warned.

Yet he admits his authority as paramount chief is not respected by the Zulus and that even his purported 510 000 subjects are encouraged to flout it with impunity.

MASERU — South Africa's attack on ANC targets in Gaborone was a "dastardly act and barbarous violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana". Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan said here yesterday.

In a message of sympathy to President Quetsi Masire, Chief Jonathan said the "wanton" attack was all the more objectionable because the Gaborone government had consistently advocated a peaceful resolution of the problems of southern Africa.

He dismissed as "cynical and immoral pretexts" South Africa's justification that the attacks on her neighbours were launched because they were harbouring ANC members.

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has expressed its condemnation at what it termed the unprovoked and unwarranted attack by South African security forces on ANC targets in Gaborone.

Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende said yesterday the attacks had been carried out against the peace-loving defenceless citizens of Botswana.

"It provides clear evidence that Pretoria is once again set to intensify its campaign of military aggression against and the general destabilisation of the entire southern African sub-region," he said.

GABORONE — Acting permanent secretary of Botswana's ministry of health, Mr J S Moeti, labelled the South African commando attack on Gaborone as "inhuman and reckless".

"There are 10 bodies in the government mortuary and fragments of human remains — a head, two thighs and three legs," said the statement.

"Most of the dead bodies had multiple injuries of the head and fractures of the limbs. Among these is a five-year-old child who is mutilated beyond recognition. It is said to be a boy.

"Six people have been admitted. There is a female child aged 10 with a shattered right femur. The child has undergone surgery and is in a satisfactory state.

"A six-year-old boy is suffering from shock and an adult Botswana female has a ruptured kidney and perforations of the intestine. She is in a critical condition.

"One elderly female has a fractured foot and right wrist. One European lady has multiple fractures of both lower limbs. She is still undergoing surgery at the time of this release.

"One adult male has gunshot wounds in the back. He is in a satisfactory condition."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel peace laureate, said the raid was a "highly provocative" act on the eve of June 16, the anniversary of widespread rioting in Soweto in 1976.

Bishop Tutu said the raid was provocative at a time when the situation in the country was "tense and volatile."

"There is no way in which our crisis will be solved by any violence, either of the upholder of an unjust system or those who want to overthrow it," the bishop said.

The parliamentary leader and defence spokesman of the new republic party, Mr Vause Raw, said South Africa was left no option but to neutralise ANC bases in Botswana.

He said "When neighbouring states host and protect terrorists operating against South Africa, it leaves us no option other than to seek them out and neutralise them ourselves."

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Soweto 17/6/82

"The raid seems to have been well planned and executed and I congratulate the SA Defence Force on the operation."

The United Democratic Front said the raid "clearly illustrates the aggressive and insensitive policies of the South African regime towards its neighbours."

"We ask the people of Botswana not to be deterred in their support for all those who are disadvantaged and who had sought refuge in their country," it said in a statement.

"We are well aware of all the attempts the South Africans have been making in trying to pressurise Botswana into signing some Nkomati-type agreement but Botswana has been resolute in its refusal to sign such an agreement. It therefore comes as no surprise to us when the South Africans finally resort to gunboat diplomacy."

167
Lesotho

D. D. D. D.
denies

ANC 21/2/85

presence

JOHANNESBURG

The Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, has denied allegations that his country is involved with the activities of the African National Congress in South Africa

Mr Sixishe was referring to reports quoting a police spokesman as saying ANC suicide squads active in the eastern and western Cape were controlled from Maseru

The minister emphasised during a telephone call that Lesotho continued to pursue a policy that did not allow the use of its territory as a springboard for acts of violence against South Africa or any neighbouring state

He said Lesotho had no intention of reversing that policy or of harbouring political organisations that would not respect that policy

Mr Sixishe claimed the police spokesman who issued the statement was looking for scapegoats because the police had failed to control the situation inside South Africa — Sapa

New Lesotho paper closes down

MASEP — Two months after it opened Lesotho's first English-language daily newspaper *The Nation* has closed down because it proved too expensive to produce, the owners said. The newspaper was started by Mr Desmond Sixishe, Lesotho's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and journalist Mr Norman Chandler. The first edition came out on July 8 and the last one yesterday — The Star's Foreign News Service.

STAR 11/9/81

Jonathan reshuffles

Cabinet

(167) 19/9/85
The Star's Foreign
News Service

STAR
MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has dropped four of his old Ministers, reassigned four others and appointed five new ones in his new Government announced yesterday.

The four dropped are Mr. Joseph Kotsokoane (Agriculture), Chief Sekonyane Maseribane (Interior), Dr Kenneth Maphathe (Transport) and Mr Mooki Molapo (Trade and Industry).

Mr Kotsokoane and Dr Maphathe were defeated in party primary elections for candidates for the general election.

Chief Maseribane is said to be in poor health and Mr Molapo is thought to have been dropped because he is a close relative of Mr C D Molapo of the opposition Basotho Democratic Alliance.

The new Ministers include Mr John Lephole, a son-in-law of the Prime Minister.

The Basotho National Party was returned to power when the opposition parties refused to nominate candidates.

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MC002

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Dec. 1983

Victims of 'commando attack' to be buried

167

LUSAKA — The African National Congress announced yesterday that the six South Africans killed eight days ago in Lesotho will be buried in Maseru tomorrow

A spokesman for the organisation said the six victims of what the Lesotho Government said was a South African-mounted commando attack included four men and two women. He said their families had agreed that they should be buried together in Maseru, capital of Lesotho.

In the raid, during which silenced weapons were used, three Lesotho nationals were killed. The Lesotho Liberation Army (I.L.A.) which opposes the Government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, claimed responsibility — Reuter

Mr Jim Thompsett of Boksburg visits his son Andy (24) in Addington Hospital.

STAR 9/12/85
**Seven shot
dead in
Lesotho** (167)

Gunmen killed seven people and wounded two others in the Qacha's Nek area in south-east Lesotho on Friday night, Radio Maseru reported yesterday.

The radio, monitored by the BBC, said the gunmen came from South Africa and Transkei.

It said the attack took place at Hatonsi.

It added that none of the gunmen had been arrested and police investigations were continuing.

Lesotho has frequently accused South Africa of aiding rebels of the Lesotho Liberation Army fighting to topple Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan's government.

Pretoria charges that Lesotho harbours black nationalist guerillas — Sapa-Reuter

9 shot dead in Maseru

ARGUS 29/12/85

Five women among slain 'refugees'; SA Defence Force denies raid claim

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU — Nine people, all said to be South African refugees, were shot dead in two houses in Maseru early today in what was unofficially claimed to have been a raid by South African security forces. The claim has been denied categorically by the South African Defence Force.

In one house, about 200 metres from the Maseru border post, a coloured man and a white woman tentatively identified as a Miss Quinn from Cape Town, were killed. Their nine-month-old child was un-

harmled. In the other house, about a kilometre away, seven black people — four women and three men — were killed.

A police officer said that both houses were attacked between midnight and 1am today. It was not immediately known where the raiders came from or where they went after the shootings and whether they travelled overland or by aircraft.

Neighbours said they heard no shots during the night, which indicated that the attackers might have used silencers on their weapons.

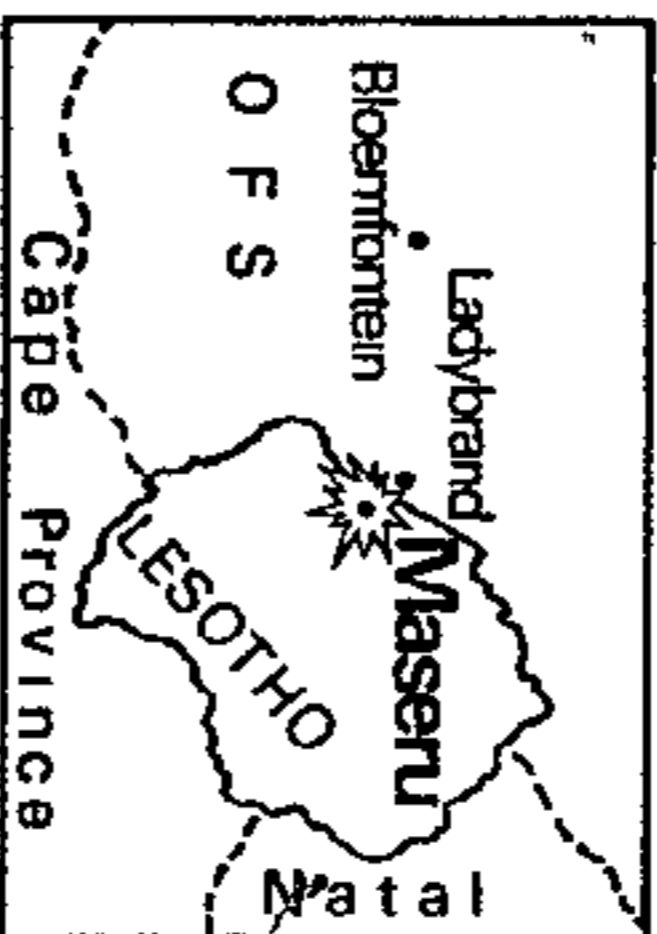
Badly shot up

An Argus Africa News Service correspondent who saw the bodies being carried from the house where the seven blacks died said they had been badly-shot up, apparently by automatic weapons. All were fully dressed, he said.

The fact that the bodies were removed several hours after the estimated time of the shooting and that neighbours heard no shots indicates that the raiders were able to strike unseen and get well away before the bodies were found.

No explosives appeared to have been used at either house. Neighbours were today looking after the baby left unharmed. The woman identified as Miss Quinn is believed to have been a teacher at a Maseru secondary school.

A South African Defence Force spokesman today cate-



Farmer's body under mattress

Crime Reporter

A SEMI RETIRED farmer has been found dead in the bedroom of his home on a Somerset West smaltholding.

The body of Mr Phillip Rudolph Botha du Plessis, 65, was under a mattress in the ransacked room. His hands and feet were bound with rope.

The body of Mr du Plessis, who was unmarried and lived alone, was found late yesterday when his brother Tjart went to his home in Mostert Street, Van der Stel, Somerset West, to find out why he had not been seen during the day.

He found the door locked from the outside. "I took a crowbar and broke the door. I went into the bedroom, which had been ransacked, but there was no immediate sign of my brother," Mr du Plessis said.

"Then I saw the mattress was not flat on the floor. I asked the person who was with me to pick it up and underneath was my brother. His hands and feet had been tied with rope, but I don't know how he was killed."

Five women among slain 'refugees'; SA Defence Force denies raid claim

Argus Africa News Service

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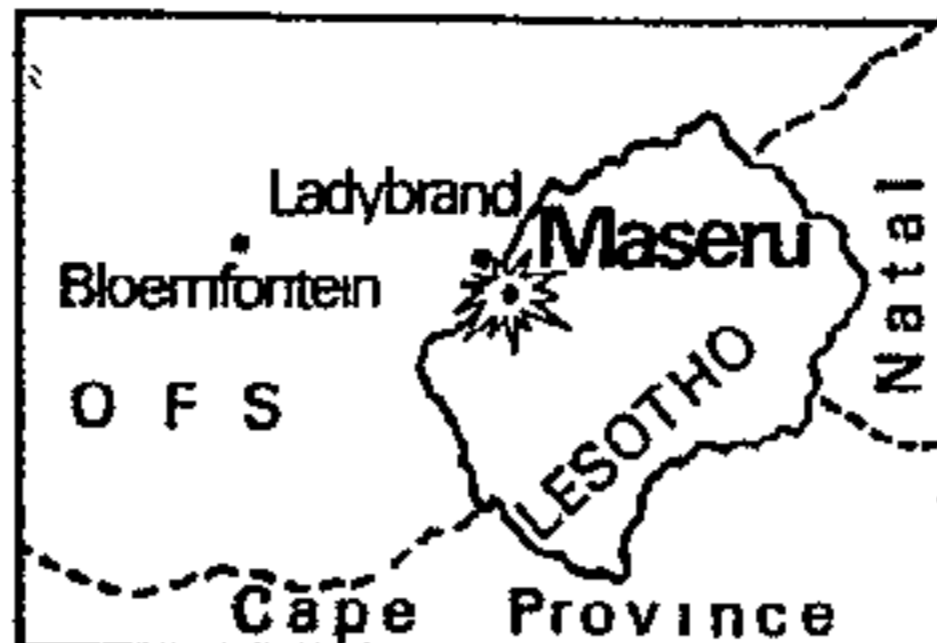
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No explosives appeared to have been used at either house.

Neighbours were today looking after the baby left unharmed. The woman identified as Miss Quinn is believed to have been a teacher at a Maseru secondary school.

A South African Defence Force spokesman today categorically denied the allegations and said it was yet another example of the propaganda described by the Minister of Defence in a statement released yesterday.

● Sapa-Reuter reports from Lusaka that a spokesman at the ANC headquarters said he had heard about the attacks but had no details and was waiting for information from Maseru on the identity of the victims.



Farmer's body under mattress

Crime Reporter

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Lesotho blames SADF for killings in Maseru

167 STAR 21/12/85

Maseru
 Lesotho Minister of Information Mr Desmond Sixishe yesterday blamed South African soldiers for the killing in Maseru of nine people — including a South African refugee and his schoolteacher wife.

Earlier a man calling himself Mophete Mophete and claiming to be the commander-in-chief of the Lesotho National Liberation Army (LNLA) had telephoned Sapa in Johannesburg and said units of the LNLA had carried out the attacks.

Speaking to John D'Oliveira of The Star's Africa News Service in Maseru, Mr Sixishe dismissed as "all lies" the LNLA claim that it was responsible. He said the LNLA was little more than an extension of the South African Defence Force.

"Eyewitnesses saw white Afrikaner soldiers shoot people. They went to specific houses where ANC refs lived and they killed six ANC members and three local people.

Is it not strange that white Afrikaners claim to be members of the LNLA — and that they should go for the first time against members of the ANC?"

In Lusaka last night a spokesman for the ANC confirmed that six of those killed — four men and two women — were members of the movement.

Reuter correspondent Adrian Croft said one survivor 18-year-old coloured man Mr Richard Macaskin, said six people burst into the house in Ha Hootho where a party was under way and started firing pistols with silencers.

Mr Macaskin said the raiders' faces had been painted black but they were wearing short sleeves and their arms were white.

South African refugee Mr Joe Quinn and his wife Jackie were shot in their beds in Maseru West. Their year-old daughter survived.

Mrs Quinn's parents, who live at Rosetta in the Natal Midlands, left early yesterday to visit their daughter in Maseru — unaware of the shootings.

Mr and Mrs P B V Quinn's other four adult children are believed to have left for Lesotho after hearing the news.

The man who telephoned Sapa claiming to be the commander-in-chief of the LNLA, told the agency "It is the LNLA who did the attack."

Leabua (Lesotho Prime Minister) Chief Leabua Jonathan knows who did it, and he should stop pretending otherwise, and sneakishly implicating people who are not involved in our war with him.

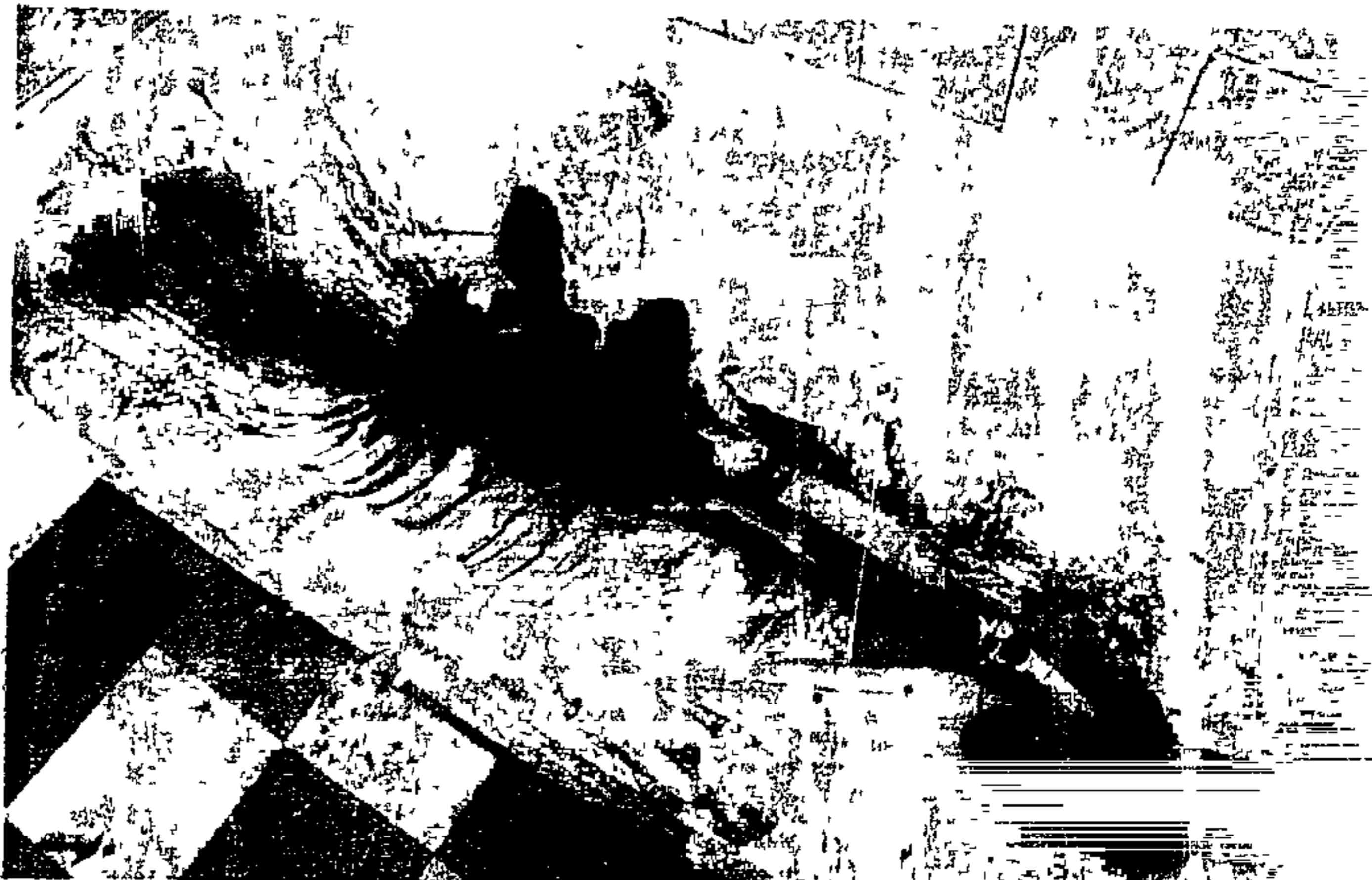
"We want to state that Leabua knows who his battlefield opponent is, who must be doing these liberatory attacks."

The caller said LNLA's target had been "officers of Leabua celebrating the festive season."

When asked whether South African refugees were a target, he said. It was a mistake that the woman must die, bullets do go astray."

The LNLA is a shadowy group which carries out occasional attacks. Lesotho says it is backed by and operates from South Africa.

● Reuter reports that in Pretoria yesterday an SADF spokesman, Commandant John Rolt, said South African troops had nothing to do with the raid where we were not involved," he said — Sapa-Associated Press, Reuter



A blood-splattered bath, with a shoe in it, at the house in Maseru where raiders shot seven people yesterday

The killing is remote — until your shoes are bloody

MASERU — For most people in Southern Africa — black and white — the killing is remote.

They read about it in their newspapers, see evidence of it on their television screens. But, in a house in a Maseru suburb, the killing, which is increasingly becoming a product of the struggles for power in Southern Africa, is real, immediate — and sickening.

Here congealed blood is all that remains of seven men and women who went to a party and were shot by unidentified assassins.

You can see the blood, your nose picks up its musty smell. If you are not careful you step in it — and your stomach turns in the knowledge that it is not animal but human.

I know the killing is just as real, just as immediate and just as sickening for the people in the Northern Transvaal who yesterday buried the victims of the latest landmine explosion.

It is also real, immediate, devastating for the people in the townships caught in the crossfire — literally and figuratively — between the black radicals and the South African security forces.

But it is not until you wipe human blood from the soles of your shoes, as I did yesterday afternoon that the full impact of the killing gets to you.

It may be true that the men and women who have been killed in neighbouring states were plotting murder in South Africa.

It is certainly true that the ANC activ-



By John D'Oliveira, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

ists who planted the landmines in the Northern Transvaal were involved in a form of pure terrorism, somehow protected in their own minds by the thought that killing innocent men, women and children would somehow pave the way to a non-racial, democratic, prosperous, Utopian Azania.

Protected by the letter of the law the South African and other security forces fight back, killing those who would violently force the pace of change in our troubled sub-continent.

One of those on the periphery of the Lesotho killings told me yesterday "Killing does not solve anything for anybody, anywhere."

In most circumstances this would have sounded trite and contrived. But there was blood on her sitting room carpet from a young man who had been a "nice neighbour."

And there is blood still on the sole of my shoe.

Feast of sport on TV today

"Sport 85" on TV1 this afternoon includes:

- Golf 1.57, 3.43 and 4.12 — Goodyear Classic at the Humewood Golf Club
- Cricket 2.00, 3.04 and 5.31 — Castle Currie Cup Transvaal vs Natal at the Wanderers Club
- Cricket 2.20, 3.27, 5.03 and 5.45 — Western Province vs Australian XI at Newlands in Cape Town.
- Horseshooting 3.18 — R50 000 Johannesburg Summer Handicap at Turfiontein.
- Athletics 5.18 — Citizen Invitation Meeting at Kingspark in Durban.
- Motor X 2.42 — Super cross Championship series.
- TV2 and TV3 sporting programmes, starting at 2.00 include coverage of horse racing — live transmission from Turfontein; Athletics — the Citizen Meeting at Kings Park Durban, Cricket — Western Province vs Australian XI at Newlands, Cape Town, Golf — the Goodyear Classic from Port Elizabeth.
- TV4 sport tonight will feature: Athletics Citizen meet in Durban; Gymnastics World Championships 1985 The Women's Individual Finals held in Canada in November.

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Cape Times 21/12/85

Lesotho blames SA for raid

MASERU — Lesotho last night said that the South African Defence Force was responsible for the raid on two Maseru homes early yesterday morning that killed nine people, including South African political refugees and Lesotho citizens.

Dismissing reports that it was the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), Lesotho's Minister of the Interior, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said the claim was an attempt by the Defence Force to "cover up their immoral attack".

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said "We categorically deny any SADF involvement in the incident."

'Camouflage'

But Mr Sixishe said last night "We are not aware that the LLA has white members, Afrikaners, who were seen by eyewitnesses at the scene of the attack."

"We are also not aware that the LLA has ANC targets. The claim is obviously a camouflage by the South African Defence Force to cover up their immoral attack."

Last night an ANC spokesman in Lusaka said that four men and two women were mem-

bers of the guerilla organization. The other three were Lesotho nationals. The official announcement of the raid over Radio Lesotho did not name the deceased although one of the dead people has been identified as Ms Jacqueline Quinn of Nottingham Road, Natal.

The radio also claimed that the killings were carried out by South African commandos using "silent firearms".

However, last night a person calling himself Mophete Mophete and claiming to be the commander-in-chief of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) phoned Sapa in Johannesburg claiming responsibility for the attack.

"It is the LLA who did the attack," he said. "Leabua (Jonathan prime minister of Lesotho) knows who did it and he should stop pretending otherwise and sneakishly implicating people who are not involved in our war with him."

When asked whether South African refugees were a target, he said "it was a mistake that the women must die, bullets do go astray".

Neighbours said seven

◆◆◆◆

To page 2



Man's body

Mr Makoe strongly denied the accusation and added that Lesotho believed in peaceful consultation and dialogue.

A neighbour in Hoohe Mrs Makaskill Mapalesa, 24, said she heard nothing during the night and discovered a man's body next to the garage yesterday morning. In the house she found a woman dead on the sofa in the sitting room and rushed to call police who discovered the rest of the bodies.

A man on the scene, who also asked not to be identified, said he shared the house with five Lesotho nationals and they had all gone out for the evening because they didn't drink.

Painted

One survivor, 18-year-old Richard Macaskill said six people burst into the house where a party was under way and started firing pistols with silencers.

He said the raiders' faces had been painted black but their arms showing through short sleeves revealed white skin.

Lesotho Radio said police were searching for the owner of the house who had hosted the party and had "lured" the guests there. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

21/12/85 118
From page 8

of the victims, four men and three women were among guests at a party in a house in Maseru's Hoohe township which is about 300 metres from the South African border.

A witness said the attackers entered the house through the front door and opened fire with automatic firearms.

In the second attack a South African woman and her husband, identified only as Joe, were gunned down in their apartment in a middle-class neighbourhood. The woman, Ms Quinn was a schoolteacher in Maseru. Their one-year-old baby girl, Phoenix, was unharmed and is being looked after at the local hospital.

Ms Quinn's parents are on their way to Lesotho to see their daughter, but do not know that she has been killed.

A neighbour said she heard "very strange gunshots" about 12.30am yesterday which were "not loud".

She said that five minutes later she heard a glass panel in her front door break and Ms Quinn's companion came in, bleeding profusely from two shots in his side.

She drove off to call for help but he was dead when she returned. Police found Ms Quinn's bullet-ridden body in the couple's apartment with the child.

Lesotho's acting Foreign Minister, Mr David Makoe, said the killing of the nine followed an exchange of a series of diplomatic notes between Pretoria and Maseru over the past week on the position of South African refugees in Lesotho.

He said the South African authorities had alleged that refugees of the ANC had planned to attack South Africa over the Christmas holidays from Lesotho.

SA warned Lesotho about raid by ANC

JOHANNESBURG — Pretoria warned Lesotho that Maseru-based African National Congress members would strike South Africa over Christmas — hours before the raid in which nine civilians, including Lesotho nationals, were killed in attacks on two homes in the Lesotho capital

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday that South Africa had sent a diplomatic note to Lesotho

He said Lesotho had replied to the note, sent in the middle of last week, and asked for further information on the South African allegations

Hours later, in the early hours of Friday morning, commandos, alleged by Lesotho and the ANC to be South Africans, launched an attack in Maseru and killed nine civilians, six of whom the ANC says were members of their organization. A SADF spokesman and the SAP have denied any involvement

The South African Government also hinted that it had the right to take action to protect South Africa

Pik Botha 'no longer in control'

Lesotho says it believes the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is no longer in control of South Africa's foreign policy but is controlled by the military

The ministerial press secretary, Mr Tsoeu Nisane, said Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan received a telex from South Africa on Wednesday claiming evidence of a Christmas strike

On Thursday Lesotho replied saying it did "not have sufficient information to take any kind of action" and wanted more proof

The stunned Lesotho Government believes the attack to be a SADF reprisal for the landmine deaths in Messina early last week

The Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr David Makoae, said at the weekend that two burnt-out vehicles were found on the banks of the Caledon River. The tracks of the raiders were still visible

The ANC released a statement at the weekend rejecting South Africa's denial of responsibility and said the attack carried out by an "assassination squad" was a "dastardly act" which could not be described as a military operation

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has condemned the Lesotho attacks as "brutal" while the Organization of African Unity also strongly condemned South Africa, claiming that it was responsible for the raid

The names of the dead have not been released except for that of a South African-born teacher, Ms Jackie Quinn, who was gunned down with her husband, identified only as Joe, in their Maseru flat

Ms Quinn's grief-stricken parents, Mr Phillip Quinn and his wife Patricia, arrived in Maseru at the weekend to spend Christmas with their daughter. They had been unaware of the deaths

Mr Quinn said Jackie was not politically involved. Her interest in Lesotho had been teaching

In 1982 the SADF killed 42 people in a raid on Maseru which the government said was aimed at ANC members — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter-AP

Foreign workers — and the threat of repatriation

A researcher at the Economic Research Unit of the University of Natal believes that the much-quoted figure of one million illegal migrant workers plus the 352 000 legal migrants in South Africa is a considerable exaggeration. At most, says Mr Alan Whiteside, there are 700 000 registered and unregistered migrants working in South Africa.

Nevertheless, the incomes earned by these migrants are of considerable importance to their governments and families in Southern African countries.

Mr Whiteside, who this year prepared a paper on the position of migrant labourers, believes the South African Government would like to use the issue as part of the bargaining process in negotiations in the region.

So far the migrant labour issue has been used in establishing links with Mozambique by promising to increase Mozambican migrants in the post-Nkomati era, by threats to Lesotho that employment of Basotho would be halted if it did not sign an accord and most recently in statements that sanctions and disinvestment would mean the repatriation of foreigners employed here.

"There is no doubt that it would be possible for the South African Government to begin using migrant employment as a stick and carrot in its relations with its Southern African neighbours," says Mr Whiteside in his paper.

In recent years the number of migrants, particularly those employed outside the mining industry in South Africa, has declined. In 1980 there were 586 000 migrants registered here and by 1984 the number had dropped to 351 000.

Last year the following migrant labourers were registered in South Africa: 26 000 from Botswana, 138 500 from Lesotho, just under 30 000 from Malawi, 16 800 from Swaziland. About

60 000 from Mozambique were employed in June this year, but it is believed the South African Government has agreed to slowly increase the number to about 80 000.

Apart from wishing to use the migrant labour issue effectively in the subcontinent, South Africa is also facing its own unemployment crisis.

The future prospect for employment of migrants in the country seems bleak, according to Mr Whiteside, who predicts that the numbers will steadily decline.

He envisages two possible scenarios, the second being more likely.

If the South African economy recovers and there is steady peaceful political change he believes the total number of migrants would decline, particularly outside the mining industry. Mine recruitment would also decline from 1990 onwards. Mozambique and Lesotho could have their special relationship with South Africa recognised and maintain their supply of migrant labour to the country.

By 1990 all countries in the region would have to begin re-absorbing mi-

grant labour as well as employing their own new entrants into the labour market. This would have considerable impact by the year 2000 and the unemployment crisis would be yet another major problem facing the region.

The second scenario presupposes that sanctions and disinvestment are applied against South Africa and that the country will continue to experience political upheaval. This would lead to a serious rise in unemployment and would have a direct result on migrant labour numbers.

There would be an immediate decline in the number of migrants in all sectors of the economy. The mining industry would decline more slowly as there is a large investment in skills in foreigners that would take time to replace.

All of the labour-supplying countries would be adversely affected as they would not only have to absorb migrant labourers back into their economies but would have to do without their remittances and foreign exchange. The most severe effects would be felt by Lesotho and Mozambique.

Even if migrant numbers declined in an orderly and planned manner it would still have a negative impact on the countries and families involved.



The threat by the South African Government

to repatriate migrant workers employed

here legally and illegally could become an

important negotiating weapon in the

political carrot-and-stick game being played

in the region. This article is by SHERYL

RAINE, *The Star's* Labour writer.

SIP 23/12/85
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S A told Lesotho of attack plans by ANC

Mercury 167 23/12/88

Mercury Correspondent can allegations

JOHANNESBURG—A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday that South Africa had sent a diplomatic Note to Lesotho claiming that Maseru-based African National Congress members would strike in South Africa over Christmas

The spokesman said that Lesotho had replied to the Note, sent in the middle of last week, and asked for further information on the South Afri-

Hours later, in the early hours of Friday morning, commandos, alleged by Lesotho and the ANC to be South Africans, launched an attack in Maseru and killed nine civilians

The ANC said that six of those killed were members of the organisation

A survivor of the attack, South African born Richard Macaskill, said the raiders' faces had been blackened but their short sleeves revealed white skin Lesotho radio later

claimed that the weapons used had been fitted with silencers

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said there had been no official communication between the two countries since the raid

Both the South African Defence Force and South African Police have denied any connection with the raid

In 1982 the SADF killed 42 people in a raid on Maseru which the Government said was aimed at ANC members

Lesotho

STAR 28/12/85

goes to

UN over

killings

MASERU — Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele left for the United Nations yesterday to present his country's case at a special Security Council meeting on the killing of nine people in Maseru a week ago.

He was accompanied by Government Secretary Mr Chaka Ntsane and the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mothusi Mashologu.

Nine people — six members of the African National Congress and three Lesotho citizens — were shot dead at two houses in Maseru a week ago, allegedly by attackers from South Africa.

One, Mrs Jacqueline Quin from Natal, was killed with her husband but their year-old child Phoenix was not hurt.

The funerals will be held in Maseru tomorrow.

Yesterday the Lesotho Government released the names of the nine killed.

The ANC dead were Themba Albert Mthembu, Glen Daries, Jacqueline Quin, Nomsa Mthethwa, Leon Meyer and a man described only as Morris.

FIRM DENIAL

The Lesotho dead were Makedelane Mohatle, Boemo Tau and Amelia Lesenyeho.

● In another development yesterday, the South African Defence Force said that after "further investigation" into earlier allegations that South African troops had crossed into Swaziland this week and threatened residents, SADF headquarters could now issue a firm denial.

A spokesman in Pretoria said that "after further investigation, the Defence Force confirms its previous denial that members of the SADF were involved in operations in Swaziland".

Earlier, in response to first reports that South African troops had crossed into southern Swaziland and threatened to attack local residents if they gave shelter to guerillas, the spokesman said "no confirmation of the allegations can be found" despite all possible inquiries.

"If more facts become available the SADF will obviously be prepared to investigate further. The Republic of South Africa and the SADF wishes to live at peace with its neighbour Swaziland."

UN meeting on Maseru dead

CAPE TIMES 29/12/85 *(16)*
MASERU — Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Vincent Makhele, left for the United Nations yesterday to present his country's case at a special Security Council meeting on the killing of nine people in Maseru a week ago.

Six members of the African National Congress and three Lesotho

citizens were shot dead, allegedly by attackers from South Africa. The ANC dead are Themba Albert Mthembu, Glen Daries, Jacqueline Quinn, Nomsa Mthethwa, Leon Meyer and a man described only as Morris. The Lesotho dead are Makaelane Mohatle, Boemo Tau and Amelia Lesenyeho — Sapa

Western diplomat warned Lesotho

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — A Western diplomat gave the Lesotho Government advance warning of the attack on two houses here on December 20 in which nine people were killed, Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan said yesterday at the funeral of the six South African victims of the raid.

Chief Jonathan did not identify the Western diplomat and did not say how his government responded to the warning.

He said "the Boers (an apparent reference to the South African Government) used their death squad" to carry out the raids, using guns fitted with silencers.

And he appealed to the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress to adopt a common strategy to bring down "the enemy of the black man in South Africa".

Before the raid, the South African Government had sent him a telex message proposing talks on the refugees in Lesotho, but he said there was nothing he could talk to it about.

Chief Jonathan said "They must talk to Tambo, Mandela and the PAC leaders. I cannot make blacks love Botha."

AGREED

Denying South African allegations that the ANC was launching insurgent attacks from Lesotho, Chief Jonathan said he had agreed with ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo that ANC refugees should use Lesotho as a transit point on their way to other countries.

It was under that agreement that a Zambian Airways jet had recently been sent to Maseru to take 150 refugees to Zambia. But the South African authorities had forced the plane to return to Lesotho with the refugees.

(At the time South African civil aviation authorities said the plane had turned back because Lesotho authorities had failed to advise South African air traffic controllers of the flight. It subsequently returned to Zambia without the refugees, some of whom later left on a Lesotho Airways flight.)

Chief Jonathan said that among those who returned to Lesotho on the Zambian plane was the ANC representative in Lesotho, Mr Jafeta Ndlovu.

And he said large numbers of South African children fled to Lesotho daily through all the major entry points. He could not stop them and would not return them to South Africa.

Zambia was represented at the funeral by a government delegation led by the Foreign Minister, Professor Lamech Goma.

King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho called for negotiations on South Africa's future among representatives of all sections of the population, including jailed and exiled leaders.

MASERU — As final preparations were made yesterday for the funerals of the nine people killed in the bloody assassination in Maseru earlier this month, no conclusive proof has yet been offered regarding the identity of the killers.

The Lesotho Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the deaths, the Lesotho Government blamed South Africa and the South African Defence Force denied any involvement whatsoever

Whatever the truth may be, the LLA is one of the most active guerilla/liberation/terrorist groups in Southern Africa and its activities have forced Chief Leabua Jonathan to concentrate a relatively large proportion of Lesotho's meagre resources on security.

If there is a link between the LLA and the South Africans, as claimed by the Lesotho Government, then Southern Africa will have produced yet another set of strange bedfellows

The history of the LLA poses more questions in this context than the available evidence can answer. The LLA was formed in 1979 as the military wing of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Basutoland Congress Party, the "Pan-Africanist", socialist opposition to Chief Leabua Jonathan's traditionalist, conservative Basutoland National Party

The BCP had strong links with South Africa's Pan Africanist Congress and with other similar parties in Southern Africa — including opposition parties in Botswana and Swaziland

Mr Mokhehle had been educated at Fort Hare where his contemporaries included Seretse Khama, late President of Botswana, Mr Robert Mugabe, now Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Sobukwe and Mr Potlako Leballo, both of the PAC.

The LLA had its roots in the Lesotho's 1970 general election. When incoming results indicated a victory for the BCP, Prime Minister

Maseru deaths: Questions but no answers

FOCUS

SPECIAL Correspondent

Leabua Jonathan claimed there had been "fraud" at the polls, annulled the election and declared a state of emergency "I have seized power and I am not ashamed of it", he said

The BCP rebelled two months later and again in 1974. Both attempts to overthrow the government were crushed — bloodily. Mr Mokhehle and most of his party activists fled Lesotho and, by 1979, felt strong enough to launch the LLA

In an exclusive interview with The SOWETAN's Africa News Service in 1979, Mr Mokhehle said the main force of the LLA consisted of 65 men who had trained in Libya without Libyan permission under the umbrella of the PAC

At that stage, there were about 500 to 1 000 young men under train-

ing in mountain camps in Lesotho. Most were scattered in small groups, but a larger camp was being established

Weapons were a problem — "Our boys have to make explosives from materials they bought in chemist shops and hardware stores in Lesotho . . . but we will capture weapons from the government security forces"

He strenuously denied Lesotho government claims that he was being supported by the South African Government and pointed out that South Africa had picked up 35 of his men during the year — including some of his very best — and handed them over to the Lesotho authorities

In December 1981, the then Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mooki Molapo, claimed that his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, had offered to curb the LLA if Lesotho would expel African National Congress activ-



Mr NTSU MOKHEHLE . . . a Fort Hare contemporary of Botswana's Khama, Zimbabwe's Mugabe, and Sobukwe and Leballo of the PAC.

ists from the mountain kingdom

Since then, if newspaper reports are accurate, if the claims and the counter-claims can be believed, hundreds of people have died in Lesotho because of the conflict between the LLA and the Government. There have been attacks on police and para-military facilities, landmine explosions, pitched battles, assassinations and assassination attempts and attacks aimed at crippling Lesotho's miniscule economy.

For instance, in July 1983, Lesotho announced that it had killed 10 members of the LLA who had been on a mission to assassinate Chief Jonathan. At the same time, a spokesman for the LLA admitted it had lost 10 men in a clash at Kolonyama, near the South African-Lesotho border

A few weeks later, a statement from Mr Mokhehle claimed that his headquarters were in "the valleys of the Lesotho mountains" and not in either South Africa or Botswana. He denied vigorously that LLA raids were launched from either South Africa or Transkei

In a bizarre incident earlier this year which illustrated the strange relationships between the parties involved, the Lesotho Government announced that its paramilitary force had killed six LLA "insurgents" near Qacha's Nek on the Lesotho/Transkei border

However, on the same day, a spokesman for the PAC in Maseru said that six dead people — including a woman — had been members of his organisation. The dead included Mr Thamu Zani, acting representative of the PAC in Lesotho and a close associate of the former Black Consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko

The six PAC members were travelling in a van loaded with explosives when they ran into the LPF patrol. The PAC and LPF units exchanged fire and all the occupants of the vehicle were killed

After first denying the claim, the Lesotho Government later admitted the dead were members of the PAC, explaining that the "confusion" arose because they were in a "sensitive area used by the LLA"

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SOWETAN
Africa News
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Cape Times 30/12/81
162

Lesotho pledge on refugees

MASERU. — The Prime Minister of Lesotho said yesterday that his country would continue to give asylum to South African refugees.

Speaking at the Maseru funeral for six South African refugees who were killed more than a week ago, Chief Leabua Jonathan said there had been a steady flow of South African political refugees into Lesotho and that large numbers of refugees entered the country daily.

Nine people — six members of the ANC and three Lesotho citizens — were shot dead in Maseru, allegedly by attackers from South Africa.

He said he could stop South African refugees nor return them because of his government's policy of granting political asylum to refugees.

He denied accusations by Pretoria that Lesotho allowed the ANC to establish military bases in Lesotho.

The funeral service was also addressed by King Moshoeshoe II, who called for the release of the jailed political leaders in South Africa and for the return of all political exiles. — Sapa-Reuter

Resolution deplures Lesotho killings

UN condemns SA for 'premeditated violence'

31/12/85

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STAR

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council yesterday unanimously approved a resolution which strongly condemned the recent killing of nine people on December 20 and "acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence" against Lesotho

The resolution, sponsored by the non-aligned members, said South Africa was responsible for the incident, in that it had violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lesotho, which asked the council to debate the issue

The council also demanded that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Lesotho for the "damage to life resulting from this act of aggression"

It requested the Secretary-General to establish one or two civilians in Maseru, to keep him informed "of any development affecting the territorial integrity of Lesotho"

However, South Africa flatly and quickly dismissed the exercise by responding that the council "has nothing to consider. The charges are rejected"

South Africa's second-ranking representative at the UN, Mr Stephan Aldrich, outlined whom he thought was responsible when he said "The hands of Lesotho's principal advisers, who are masters in the techniques of misinformation and disinformation, are clearly discernible in this latest manoeuvre"

Mr Aldrich spoke of Lesotho's internal troubles, recently aggravated by "electoral machinations" which he

maintained, had spawned armed resistance inside the country

"It is also of particular relevance that there is a strong tide of resentment in Lesotho at the presence of a violent organisation funded, sponsored and organised by Moscow and imposed on the people of Lesotho by their government

"Furthermore, elements within Lesotho's security forces are ANC sympathisers and collaborators and dissident groups in Lesotho view these pro-ANC elements as their enemies," he said

Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele spoke about his country's policy of receiving refugees from South Africa and said this was done provided they did not use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks against South Africa

"Lesotho's policies towards the refugees have been stated repeatedly to the South African Government, yet it has chosen to continue on its murderous course towards the refugees and innocent citizens of Lesotho, regardless of the provisions of international law and of basic principles of good neighbourliness," he said

However, Mr Aldrich replied by informing the council that Lesotho was "consistently unwilling" to co-operate with South Africa on issues of mutual security problems

He told the council how South Africa had experienced terrorist violence emanating from Lesotho, where members of the ANC were given sanctuary

It was Lesotho which should be charged by the council, he asserted

Pik hits out at 'ploy'

Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, lashed out at the Lesotho Government yesterday for what he called that country's "latest ploy against South Africa"

Mr Botha said Lesotho had consistently tried to cover up its own internal problems and deterioration (agteruitgang) by accusing South Africa of aggression and improper conduct

The Minister said he had instructed South Africa's acting permanent representative to the UN, Mr JS Aldrich, to inform the Security Council in no uncertain terms of "Lesotho's motives"

He would tell the council that Lesotho was in the company "of organisations such as the one responsible for the slaughter in Rome" (a reference to the killing of at least 14 people last Friday)

CAF Times 31/12/85
UN observers
for Lesotho *167*

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — United Nations observers are to be stationed in Lesotho as a symbolic border watch. The UN presence, at least for now, will be limited to one or two civilian personnel.

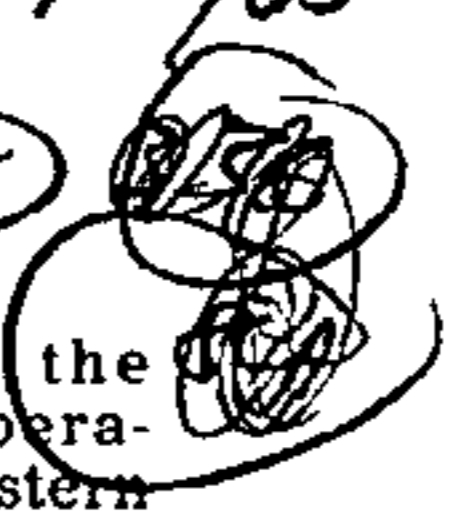
Acting over the December 19 "death party" raid, in which nine people died, Lesotho Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele came to the UN looking for something more substantial in the way of a UN shield against South African and rebel incursion. The compromise was being negotiated in the Security Council last night.

The Lesotho Government wanted the council to post a detachment of UN "security personnel" in Lesotho. When that met with objections, Mr Makhele asked for the deployment of "military advisers". That was also

turned down in the closed-door deliberations. While a Western source cited Soviet objections to a military presence, others said that all the major powers were against establishing what might be interpreted as a mini peace-keeping force.

Charging that South Africa had "set itself above and beyond all provisions of international law", the Lesotho Foreign Minister accused Pretoria of conducting a "systematic campaign of destabilization" through the Lesotho Liberation Army which, he complained, was "based, trained and armed in South Africa".

Mr Makhele told the council that Pretoria had failed to provide any tangible evidence to back up its allegations that ANC units had been planning to use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks on the Republic.



CAPE TIMES 31/12/65

Botha accuses Lesotho

PRETORIA — The Lesotho Government was associating with organizations like the one responsible for the Rome airport slaughter last week, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, charged yesterday.

In a statement in Pretoria, he said South Africa's representative at the United Nations had been instructed to reject strongly Lesotho's claim that a South African hit squad was responsible for the recent raid in Maseru in which nine people — including exiled African National Congress members — were shot dead.

The UN Security Council was to hold a special debate in New York last night on Lesotho's allegations.

'Regression'

Mr Botha said Lesotho was continuously trying to hide its own problems and "regression" by accusing South Africa of aggression.

The acting permanent representative, Mr Stephan Aldrich (in the absence of Mr Kurt von Schirnding), was instructed to state clearly to the council his government's standpoint on Lesotho's motives and latest "clever excuse" (jakkalsdraaie) for its internal problems — Sapa

● UN observers for Lesotho, page 7

LESOTHO-GENERAL

1986

~~1986~~ MARCH - SEPT →

Lo...

West toppled me, says Jonathan

11/3/1976
LERIBE, Lesotho — Chief Leabua Jonathan, the deposed Lesotho prime minister, said yesterday South Africa, America, Britain and West Germany conspired in his overthrow.

Chief Jonathan said the four countries toppled him because of the presence of communist missions in Lesotho.

American and British diplomats informed him their governments were dissatisfied with the presence of communist missions because they were "infiltrating their sphere of influence", he said.

Lesotho Govt accuses Jonathan of incitement

Argus 6/3/81
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Argus Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's new military government has accused former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of political incitement and warned him to stop or face "strong measures".

The ruling military council made the accusation in a statement apparently aimed at discrediting Chief Jonathan by blaming him for "the blood of Basotho spilled during his rule".

The council said that Chief Jonathan and one of his political associates, Chief Peete Peete, had been holding meetings at which they had tried to influence people not to recognise the new Government.

They had also been "inciting the people to cause trouble and commit crimes".

In a statement yesterday the military council said that two of its members had visited Chief Jonathan and Chief Peete Peete at their homes to warn them to stop their activities.

The council also repudiated a reported statement by Chief Jonathan that his ousting by the military on January 20 resulted from a conspiracy by South Africa, the United States, Britain and West Germany.

In its report of the military council's statement Radio Lesotho gave prominence to the denial of this claim rather than the warning to the two chiefs.

This appears to reflect the Government's anxiety to dispel any impression that it is a creation of South Africa.

The notion that Pretoria might have inspired the coup grew from

the fact that it followed the border blockade by South Africa, which was lifted soon after the military ousted Jonathan.

Dispelling this notion is believed to have been the main objective of the special missions sent to selected African countries by the military government soon after it took power.

In its statement today the military council accused Chief Jonathan of turning a blind eye to crimes that had become so widespread that they threatened the nation.

People had been murdered by mysterious assassins.

The council warned Chief Jonathan not to abuse the mercy it had shown him in allowing him to live peacefully in his own home after he was deposed.

Lesotho council warns Jonathan

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The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's new military Government has accused former Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan of political incitement and warned him to stop or face "strong measures".

The ruling military council made the accusation in a statement apparently aimed at discrediting Chief Jonathan by blaming him for "the blood of Basotho spilled during his rule"

The council said both Chief

Jonathan and one of his political associates, Chief Peete Peete, had been holding meetings at which they had tried to influence people not to recognise the new Government

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WIDESPREAD CRIMES

This appears to reflect the Government's anxiety to dispel any impression that it is a creation of South Africa

In its statement, the council also accused Chief Jonathan of turning a blind eye to crimes that had become so widespread that they threatened the nation

The youth league of Chief Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party had "turned itself into a bunch of terrorists who set up roadblocks to steal cars, loot property and rape women", the statement said.

39 Swapo men shot dead

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 39 Swapo insurgents in various skirmishes during the last 10 days, the SWA Territory Force said here today.

The security forces lost one man, Constable Armada Batista (30), during the skirmishes.

The SWATF said the latest number of Swapo deaths brought to 155 the number of insurgents killed since the start of the year

Last year, the security forces shot and killed 599 Swapo insurgents — Sapa.

THE STAR

EEK

The king rises from the shadows

IN line with its mandate to serve the government of the day, Lesotho Radio now acclaims a new hero Bereng Seeiso, officially King Moshoeshe II.

The transition from Chief Leabua Jonathan's 20-year authoritarian rule means pro-Jonathan hymns are now replaced by praise for the new regime ushered in by the January 20 coup.

Ostensibly, it was Major-General Justice Lekhanya's coup. Yet, despite the highly visible military show of might with armoured personnel carriers rolling through Maseru streets, the 47-year-old king now calls the shots.

He has waited a long time. The coup eradicated the one stumbling block thwarting a 20-year dream for executive and legislative power, now achieved under the new administration.

On the patio of the up-market Chinese Garden restaurant in Maseru, capital of this small landlocked state, a customer remarked wryly "Now we're back to old feudalism."

The statement highlights mounting uncertainty about the future. In practical terms, how will King Moshoeshe execute his new powers and influence?

He has an unassuming presence. He lacks the domineering bulk of Chief Jonathan, who presented an image of a man with a benevolent disposition. A sombreness lurks over the King,

The generals may have staged the Lesotho coup, but it is becoming obvious that it is the king who wields the power today. JOHN MUKELA reports from Maseru

almost suggesting psychic pain.

It would be difficult to pick out King Moshoeshe in a street crowd. At tree-planting ceremonies in the sweltering heat amid foreign diplomats and government functionaries in three-piece suits, he wears a T-shirt and faded jeans.

Yet, behind this common touch lies a mind shaped and moulded to cope with the tactical machinations of high office.

Complementing his family's royal leadership skills, Moshoeshe read politics, philosophy, economics and law at Oxford University.

For 20 years, Moshoeshe's stepmother, Mantsebo Seeiso, had presided as Queen-Regent. Only after an internal royal struggle did she give way to the prince, then deemed too young to become paramount chief.

Chief Jonathan, later to become Lesotho's first prime minister in 1966, had acted for a long time as Mantsebo's political advisor.

There was split between those who favoured Mantsebo to continue as Queen-Regent, others who felt the young Bereng was ready to assume the



The king ... back to feudalism

paramount seat, giving him important powers of nomination to the legislature.

The antagonism between Bereng and Jonathan, a minor chief, stemmed from Jonathan's support for the Regent. It marked the start of Bereng's long, unsuccessful campaign for direct executive power.

Its high point was 1970, when Moshoeshe was effectively forced to abdicate and exile in the Netherlands, leaving his young, inexperienced wife as regent and his brother under arrest.

His return to Lesotho eight months

later was on condition that he accept a proclamation prohibiting him from taking part in politics. The crucial impediment obstructing Jonathan's designs to depose his royal cousin by scrapping the monarchy was the risk of serious confrontation with chiefs of all ranks. They felt that such action ultimately challenged their hereditary status and privileges.

The scenario is now different. Measures have already been taken to transfer back to the chiefs the administrative powers vested in politically-appointed provincial administrators during the Jonathan era.

A return to the old order seems enough, given that Lesotho, together with the kingdoms of Swaziland and Morocco, remains one of Africa's examples of a homogeneous tribal state. Not only do Lesotho's chiefs maintain their positions as of right. They also have a genuine sense of responsibility to members of their clans.

Moshoeshe is expected to announce Lesotho's political course on March 12, the 26th anniversary of his ascendance to the paramount chieftainship. A national pilgrimage to Thaba-Bosiu will precede his speech.

The question still to be answered is: Did the army generals use the King? Or is the King using them? — G.

Rumours of more dead as B. DAY

11/3/80 167

Lesotho colonel dies in detention

LESOTHO'S military council has confirmed the death in detention of Colonel Sehlabo Sehlabo.

Sehlabo was the army commander who led an abortive mutiny against the coup which toppled former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan nearly eight weeks ago.

Reports that two other detained army officers, Brigadier B M Ramotsekhoane and an unidentified junior officer, had also died in custody could not be confirmed yesterday.

A military council statement yesterday said Sehlabo died in Maseru's Queen Elizabeth 2 Hospital last Thursday.

Lesotho director of broadcasting and information Thabo Ntlhakana said it appeared Sehlabo had died of "heart and lung failure".

Ntlhakana said he had no information suggesting foul play, although the cause of death was being investigated.

Ntlhakana said reports of the deaths

PETER HONEY

of the other two officers appeared to be "only rumours, but I cannot say with certainty there is no truth in the rumours".

A hospital spokeswoman yesterday refused to disclose details of Sehlabo's death without written permission from the military council.

Sehlabo and several officers sympathetic to Chief Jonathan's militant Basotho National Party Youth League were detained on January 17 after they refused to surrender to the para-military forces of Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, who seized power three days later.

At least three ministers from the former cabinet were also detained in the coup.

It is not clear how many people are still being held.

Lesotho mutiny leader 'died of a heart attack'

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho military government has confirmed the death of one of two senior army officers reported yesterday to have died in detention.

The official Radio Lesotho said Colonel Sehlabo Sehlabo had died of a heart attack in hospital in Maseru on March 6 after being arrested in connection with his leadership of the mutiny by an army company immediately before the coup.

The official statement made no mention of the second officer, Brigadier B M Ramotsekhoane, who is believed to have died shortly after surrendering to the police at Mokhotlong last Friday. According to sources here, the brigadier died of natural causes.

The brigadier was second in command of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force led by Major General Metsing Lekhanya, who now heads the military government. The brigadier, who is believed to have been closely associated with leftist elements opposed to the general, disappeared shortly after the coup.

The official statement on Colonel Sehlabo's death said the Commissioner of Police had called for a post-mortem examination.

The statement also said the police had been instructed to investigate fresh evidence that had emerged of a number of deaths under the regime of former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan as well as a "spate of armed robberies".

It said persons suspected of committing crimes during Chief Jonathan's rule had been arrested.

Pragmatism now the watchword in Maseru

13/3/86 STAR 167



Although the new Lesotho Government headed by General Metsing Lekhanya (left) will not be as vociferous in its condemnation of apartheid as was its predecessor, it will be no more friendly to Pretoria than it has to be. That was the impression gained by Gerald L'Ange of The Star's Africa News Service on a recent visit to the Lesotho capital. This is the first of two articles.

same time trying to reduce it. Aside from the South African issue, the main foreign relations problem facing the Lekhanya government is what to do about the close ties Chief Jonathan developed with communist countries in the last few years of his rule.

Jonathan opened Lesotho's doors to Russia, China and North Korea, all of whom set up embassies in Maseru, and to several other communist states that established non-resident diplomatic ties. Cuba is said to have been about to open an embassy when Jonathan was toppled.

Considering that he got little direct aid from any of them — other than some technical assistance from the North Koreans in building a new stadium — Jonathan's motives in opening these relationships are obscure. If his aim was to annoy Pretoria, he certainly succeeded — possibly more than he envisaged. The impending arrival of the Cubans may have been the last straw that provoked the South African economic blockade.

Ostensibly the blockade was aimed against the ANC's presence in Lesotho, but it may well have been intended also to bring down Jonathan.

General Lekhanya's government has kicked out the North Korean technicians but left the embassy untouched. It has made no move against the Soviets or the Chinese either. However, it has made overtures to South Korea for restoring the diplomatic relations suspended by Jonathan.

The thinking apparently is that if the North Koreans want to stay alongside the South Koreans, well and good. If they want to leave in a huff, also good. Prominently placed people in Maseru see the North Koreans and the Soviets as trouble-makers and would be happy to see them go.

The Chinese, recognised in many African countries as non-interferers, would probably be welcome to stay.

But Maseru will almost certainly resist any effort by South Africa to choose Lesotho's friends. This would no more be accepted than were the reported efforts made by some in South Africa to send back political refugees to Lesotho.

Maseru, the impression was gained that Lesotho will as far as possible avoid formalising arrangements from which Pretoria can make political capital.

However, if Lesotho can get definite benefits in trade, technical and economic aid through having a similar office in Maseru, the military rulers may well accept the idea.

General Lekhanya's government will probably refrain from emulating Chief Jonathan's efforts to turn opposition to apartheid into a growth industry. It is unlikely, for instance, to pull stunts like Jonathan's attempt some years ago to get international aid by pretending that vital trade routes had been blocked by the alleged closure of the Transkei border.

Dubious though some may have been, Jonathan's methods succeeded. Western nations anxious to shield the little kingdom against its "bullying" neighbour diverted a relatively large proportion of their aid allocations to Lesotho. In the 10 years from 1974, foreign aid for capital projects increased from 3 percent of Lesotho's gross domestic product to 20 percent.

Ironically, however, over the last period Lesotho became increasingly dependent on South Africa, possibly because Jonathan devoted more en-

ergy to protecting the position of his own unelected party than to promoting economic development.

By the time Jonathan was overthrown, more than half of Lesotho's gross national product was being generated in South Africa (mainly from migrant workers' earnings). And more than 70 percent of Lesotho government revenue was coming from the Southern African Customs Union that the kingdom shares with the Republic and Swaziland and Botswana.

In addition, Lesotho's trade imbalance with her neighbour had become hopelessly lopsided — R460 million of Lesotho imports from South Africa in 1984 against a mere R10 million of exports to the Republic.

This situation gives Pretoria several levers it can pull to force Lesotho into compliance with its wishes (if it used any, it would probably favour the economic blockade whose efficacy has already been proved).

Glimpses into the thinking at top levels of the Lekhanya government indicate that it will adapt pragmatically to these realities. Since Lesotho cannot count on outside help on the massive scale needed to overcome its dependence on South Africa, the government will capitalise on that dependence while at the

Lesotho's new military rulers have gone to great pains to convince the outside world that their coup was not engineered by South Africa and that they are not lackeys of Pretoria.

True though that may be, the coup was certainly good news for Pretoria. It replaced the troublesome and unco-operative Leabua Jonathan regime with a considerably more friendly and pragmatic military government. Best of all, it closed Lesotho as an easy channel of subversion for the ANC.

From the evidence now available, however, Pretoria would be ill-advised to regard the new Lesotho as a pliant vassal state. Conversations with key people in Maseru indicate that the government headed by Major-General Metsing Lekhanya will be no more friendly to Pretoria than it has to be.

Pragmatism will be the watchword. Maseru will try to do what is required to keep its muscular neighbour from reimposing the blockade that painfully demonstrated the ease with which South Africa could break Lesotho's economy. If this means neutering the ANC in the kingdom, so be it.

At the same time Lesotho will take whatever benefits it can get from access to South Africa's jobs and markets. It might also accept more technical and economic aid than the Jonathan regime was prepared to receive.

Whether Lesotho will turn a blind eye to South Africa's apartheid evils as Swaziland has done is not yet known. The new government is still finding its feet and policy details are still being worked out. But it almost certainly will not be as vociferous in denouncing apartheid as Chief Jonathan was.

Maseru has given no indication of whether Lesotho, like Botswana, will resist South African pressure for the signing of a "mutual security pact" (Pretoria's euphemism for an anti-ANC pact) or whether it will follow Swaziland's example and sign.

A more elaborate agreement like South Africa's Nkomati accord with Mozambique appears unlikely, even unnecessary, given Lesotho's willingness to co-operate with Pretoria on key issues.

Also unknown at this stage is how Maseru will feel about the opening of a South African trade office like the one in Mbabane. The Swaziland office was hailed as something of a diplomatic breakthrough for Africa's polecat government and Pretoria would probably be even more eager to open one in Lesotho.

Though none of these options was dismissed by officials interviewed in

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King hits out at terrorism

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — King Moshoeshoe II yesterday strongly attacked an unnamed foreign country, believed to be North Korea, for promoting terrorism and subversion in Lesotho

The King's remarks are seen as an important indication of the policy that will be followed by the new military Government towards the Communist countries with whom former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan established close links.

Addressing a large crowd during celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of his ancestor, King Moshoeshoe I, the king said subversion and terrorism had been carried out by Basotho trained by foreigners. He said the new Government would not respect any country which did this.

HARASSING

Although he did not name any country, it is generally accepted that the King was referring to North Korea, which armed and trained the youth league of Chief Jonathan's Basotho National Party.

Youth league members have been accused of harassing the BNP's political opponents and defying the army

King Moshoeshoe said foreigners who promoted terrorism should either stop or return to their own countries

The King also indicated the new Government would try to involve people at a village level in the running of the country

Lekhanya has taken firm grip of the reins

14/3/86 STAR (167)

Apart from the soldiers still guarding the radio station in Maseru there are few overt signs of the coup in Lesotho. Yet it could affect on the lives of the Basotho more profoundly than anything since independence 20 years ago.

Most Basotho would probably rather not have seen their country join the unexclusive club of African states that have experienced military coups.

Yet most appear to be glad to see the end of the Leabua Jonathan era.

Chief Jonathan, who was still proclaiming his popularity in his final hours in office, seems to have made a spectacular misjudgment of the public mood.

The celebrations that broke out in the streets of Maseru when he was

The celebrations that broke out in the streets of Maseru when Chief Leabua Jonathan was deposed were genuine, writes Gerald L'Ange of The Star's Africa News Service. This is his concluding article on his recent visit to the Lesotho capital.

deposed on January 20 were genuine. Not once in his two decades in power did Jonathan dare put his popularity to the test of a genuine election and he simply lost touch with the desires of the people he claimed to represent.

Towards the end, Jonathan, who was described by one senior official as "a tired old man", was losing control of his own dictatorship. The armed youth league of his Basotho National Party was taking the law into own hands, spurning police and army.

Members of the new military government have claimed that murder, looting and robbery by youth leaguers and dissident soldiers were spreading, and nobody in a position to do so has challenged these assertions.

Leabua Jonathan's entrenched regime was collapsing under its own weight.

For reasons that remain obscure, Jonathan, a former protege and friend of South Africa, turned violently against Pretoria. His wooing of communist countries and his succouring of the ANC are seen by some observers as manifestations of his Pretoriaphobia. These acts did not sit well with many Basotho.

Public discontent with Jonathan rose sharply when Pretoria, lifting only a finger of its economic power, imposed a border blockade that deprived the Basotho of the South African supplies on which they depend.

Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, whose military takeover ended the blockade, is considered to have taken a firm grip on power and to have the support of most Basotho, the majority of the civil service and, most important, the armed forces.

He and the colonels in the ruling military council are praised for their wisdom in bringing King Moshoeshoe II out of the political closet in which he had been shut by Jonathan and involving him intimately in government.

The King is said to have thrown himself enthusiastically into his new task of directing the civilian Council of Ministers. Some in Maseru, recalling the politically-conscious Mo-

shoeshoe's confrontation with Jonathan soon after independence, wonder whether he might ultimately challenge the general. But there is no sign of anything like this at present.

Although Jonathan has spoken about returning to power in an election, nobody seriously expects to see him back in active politics.

His party's youth league is said to have been disarmed and neutralised. The BNP itself, like all other parties, has been barred from political activity until further notice.

How long the parties will consent to being sidelined is one of the big questions the Lekhanya government will have to face.

Meanwhile, all are going along with the order, none wanting to challenge a new military government.

Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the exiled faction of the BCP, has refused to accept the new government but so far his Lesotho National Liberation Army has not resumed its insurgent attacks that plagued the Jonathan regime.

The Lekhanya government's main problems now are likely to be more economic than political. One of the biggest will be creating jobs for the growing army of unemployed youths. King Moshoeshoe said last week that only 40 000 Basotho had jobs in their own country while many more worked in South Africa — 100 000 on the mines alone.

In a country with a 90 percent literacy rate the lack of economic opportunity spells political trouble.

Friends of the King find places in new Cabinet

Lesotho's new Cabinet is a relatively broadly-based group reflecting the military leaders' desire to heal the wounds of the Jonathan era.

Ostensibly chosen by the King (on the "advice" of the military council), the Cabinet includes several of his own associates.

He chose only one member of Jonathan's Cabinet, the practical and efficient Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, who now handles finance. Although long a senior member of the Jonathan government, Mr Sekhonyana disagreed with some of its policies and actions.

Responsible for the Ministry of Law, Public Service, Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs is South African-educated lawyer Mr Khala-k. Sello, who was jailed in the Republic for ANC activities but is said to have cut his ANC links long ago. He is reputed to be a confidant of the King.

Planning and economic affairs are handled by Dr Michael Sefali, who has his doctorate (in economics) at Moscow University and was director of the Institute of Southern African Affairs at Lesotho University. He, too, is said to be a friend of the King.

Foreign Affairs is in the hands of Mr Lengolo Manyake, a civil servant who was once ambassador to Belgium and was formerly head of the Lesotho National Development Corporation.

The Information and Broadcasting portfolio was given to Mr Vincent Malebo, former chief of protocol and former permanent secretary for Information and Broadcasting.

Minister of Health is Dr Strong Makenete, Wits-trained former permanent secretary for Health, who is the King's personal physician.

The King has entrusted the Ministry of the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs to his brother, Mr Math-ealira Seeiso, who was once detained by Jonathan.

One of Jonathan's political opponents, Mr Bennett Khaketla, leader of the royalist Marematlou Freedom Party and a well-known author in Lesotho, is Minister of Justice and Prisons.

Another opposition politician, Mr Moletsane Mokoroane, leader of the internal faction of the Basutoland Congress Party, is Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism.

Three Ministries — Transport, Water, Energy and Mining; and Labour and Manpower Development — have gone to army officers about whom little is known.

A former Anglican priest long involved in opposition politics, Mr Mohomane Lebotsa, said to be another friend of the palace, handles the Ministry of Works. Education has gone to a teacher, Mr Moeketsi Tiheli.

Death of army leader in detention is confirmed

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has now confirmed the death of the former deputy army commander after he had been detained following the recent military coup

The Government-run Radio Lesotho said Brigadier BM Ramotsekhoane died in hospital in Maseru on March 8

He had been taken to police headquarters earlier that day for questioning and was taken to hospital when he became ill.

The radio gave no indication of the cause of the brigadier's death but said a post mortem had been ordered. Investigations were continuing.

RADICAL

Brigadier Ramotsekhoane was second in command to Major General Metsing Lekhanya, the commander of the then Lesotho Paramilitary Force who heads the new military government

The brigadier, who was reputed to have been involved with radical political elements, disappeared after the coup and was thought to have gone into hiding

He was believed to have surrendered to the police at Mokhotlong on March 7.

He was the second senior military officer to have died after being arrested following the coup

Last week the government confirmed that Colonel S Sehlabo had died in hospital of a suspected heart attack after being arrested in connection with his leadership of a mutiny by an army company

Road costs study 'incomplete'

ONE of the Transport Affairs Minister's pre-conditions for deregulating the transport industry is based on incomplete information, according to the Public Carriers Association (PCA).

PCA chairman Deon Blignaut criticises a statement by Transport Affairs Minister Hendrik Schoeman that hauliers be made to pay their fair share of road infrastructure costs before deregulation.

"An early decision made by the National Transport Policy Study (NTPS) suggests something entirely different," says Blignaut.

"The sub-committee on the industry's financial position came up with the conclusion that road hau-

ALAN PEAT

liars are almost paying their own way already."

But Schoeman can begin outlining government's revised transport policies before the NTPS is completed, Blignaut adds.

"His proposal to have an initial White Paper in three weeks is acceptable," he says. "The NTPS has already made its broad recommendations on which the paper can be based."

"But if he puts something solid forward on this issue of us not paying our way, he will be wrong in relation to the NTPS. The main steering committee has yet to finalise its conclusions on that — and

this cannot be done until the next meeting on April 18."

The private sector road transport industry also has pre-conditions of its own incorporated in the NTPS.

"These were put forward in the main recommendations," Blignaut says.

"A quality-control system for the transport industry should be instituted before anything else goes through. And the position of the SA Transport Services road section should be resolved."

"They have no right to be on the road, competing with private hauliers, as long as they have all the artificial benefits of a State-controlled industry."

Daily inter-city bus service launched

CAPE TOWN — A daily bus service is operating between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

The Translux service, run by SA Road Transport, was introduced after SA Transport Services (Sats) withdrew two train services between the cities.

Reporters and Sats officials were taken on the service's inaugural run on Friday, travelling in air-conditioned comfort along the Garden Route.

The bus features reclining seats, a toilet aboard, refreshments served by a hostess, and a 25kg luggage allowance for each traveller.

Sats Western Cape regional manager Bertie Heckroodt said the service would break even at 60% usage

The fare is R80 single and R148 return.

The bus service is the latest addition to the Sats passenger fleet, which on March 31 last year consisted of 439 country passenger buses, 409 passenger semi-trailers,

Own Correspondent

48 intertown buses and 93 dual-purpose goods/passenger buses.

The Translux bus leaves Cape Town on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7am from the coach terminal at Cape Town station. It returns on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from the Elizabeth Sun and the Port Elizabeth station.

The bus will pick up passengers in Somerset West, Caledon, Swellendam, Heidelberg, Riversdale,

Mossel Bay (where there is a lunch stop) Hartenbos, George, Knysna, Plettenberg Bay and Humansdorp

Bookings can be made at the mainline ticket offices at all stations on the route. The intermediate tariff scale is also available at mainline stations

Heckroodt said at a cocktail party held before the journey that more than 15-million passengers had been transported by Sats' road motor services during the 1984/85 financial year.

Lesotho changes top posts

MASERU — Lesotho's military rulers have announced the first major changes in top civil service and diplomatic posts since the coup.

A circular from the principal secretary for the public service announced at the weekend that the First Secretary to the Military Council of Lesotho will be Tom Thabane, former principal secretary for the interior and chieftainship affairs.

Three diplomats have been recalled.

□ Paul Moonyane, former ambassador in Brussels, who becomes principal secretary for the interior and chieftainship affairs.

□ Tseliso Thamae, former high commissioner in Ottawa, becomes principal secretary for foreign affairs.

□ A L Thoaqlane, former ambassador in Washington, becomes principal secretary for labour and manpower development.

There are five other changes among senior servants. — Sapa.

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**A prominent
detainee dies
in Maseru**

PETER HONEY

THE former second-in-command of the Lesotho army, Brigadier B M Ramotsekhoane, has died in detention, the country's military council has confirmed.

He was the second prominent opponent of the country's military council to die in detention in Maseru this month.

Lesotho's director of broadcasting and information Thabo Ntlhakana said Ramotsekhoane, believed to be in his late 50s, was detained for questioning at police headquarters on March 8.

Within hours of his arrest "he showed signs of illness" and was rushed to the Queen Elizabeth 2 Hospital where he died, Ntlhakana said.

Lesotho's Commissioner of Police Major-General Shadrack Matela has ordered a post mortem to establish the cause of death.

An inquiry has also been ordered into the death in detention of another military officer, Colonel Sehlabo Sehlabo, three days before Ramotsekhoane.

The rumoured death of a third person, an unidentified junior officer, remains unconfirmed.

Ntlhakana said yesterday Ramotsekhoane, a supporter of former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's militant Basotho National Party Youth League, had "fled into the mountains" after the coup on January 20. He gave himself up to the police on March 8.

'Jonathan supporter' dies in detention

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Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The former second-in-command of the Lesotho army, Brigadier B M Ramotsekhoane, has died in detention, the country's military council has confirmed.

He was the second prominent opponent of the country's military council to die in detention in Maseru this month.

Lesotho's director of broadcasting and information, Mr Thabo Ntlhakana, said Brigadier Ramotsekhoane, believed to be in his late 50s, was detained at police headquarters on March 8. Within hours of his arrest "he showed signs of illness", and was rushed

to Queen Elizabeth II Hospital where he died, Mr Ntlhakana said.

He said yesterday that the brigadier, a supporter of former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, had "fled into the mountains" after the paramilitary force commander, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, seized power on January 20.

Lesotho's Commissioner of Police, Major-General Shadrack Matela, has ordered a post-mortem into the cause of death.

An inquiry has also been ordered into the death in detention of another military officer, Colonel S Sehlabo, three days before Brigadier Ramotsekhoane

Psychiatric evidence to be led today

~~849~~

'Accomplice' says he expected Toti bomb to destroy building

167

~~254~~

DURBAN — A witness told the Supreme Court in Scottburgh yesterday that when a bomb was planted in an Amanzimtoti shopping centre he thought many people would die and the building collapse

The man, who may be identified only as Mr X, was testifying at the trial of Mr Andrew Sibuiso Zondo (19), who is appearing on five counts of murder and one count of attempted murder.

He has pleaded not guilty to the charges before Mr Justice Leon and two assessors

Before the trial resumed yesterday, Mr Justice Leon ordered that allegations by Mr Zondo that he had been assaulted in prison be investigated immediately and a personal report made to him.

The judge also said he had not witnessed an attack on Mr Zondo this week, but if he had he would have had the culprit arrested

Mr X, who claimed that he

accompanied Mr Zondo to the Amanzimtoti shopping centre, said there were many people in the arcade, mostly white, at the time the bomb was planted

He said he had been told by Mr Zondo that the bomb was to be in retaliation "on behalf of our brothers who had been attacked by the SADF in Lesotho"

Mr X said he met Mr Zondo at the beginning of December and knew him as Sakhile

Mr Zondo taught him about hand grenades and limpet mines, he told the court

SLOW WALK

He said that on December 23 Mr Zondo told him he had received a message from higher authorities and that they had to act within four days

He asked him to fetch a limpet mine which he (Mr X) had hidden. He fetched it and Mr Zondo unwrapped it in a bedroom

Mr X said they arrived at

Amanzimtoti in a taxi and after eating some food from the top of a rubbish bin in an arcade Mr Zondo put some papers into it. There was a sound of a stone hitting against metal

He said Mr Zondo then asked him to walk slowly out of the arcade, and said that once they were outside they should leave quickly

Mr X said he and Mr Zondo parted company at Isipingo, but they met again the same day

He said Mr Zondo asked him if he had heard what had happened at Amanzimtoti and when he replied that he had, he said that only four people had died there as against nine "brothers" in Lesotho

Mr Zondo's counsel, Mr Skweyiya, reserved his cross-examination of Mr X and renewed his application for Mr Zondo to be sent for mental observation

He said he had been unable to get proper instructions from the

accused

Mr Ross Stuart, for the State, objected to the application and said that the mental state of the accused might be different today to what it was at the time of the offence

The defence called Dr Donald Mazibuko, a district surgeon for Umbumbulu, and the accused's father, the Rev Aset Zondo of kwaMashu, to testify

UNDER STRAIN

The Rev Zondo told the court that his son had been mentally deranged in 1983 and he had taken him to a doctor

The father said Mr Zondo disappeared in 1983 — that was the last time he had seen him

Mr Zondo said his son was under strain, and although he was reluctant to leave home he was under great pressure

Psychiatric evidence will be led today so that the judge can decide whether Mr Zondo should be sent for observation — Sapa

Court probes 'assaults' on Zondo

CP Correspondent

IN this week's sensational trial of the man charged with planting a bomb at Amanzimtoti last Christmas.

● An alleged accomplice of accused Andries Sibusiso Zondo said the bombing was in retaliation to the SA Defence Force's raid into Lesotho.

● The father of a girl who died in the blast punched Zondo on the head as he walked past the dock.

● The judge ordered an immediate inquiry into claims that Zondo is being assaulted by jailers at Scottburgh prison.

● Zondo's father, Rev Aiken Zondo, said his son became "mentally deranged" after being held by cops in 1983.

● An explosive expert said many more would have died if the bomb was placed higher in the bin.

There was unprecedented security - cops with semi-automatic weapons stood every few metres in the corridors of the Scottburgh Magistrate's Court where the Supreme Court is sitting.

The newspaper-wrapped limpet mine which detonated two days before Christmas killed five people and left dozens more hurt.

Zondo admitted he put the bomb in a rubbish bin at the shopping centre - but says he did not mean to kill anyone. He intended "to blow up the SA Airways offices".

During evidence by State witnesses hurt in the explosion, a Vereeniging domestic worker - who lost the sight in her left eye during the blast - told how

Toti bomb 'planted to avenge the 9 who died in Lesotho'

her employers' two-year-old child was killed in her arms.

Letha Magena said "The last I knew of little Willem was when we both fell down and looked at one another. He grabbed me by the left wrist."

"Then he let go and his eyeballs turned. As far as I know he died right there where we fell."

Magena had severe burns on her chest and her foot was badly injured.

A cleaner at the shopping centre, Letta Mkhathini, limped into court wearing a brace on her right leg. She said she still couldn't walk properly and had nearly lost her leg. She has not yet been officially discharged from hospital.

A Toti resident told the

court the town had changed from a happy, friendly place into a community where everyone lives in fear.

Anna Hogan pulled up her skirt to show the judge and his assessors huge leg wounds. Her eldest daughter, expecting triplets in June, could lose her unborn babies because of the blast, she said.

John Botma, 22, gave his evidence from a wheelchair, saying he could only "shuffle along". His younger brother was badly hurt in the blast and could hardly see. His sister died.

Weeping uncontrollably he said "My father has taken it worse. He spends the whole day talking to

photographs of my sister.

"My nerves are shattered. I cry if there is any sudden noise. Our lives are a total mess."

As his father wheeled him out past the dock, he suddenly leapt at Zondo and punched him on the face. The 19-year-old Kwamashu youth sprang back and almost fell down the steep steps to the cells. A white man in the gallery screamed "kill him!"

Commenting on the incident afterwards, the judge said he had been writing at the moment it happened. If he had seen it himself, he would have ordered the man's immediate arrest.

He ordered an urgent inquiry into allegations that

Zondo's 'not all there'

Zondo had been assaulted by wardens in jail.

"The head of the prison is to give me a full report as a matter of urgency. I will not tolerate this," said Judge Ray Leon.

A secret State witness said the bombing was a revenge attack for the SADF raid into Lesotho in which nine people were killed.

He said Zondo had taught him and others how to handle limpets and other explosives. Zondo told him he had orders that the Lesotho raid was to be "revenge" within four days.

They carried the limpet mine in a sports bag to the shopping centre where they bought cold drinks and cakes. After they had eaten, Zondo bundled the papers into the bag and from there into the bin, he said.

The witness said he did not see exactly what was put into the bin, but he heard a sound "like a stone hitting metal".

He said he thought that "when the bomb detonated, people would die and the building would collapse".

Later that day the two discussed the blast. "Zondo told me that our brothers, but in Lesotho were nine but at Amanzimtoti there were only four dead. He seemed dissatisfied with the news," the secret witness said.

LAWYERS for the alleged Amanzimtoti bomber have asked that he be sent for mental observation.

At the time of going to Press, the court had not yet decided on this.

Advocate Louis Skweyiya said Andries Zondo seemed unable to answer questions.

Umbumbulu district surgeon Donald Mazibuko said Zondo showed signs of abnormal behaviour.

Zondo's father, Rev Aiken Zondo, said he became mentally deranged in 1983 after being held by police.

Lesotho opts for socialist-capitalist hybrid

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's new military government intends to promote a mixture of socialism and capitalism in a non-political society and to maintain a non-aligned stance internationally.

This approach was outlined by the head of the new government, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, in an interview in Maseru yesterday.

Lesotho's relations with South Africa would be guided by the realisation that its economy was closely linked to the Republic's and that it was important for Lesotho to be at peace with its neighbour, he said.

However, his government naturally wanted to reduce its economic dependence on South Africa.

On the question of whether and when the military would return Lesotho to an elected civilian government, Major General Lekhanya said "The military took power simply to save the people of this country from the dangers resulting from the lawlessness that characterised the last days of the previous government." It intended to stay on "until true reconciliation has been achieved."

"Our return to the barracks will therefore be determined by the people themselves."

The general was asked whether his government, in tackling Lesotho's basic problems of poverty and limited economic opportunity, would turn to a greater extent than the previous government to socialist practices or whether it would seek solutions in free enterprise and capitalistic approaches.

"He said his government intended to tackle the

sotho's economic and other problems "in close partnership with the people themselves."

"We can neither afford the luxury of rampant capitalism nor the idealism of classic socialism. We shall therefore keep to a mixed economy based on the wishes of our people and the economic realities of the day."

The general indicated Lesotho would continue to encourage South African capital investment.

In answer to a question about how his government planned to tackle Lesotho's desperate economic problems, the general said it had inherited "a tattered economy."

"But we are making reconciliation among the people our first priority as a prerequisite for economic recovery in the widest sense."

LIBERATION ARMY

"By suspending party political activities we are giving both ourselves and the people a chance to concentrate on agricultural and other forms of development so more food may be produced within the country and more jobs created in industrial and other sectors."

Explaining the military government's decision to bar political party activity, the general said the country had been "plunged into a state of crisis by the irresponsible and criminal behaviour of party political opportunists and self-seekers prepared to sacrifice the lives of the people to achieve their own selfish ends."

The army had been split into two by "the ruling clique", who wanted to promote a private army for themselves. At the same time the "so-called libera-

tion army" (an apparent reference to the youth league of Chief Jonathan's ruling BNP) was "killing fellow Basotho on the instructions of another clique of party politicians."

The victims of these "party political games" were the people of Lesotho, who must be "given the break they so much deserve."

The government was now preparing legislation to set up a three-tier system of elected committees at village, ward and district level.

These moves, the general said, were aimed at "allowing people to determine their own affairs outside the framework of party politics responsible for the civil strife that preceded the military takeover."

On foreign policy, the general said "the policy of non-alignment will continue to guide our position and our relations with all countries of the world." He said Lesotho would honour all existing treaties.

"However, we reserve the right to re-examine any of these treaties," the general said. Lesotho would continue to depend on foreign aid, he said, but his government would seek aid for permanent structures on which the country could base its own development efforts.

Lesotho would seek aid that would "help us help ourselves."

Without naming them, the general confirmed the re-detention of some of the members of Chief Jonathan's Cabinet who had been detained after the coup and then released.

They are believed to include former Information Minister Mr Desmond Sixishe. General Lekhanya said whether any would be tried in court would depend on the outcome of police investigations.

Lesotho keeps up old ties

By ANTHONY
JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE military coup in Lesotho in January had not changed that country's relations with Eastern-bloc countries such as the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and North Korea

Lesotho was maintaining the "same international relations" now as before the coup, Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Lengolo Monyake, said yesterday

He was speaking at a press conference in Cape Town after wide-ranging talks between Lesotho and South Africa that included the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, trade and cultural matters

'No strains'

The South African Government is understood to have been concerned about the growing presence of both the ANC and Eastern bloc representatives in Lesotho before January's military coup

Mr Monyake said there were "no strains" between his country and other African states as a result of the new Lesotho administration's new hardline stance towards the ANC

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the ANC and refugee problem had not been discussed at yesterday's talks but both countries

held the view that their territories should not be used for launching attacks on each other

Asked if a written agreement existed to this effect, Mr Botha said that such an agreement would not necessarily make the implementation of this principle more effective.

Mr Botha said that it was clear that the "geographic imperative" played an important role in relations between South Africa and her land-locked neighbour.

He said relations between the two countries should proceed on "a



Mr Lengolo Monyake

constructive and realistic basis" as they shared many common objectives

The Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said "good progress" had been made in yesterday's discussions on the Highlands Water Project.

He said it is now only a matter of "working out the details" but he could not give a date when construction would begin

Mr Wentzel said that further discussions were also still needed on the financing of the project "but we have reached a certain amount of agreement in this area".

When asked if two people had died in detention in Lesotho in recent weeks, Mr Monyake said he thought the actual number was three.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Provisioning Administration Clerk and higher ranks

(1) Transvaal	1 190
Natal	510
Cape Province	839
Orange Free State	316
Total	2 855

(2) 3 908

HANSWARD 25/3/86
208 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (1) In what categories has full parity been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in the Department of Justice;
- (2) what is the total number of non-White officers in the said Department who enjoy full parity in salary;
- (3) in what categories has full parity not been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in that Department;
- (4) what is the total number of non-White officers in that Department who do not enjoy full parity in salary;
- (5) (a) what steps are being taken to eliminate the existing disparity and (b) when is it estimated that such disparities will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

(1) Coloured and Indian State prosecutor and higher ranks
Magistrate and higher ranks
Justice Administration Clerk and higher ranks
Court Interpreter and higher ranks
Security Assistant and higher ranks
Storekeeper and higher ranks

to the lowest levels. This plan has to a large extent been effected in concurrence with general salary increases granted in recent years. The elimination of further differences, in both salaries and measures, at present receives attention during occupational specific maintenance investigations

(b) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds

HANSWARD 25/3/86
213 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1985 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew laws?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Sandton
(i) 273

Eastern Tvl	522	(1)(a)
Northern Tvl	Nil	
West Rand	100	
East Rand	130	
Northern Cape	Nil	
Orange Vaal	503	
Southern OFS	Nil	
Eastern Cape	966	
Western Cape	3 001	
Natalia	Nil	
Central Tvl	Nil	
Western Tvl	222	
Highveld	52	

HANSWARD 25/3/86
347. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1985;

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption

(ii) 254.

(iii) None.

(b) Alexandra.

(i) 5

(u) 18

(iii) None.

HANSWARD 25/3/86
313 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many houses were built by each specified Development Board in 1985 and (b) what was the amount spent on (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing by each Development Board in the 1984-85 financial year;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in townships in any Development Board area, if so, how many units are required in each specified Development Board area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Eastern Tvl	899 388	(b)(i)	R	1 842 878	(2)	748
Northern Tvl	Nil			Nil		279
West Rand	884 000			938 000		2 780
East Rand	2 942 877			7 587 137		7 961
Northern Cape	Nil			Nil		5 407
Orange Vaal	4 988 392			8 157 548		2 122
Southern OFS	Nil			Nil		4 300
Eastern Cape	4 600 422			1 473 346		8 755
Western Cape	25 321 737			40 746 919		9 051
Natalia	Nil			2 893 200		12 400
Central Tvl	Nil			Nil		1 217
Western Tvl	609 420			3 322 603		3 553
Highveld	390 000			125 000		4 723

Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1985;

(2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption

from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) Zimbabwe 2 939
 - (b) Lesotho 460
 - (c) Swaziland 399
 - (d) Botswana 195
 - (e) Mozambique 20 522
- (2) (a) Zimbabwe 532
 - (b) Lesotho 260
 - (c) Swaziland 8

Religious objectors
 HANSARD 25/3/86
 430 Mr P C ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many persons classified as religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in which specified government Departments and bodies were these persons placed and (c) how many such persons were placed in each Government Department or body?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) 116 religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 to 28 February 1986.

(b) and (c)

Administration: House of Assembly	1
Administration: House of Representatives	2
Department of Agriculture	1
Department of Agriculture and Water Supply	1
Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing	3
Department of Education and Training	1
Department of Finance (Receiver of Revenue)	3
Department of Manpower	50
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	1
Department of National Health and Population Development	4
Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	3
Department of Water Affairs	3
Cape Provincial Administration	5
Natal Provincial Administration	2
Orange Free State Provincial Administration	1
Transvaal Provincial Administration	12
Divisional Council of the Cape	2
Municipalities and City Councils	21
TOTAL	116

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

17 884 Registered Black Contract workers were employed in the Cape Peninsula in 1985

Industrial accidents
 HANSARD 25/3/86
 456. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during the latest specified year for which figures are available,

(2) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

The latest available figures are for 1982 and are as follows

(1)

(a) Asians	207
Coloureds	1 508
Members of the Black population groups	20 518
Whites	1 687
(b) Asians	26
Coloureds	128
Members of the Black population groups	1 578
Whites	183

(2) (a) 289 052
 (b) R68 155 338
 (c) 3 475 627 man days

Trade unions
 HANSARD 25/3/86
 457. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1985 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) Three.
- (b) One.
- (c) None
- (d) Five.

Unemployed persons
 HANSARD 25/3/86
 459 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Bloemfontein	1 901	Whites	26 846
Kaapstad	3 030	Coloureds	28 569
Durban	4 833	Asians	14 208
Oos-Londen	707		
George	364		
Johannesburg	10 637		
Kimberley	267		
Port Elizabeth	2 904		
Pretoria	2 203		
Total	26 846		

These figures are as at 31 December 1985

Guidance and Placement
 HANSARD 25/3/86
 461 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per attached schedule.

Lesotho cases on support for sanctions against SA

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Lesotho appears to be taking a more reserved line on the issue of support for international sanctions against South Africa.

In marked contrast with the first anti-sanctions noises made by the new Lesotho Government, the country's Foreign Minister, Mr Lengolo Monyake,

yesterday refused to be drawn on the subject

"The issue of sanctions has not yet arisen with the present administration," he said in answer to a question after a meeting with his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, in Cape Town.

Later, he said that this answer should not be interpreted to mean that Lesotho was keeping its options open

"It is just that we have more important priorities to deal with," he said.

Mr Monyake and the Lesotho Minister of Finance, Mr Retselisoe Sekhonyana, were in Cape Town for talks with Mr Botha and the South African Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel

High on the agenda was the Lesotho Highlands Water Project,

Pretoria delayed an agreement on the scheme because the previous Lesotho Government would not come to a satisfactory security arrangement with South Africa

But the new Government has already expelled more than 100 members of the African National Congress and has vowed that its territory will not be used as a springboard for attacks on its surrounding neighbour.

In a statement after yesterday's meeting, Mr Botha said a variety of issues had been discussed. Apart from the Highlands project, they had talked about increasing mutual trade and about agricultural matters

Mr Botha said the two countries were agreed on the international principle that neither would make its territory available for the planning or execution of violence against the other.

He said that, if there were a firm understanding on this between them, a written agreement would not necessarily make the implementation of the principle more effective.

Progress on an agreement on the Highlands Water Project now apparently depends on what the Cabinets of the two countries decide in the light of yesterday's discussions

A crucial aspect of the project will be its financing.

Johannesburg boys save bathers in Natal

Two Boksburg bathers were saved from drowning in heavy seas at an Umhloti, Natal, beach at the weekend by scholars from Johannesburg's Northview High School

Mr M Parker, a member of the school's governing body, said a group of scholars on a rugby and hockey tour were on the beach when they were told by a hotel employee that two bathers were in trouble.

The school's swimming captain, Gary

Reichenberg (17), swam out and brought out both bathers

Miss Gail Breiers (20), and Mr Bradley Biddal after another pupil, Mark Bishop (17), got to them first, Mr Parker said

In the process Mark was almost washed out to sea but was helped by Andre Herman (17), Mr Parker said.

"The current was so strong I was able to move only very slowly and by the time I had brought them both out, I was exhausted," Gary said

The boys were directly assisted by Darryl Abrahamson (17), Warren Pogorelsky (17), Sean Parsons (18), Steven Arden (19), and Apostolias Vourazerif (16).

Four of the boys are to be nominated by the school for the prestigious Wolraad Woltemade award for bravery. They are: Gary Reichenberg, Mark Bishop, Darryl Arden and Warren Pogorelsky.

Major-General
Lekhanya his style is
straightforward.

Getting a first look at the general

167
SMC
26/3/86

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Major-General Metsing Lekhanya's uniform was immaculate, from his impeccably slanted beret to his shining boots — except for one thing

The button on his left shirt sleeve had come loose and the sleeve flapped as he gestured while addressing the crowd at Quthing in southern Lesotho last Saturday

A military aide standing ramrod stiff behind him took two smart paces forward, grabbed the sleeve and buttoned it, then snapped a mighty salute and stepped back

GENERAL

The general did not miss a beat. He kept on talking through it all with the rapid-fire delivery that seems to be his style

The incident revealed a little about the man who overnight came from political obscurity as commander of the army to become the head of Lesotho's government.

To the residents of Quthing who were getting their first view of their new political boss it showed that he is not easily fazed

SUPPORT

The Quthing meeting was important for the general. Without popular support his military government will be little different from the autocratic and unelected government of Chief Leabua Jonathan that the military overthrew on January 20

The major-general had brought with him all six members of his ruling military council and most of the members of the largely civilian Council of Ministers. Demonstrating the supremacy of the colonels in Lesotho's new hierarchy, the general introduced them to the crowd first

Then he had the Ministers line up beside him while he introduced them. When someone in the crowd called for a closer look at the Ministers the general obliged by asking them to parade in a circle before returning to their seats. The crowd seemed to like it.

FACET

Another facet of the general's character had been shown

He appears to have the knack essential to all politicians — getting through to a crowd.

Like a good politician, he took care to remind his audience of his own humble beginnings as a herdboyer. He spoke in Sesotho but interpretations indicate his address was straightforward without high-flying rhetoric and pomposity

When the other dignitaries arrived at Quthing they were driven in their limousines right up to the tent where the microphones had been set up. The general stopped his vehicle 20 m away and got out and walked the remaining distance, waving to the crowd

Their loud cheers indicated that, however doubtful they might be about his political experience, they liked his style.

Lesotho keen to tie up SA water deal

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The "very good progress" reported this week by South Africa's Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, in the negotiations on the Lesotho Highlands water scheme, reflects the new Lesotho Government's desire to get the enormous project underway.

But the Basotho are keenly aware that they are negotiating the long-term sale of one of their few natural resources — water. They also know very well how badly South Africa needs the water.

The South Africans are aware of this, and that Lesotho needs the revenue and other indirect benefits it will receive from the scheme.

"Lesotho attaches the greatest importance to the Highlands water project," the head of the military government, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, said in an interview in Maseru recently.

"As far as we are concerned an early agreement on this project would be desirable. But then there are always two sides to an agreement like this one. We are encouraged, however, by the spirit of the on-going negotiations."

SA tells Lesotho to expel refugees

WEEKLY MAIL 27/3/86

(167)

Picture by Reuters

THE South African government has demanded the expulsion of 41 more ANC refugees from Lesotho, presenting the Lesotho authorities with a serious dilemma, according to sources close to the Maseru government.

And relations between the two countries have been strained by the alleged kidnapping of a South African exile, Kagiso Keletwane, from Maseru earlier this month.

Maseru government sources said the South African government demands led to the talks between the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Lengko Monyake, and the South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, in Cape Town on

By MIKE PITSO in Maseru

Monday this week.

ANC headquarters in Lusaka has told the Lesotho government that the Zambian government is no longer prepared to take more refugees from Lesotho.

Zambia took 100 refugees expelled from Lesotho after the latter country's coup in January.

But this time the Lesotho government had to inform South Africa that the refugees have no country of asylum.

Relations between Lesotho and South Africa, which appeared to have been normalised after the January

coups, are expected to be strained following the alleged kidnapping of Keletwane from Maseru on March 14 following school unrest in South Africa. He won a scholarship for business studies at the Leretholi Institute in Maseru. On completion he got a job.

In January this year, he was among those refugees who were rounded up by the new military government and kept at the refugee reception centre in Maseru.

Later it was discovered that he was on a list of refugees to be evacuated from Lesotho as a result of South African demands, but was left behind

because ANC headquarters in Lusaka said he was not a member of their organisation.

Keletwane belonged to no political organisation, but had friends among the ANC refugees. Refugee sources in Lesotho have claimed that he is being held in South Africa.

His mother recently came to Lesotho and made inquiries about his whereabouts. She was told he had been kidnapped by three people, two of whom were in military camouflage uniforms. He was handcuffed and escorted to a car at gunpoint.

According to informants, he cried hysterically as he was pushed into the car.

AGGS: NEW COURT RULINGS TEAR APART THE BANNINGS SYSTEM

UCT slams campus fire

DESTRUCTION of facilities and research material could only impede the role universities had to play in creating a new, peaceful SA.

So says University of Cape Town acting vice-chancellor Professor Donald Carr.

He said yesterday the weekend fires at Natal University were "another distressing example of the way in which violence and violent reaction is becoming part of our lives".

Offices, lecture rooms and research documents were destroyed after fires broke out in the offices of two academics.

Carr said the pattern of violence — which would leave no-one, particularly SA universities, unaffected — would continue until the cau-

ses of discontent were eliminated.

□ A faintly-spray-painted slogan, "Security branch pig", daubed outside the gutted office of Natal University lecturer Professor F M M Clifford-Vaughan, was discovered yesterday.

The professor is a controversial campus figure whose allegedly conservative outlook has angered radical leftwing student groups in the past.

□ Logans Bookstores MD Clive Gillitt said in Durban yesterday he was trying to get replacements for Natal University's damaged books from publishers free of charge. If publishers were unable to do this, Logans would replace all the damaged books at cost price. — Sapa.

Lekhanya and P W hold talks

A SIX-MAN Lesotho government delegation, led by Major-General Justin Lekhanya, left Cape Town yesterday after a working lunch with President P W Botha.

A statement was issued on behalf of the two governments in which they expressed agreement on the need to finalise the Lesotho Highlands water project and to consider "appropriate official representation" in each other's countries.

Lekhanya's brief, unheralded visit followed a round of negotia-

tions between the countries' foreign, finance and agricultural ministers on Monday.

According to the Foreign Affairs Department, the leaders "emphasised their adherence to the principle of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states".

"They re-affirmed they would not allow their territories to be used for the planning and execution of acts of terrorism against the other." — Sapa.

SA tells Lesotho to expel refugees

WEEKLY MAIL 27/3/86 (167)

THE South African government has demanded the expulsion of 41 more ANC refugees from Lesotho, presenting the Lesotho authorities with a serious dilemma, according to sources close to the Maseru government.

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AGS: NEW COURT RULINGS TEAR APART THE BANNINGS SYSTEM

Lesotho: Peace talk, yet three deaths

THE "new Lesotho" created by the coup which toppled the 20-year regime of Leabua Jonathan on January 20 set high goals for itself, judging from public statements of the kingdom's new rulers.

It aspired to break completely from the fearful last years of Jonathan's rule when "a person's life was no longer considered to be different from that of a housefly", King Moshoeshoe II declared in a major post-coup speech, having earlier given his blessing to the coup and joined the new military rulers.

It had no wish to "increase the number of widows and orphans", to throw "anyone into bondage" or to force opponents into exile, the king said, describing the January coup as a "miracle".

Its aims were national reconciliation, justice, truth and brotherly love, Moshoeshoe said of the new regime. "With all respect and in all humility, we are asking that every Mosotho should always remember the holy words 'Love thy neighbour as thyself'."

But since the coup which brought the partnership between the military and the king to power, three men have died in detention.

Two — Brigadier B M Ramotsekoane and Colonel Schlabo Sehlabo — were known opponents of Lesotho's military strongman, General Justice Lekhanya Sehlabo attempted to pre-empt the January 20 coup with a pro-Jonathan coup of his own on January 17. Ramotsekoane, a favourite of Jonathan's, gave himself up after fleeing into the mountains at the time of the coup.

The third dead detainee is a lower-ranking soldier, Sergeant M Tjane. He was presumably one of the rebel soldiers captured by loyalists after Schlabo's rebellion was crushed.

ordered an inquest into the circumstances surrounding each of the deaths," the general said, confirming an inquiry that they would be open to the public.

In their quest for national reconciliation, one of the first acts of the custodians of the "new Lesotho" was to proclaim an amnesty for all people convicted of, or liable to prosecution for, political offences.

The amnesty extended to rebels of the Lesotho Liberation Army, which has been engaged in a guerrilla war against the established order since 1979.

But it did not include four jailed former ministers of the Jonathan regime: Desmond Sixishe, ex-Minister of Information, Vincent Makhele, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Francis Matholoane, ex-Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development and secretary general of Jonathan's Basotho National Party (BNP), and David Makoane, Jonathan's Minister of Agriculture. Nor did it include four leaders of the BNP Youth League.

On the face of it the three deaths are inconsistent with the proclaimed aims of the new Lesotho. But Lekhanya, who is reputed to be cool under fire, replied calmly during an interview with Weekly Mail in his headquarters when asked about the deaths.

"Post mortems were carried out by three pathologists on each of the deceased," he said. (One of the deceased, Ramotsekoane, was his deputy as Commander of the Lesotho Para-Military Force.)

Two of the three pathologists at each of the post mortems represented the government while the third was there on behalf of the families, Lekhanya added.

"My government has already

Malebo, had earlier confided that there were suspicions that the attacks — which were blamed on the LLA at the time — were the work of BNP zealots.

Shortly after concluding the interview with Weekly Mail on Tuesday, Lekhanya was locked in lengthy discussions with the king. Only hours later Jonathan's four ministers — but not the BNP Youth League leaders — were released.

During the interview, however, Lekhanya insisted that there was a clear distinction between the crimes or suspected crimes of former government men and politically motivated actions by insurgents of the LLA.

"There is a marked difference between people in government committing criminal activities and ordinary people (in the LLA) motivated by a certain politician somewhere," he said.

Lekhanya's phrase "certain politician somewhere" was an oblique reference to Ntso Mokhehle, exiled leader of the Basotho and Congress

Party and commander of the LLA. If Mokhehle could be persuaded to accept the amnesty offer, abandon the guerrilla war and return to the "New Lesotho" it would — in the assessment of some Basotho — be a major boost for the aim of national reconciliation.

Mokhehle, a long-time political foe of Jonathan's, was deprived of power in 1970 when Jonathan aborted a general election which was going against him.

He refused to join the jubilation which greeted the January 20 coup. In a letter dated January 23, purportedly sent from the mountains but probably written in and posted from South Africa or one of its "homeland" dependencies, Mokhehle condemned the new order as a continuation of the old regime, minus Jonathan.

The banning of party political activities by the "New Lesotho" made it worse even than Jonathan's old Lesotho, he said.

Opposition party leaders in Lesotho have, however, set themselves the task of trying to persuade Mokhehle to abandon the armed struggle.

Moshoeshoe bans politicking

MASERU. — King Moshoeshoe II, given legislative powers by the two-month-old military government, yesterday banned all political activity in Lesotho

The king declared in an announcement that anyone convicted of organizing or taking part in a public political meeting, or otherwise involved in political activity, could be jailed for up to two years

When leaders of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force took power in late

January, they said squabbling among political parties had wreaked havoc in Lesotho

Unity goal

They particularly blamed the then-prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, for deepening political divisions

The military leaders said they would work toward a restoration of political democracy, but that unity in the country was the primary goal

Meanwhile, government sources said South Africa was pressurizing the new government to expel 41 more members of the African National Congress (ANC)

● The leaders of the four main political parties in Lesotho yesterday called for urgent talks

with the country's military rulers, aimed at achieving a solution to the country's political problems

A statement said representatives of the parties had met the exiled leader of the Basotho-land Congress Party and commander-in-chief of the Lesotho Liberation Army, Mr Ntsu Mokehle, in Johannesburg this week

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the "restoration of peace and stability in the country"

The four parties represented at the talks were The Marematlou Freedom Party, the United Democratic Party, the National Independent Party and the Basotho-land Congress Party — Sapa-Reuter

ANC members held in Lesotho

MASERU — Four members of the African National Congress were detained by Lesotho police yesterday after their homes were searched, colleagues said.

Police found literature of the African National Congress (ANC) in the searches but no weapons, according to ANC sources. It was believed the four would be deported.

Lesotho has expelled about 100 ANC members since a coup by military officers in January.

Lesotho has said it will continue to accept South African refugees, but will take steps against ANC members if necessary.

South Africa has called on Lesotho to expel hundreds of ANC members — Sapa-Reuter.

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South Africa has called on Lesotho to expel hundreds of ANC members — Sapa-Reuter

Govt relocation plan under fire

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

A Government plan to move thousands of coloured people into newly created group areas in Midrand and Kempton Park is to be taken a step further today

Despite vehement opposition from both councils, white residents in both areas, at least one Member of Parliament and, it is now believed, black Tembisa officials, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has called a meeting for today to explain the latest developments

Mr J O Scott, deputy director of the Department of Local Government Housing and Agriculture (House of Representatives), confirmed last month that 300 ha of a 650 ha portion of Allandale farm, Midrand, was being proclaimed for coloured people and that, initially, about 400 families would be moved from troubled Alexandra in mid-April

Another coloured group area is under consider-

ation on part of Mobicontein farm, abutting on Tembisa in Kempton Park.

Last November about 750 Midrand residents signed a protest petition to Mr Chris Heums, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, and 450 residents attended an emotional meeting addressed by North Rand Conservative Party MP, Mr Hans Schoeman

A week ago, Midrand management committee chairman Mr Martin Grond resigned from the National Party in protest at the plan

But there appears to be no change of mind over the relocation of coloured people whose numbers could rapidly swell to more than the white population of Midrand after the first 2 000 are moved in

It appears blacks and whites are combining against the Government in this matter. White opposition is cutting across party political barriers with Mr Schoeman spearheading the attack against the establishment of what he calls "new Alexandras" in Midrand and Kempton Park.

FINANCIAL TIMES SURV

SA-LESOTHO

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Watering progress

It has taken many years, but the Lesotho Highlands water scheme now looks like getting under way. The change of government in Lesotho has opened the way for an early agreement on the preliminary stages of the R4 billion project

Talks in Cape Town last week between ministerial delegations from SA and Lesotho ironed out final details which must now be ratified by the two governments. At a meeting in Cape Town two days later, the new Lesotho leader, General Metseng Lekhanya, and President P W Botha reaffirmed their commitment to the project

If agreement is reached soon, the first phase of the scheme could be completed by 1996 and the final phase by 2017. When completed, the scheme will provide about 2 200m³ of water from the mountains of Lesotho to the PWV region, the eastern Transvaal and the Free State goldfields

This is nearly double the current supply

from the Vaal Dam and is expected to adequately provide for the region's needs. The scheme includes four dams for the control of the water supply plus two dams for a hydro-electric project.

SA will buy the water from Lesotho, which will benefit from the revenue as well as from the electricity generated by the scheme. There is no indication yet how the project will be financed, although Lesotho has had negotiations with the World Bank over the financing of the hydro-electric scheme for which it will be responsible. The cost of the scheme is estimated at around R250m

There is also no indication when tenders will be called for, although contracts for various technical investigations are expected to be concluded soon. ■

NEWS PLUS+

61486
★ FOUR ANC members
were detained by Lesotho
police Friday after their
homes were searched.
Source: [unclear]
[unclear] ANC members
since [unclear] by military
officers in January. The Le-
sotho government recently
met South African Govern-
ment officials.

MINERS WARNED - KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE

SOWETAN Foreign Service

MASERU — The head of Lesotho's military government has advised Basotho working on South African mines not to allow organisations representing them to jeopardise their livelihood.

This apparent call on Basotho mineworkers to be wary of trade union activity was made by Major General Metsing Lekhanya at a public meeting over the weekend at Thaba Tseka in the Maluti

Mountains

The General, who is chairman of the ruling military council, also emphasised the importance for Basotho migrant workers of friendly relations between Lesotho and South Africa

He said the fact that more than 100 000 Basotho worked in South Africa "necessitates a good working relationship between the two

countries"

Good relations were important to ensure that the border remained open, he said in an indirect reference to the border blockade South Africa imposed at the beginning of this year in what is widely seen as a bid to force Lesotho to crack down on the African National Congress (ANC)

He said the operations of organisations representing Basotho on the mines "should not be detrimental to their livelihood"

According to latest estimates five to six times as many Basotho are employed in South Africa as in their own country. Of the 550 000 migrant workers on the mines, 102 000 are Basotho, making them the second largest ethnic group after the Transkeians.

The president of the National Mineworkers Union, Mr James Motlatsi, is a Mosotho

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8/4/86

167

MINERS WARNED - KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE

SOWETAN Foreign Service

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Cape Times 10/4/80

Lesotho coup report 'false'

MASERU — A Lesotho Government spokesman yesterday dismissed as false, reports of an alleged attempted coup.

The spokesman said the 23 members of the Royal Lesotho Defence Force who appeared at a court-martial this week had nothing to do with the alleged coup attempt on Tuesday night.

They were allegedly involved in the uprising at the military barracks on the outskirts of Maseru on January 17, three days before the coup that toppled Chief Leabua Jonathan.

The mutiny was led by Colonel Sehlabo Sehlabo, who recently died in detention.

The court-martial has been adjourned until May 7 — Sapa

Cape Times 11/4/86 (167)
Four ANC refugees on hold

MASERU — The four ANC political refugees most wanted by South Africa failed to leave Lesotho yesterday due to a breakdown in arrangements by Lesotho Government officials for their departure.

The four have been in detention at the Central Prison in Maseru since the beginning of March for interrogation. They were released to enable them to make preparations for their departure for Zambia.

The men arrived at Moshoeshe 1 National Airport, near Maseru, accompanied by security police, but found that only one of them had been issued with a United Nations travel document. They all decided to remain in Lesotho pending the final processing of their travel documents. — Sapa

WHILE the coup in January has eased Pretoria's worries about developments in Lesotho, it has not ended them.

Before the coup Pretoria was getting increasingly uneasy not only about the growing hostility of the Leabua Jonathan regime, but also about its blooming friendships with communist bloc countries

Even more disturbing, probably, was Chief Jonathan's reluctance to take what Pretoria considered to be suitably tough action against the African National Congress' use of Lesotho as a base for insurgency in South Africa

Pretoria must have watched with mounting concern as Maseru acquired a cluster of communist bloc embassies out of all proportion to the country's size and international importance. There was little in tiny, poverty-stricken Lesotho that could justify the substantial Soviet embassy and even less the North Korean one already in Maseru.

China was about to open an embassy and Cuba was believed to be negotiating to do the same.

Lesotho had established diplomatic relations with Romania and Yugoslavia and both were expected to establish embassies in Maseru.

This would have put six communist diplomatic premises — twice the number of the Western ones — within shouting distance of the Free State border.

In addition, Pretoria's intelligence network will have told it of the increasing activity of leftist political groups in Lesotho and perhaps of ambitions by some to install a government much more leftist than Jonathan's.

The leftists were sufficiently powerful and well placed in Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party to have worried Pretoria. Most prominent among them were Foreign Minister

Lesotho: Pretoria is still worried

FAR from being a South African puppet, the military Government in Lesotho is probably being watched with great wariness in Pretoria. Our Foreign Correspondent assesses the situation.

FOCUS

Vincent Makhele, formerly secretary-general of the BNP, and Information Minister Desmond Sixishe.

The political hue of both men is believed to be deep pink if not outright red.

Other leading figures were Chief Jonathan's political adviser, Francis Matholoane, Jonathan's private secretary, Rantumeng Matete, and Minister of State, Mojakisane Sita.

Some well-informed Basotho believe it was Mr Makhele's ambition to set up a radically leftist government with himself as its leader. Mr

Sixishe was believed by some to have had similar ambitions.

Had either of them succeeded there is little doubt that South Africa would have had in its gut a regime far more radical and hostile than Jonathan's, probably one with direct, firm and warm links with Moscow and Havana.

Both Mr Makhele and Mr Sixishe are thought to have been closely involved in the arming of the BNP's Youth League and in bringing in North Korean instructors to train it. According to some accounts the League was being developed by the leftist faction in the BNP as a kind of private army, the Lesotho Paramilitary Force (LPF). They had tried to force Jonathan to replace the LPF commander, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, with a sympathetic subordinate.

According to some accounts, Chief Jonathan actually fired General Lekhanya but he refused to go and most of his senior officers stood by him, forcing Jonathan to back off.

Alarm

All of this conniving on the left caused alarm not only in the army, but also on the right wing of the BNP. Chief Jonathan was fast losing control and Lesotho was

KING MOSHOESHOE II . not much is known about his political thoughts.

ripe for a coup by either the left or the right by the time South Africa imposed the border blockade that helped precipitate the military takeover under General Lekhanya on January 20.

There is fairly wide agreement now that South Africa did not inspire the coup and that the fall of the Jonathan Government was nothing more than an unintended though welcome bonus from the border blockade.

The blockade was aimed primarily at neutralising the ANC, which has for long been the overriding consideration in South African foreign policy, at least in southern Africa.

In many respects Pretoria can be satisfied with the new government. It appears to be taking a pragmatic stance that recognises Pretoria's needs and fears and its ability to squeeze Lesotho's economy to death.

At the same time, however, the Lekhanya Government has signalled its determination to assert Lesotho's independence and sovereignty. While it has expelled some of the North Koreans and moved to resume relations with South Korea, it has not closed Pyongyang's embassy and is going ahead with exchanging embassies with Peking.

It has neutered the BNP Youth League and

its leftist bosses and has cracked down on the ANC. But the crack-down is due not so much to disapproval of the ANC as to fear of a resumption of the border blockade. Pretoria may in fact have reason to feel a little uneasy about the new government's attitude to the ANC.

Ostensibly General Lekhanya and the colonels on the Supreme Military Council are largely apolitical and conservative soldiers interested mainly in ending Lesotho's damaging political feuds and concentrating the country's energies on economic development. But it may not be as simple as that.

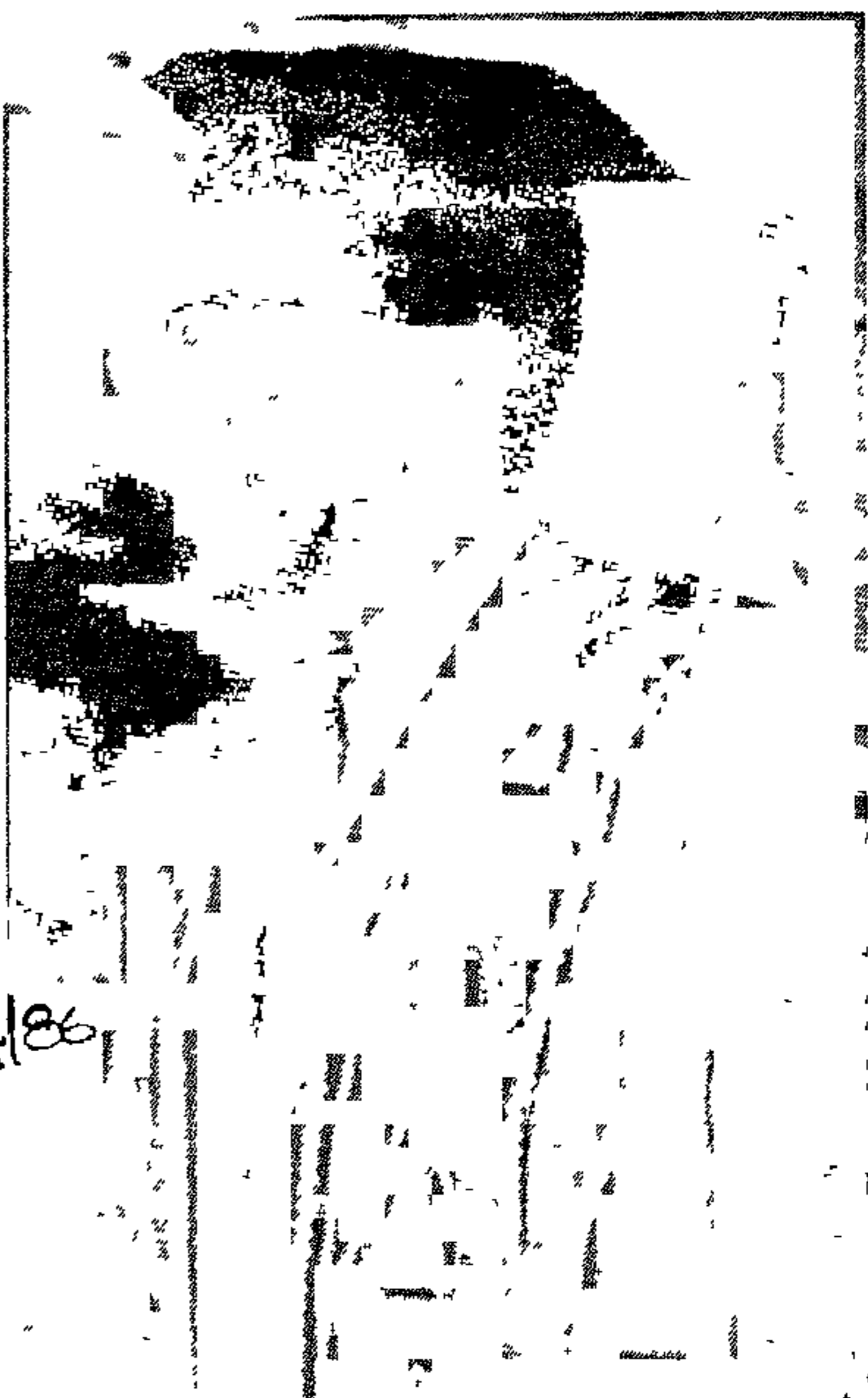
A little known factor is the attitude and power of King Moshoeshoe II. Sidelined by Jonathan after losing a power struggle at independence, the king came back into an active role in government following the coup as head of a largely civilian council of ministers.

Subject to being overruled by the military council, the king has full legislative and executive authority in Lesotho. While his personal views have remained obscure during his years in the shadows of the Jonathan regime, they are believed to be decidedly liberal in many respects.

According to some sources the king is not unsympathetic to the aims and policies of the ANC.

And while he acts "in accordance with the advice of the military council," two of the six members of the council, Lieutenant Colonel Thaabe Letsie and his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Sekhobe Letsie, are members of the royal family.

The royalists are believed by some knowledgeable observers to have more influence than is superficially apparent in the new order in Lesotho.



pupils in each specified financial year since 1979,

(1) Financial Year	(a) Textbooks	(b) Stationery
1979/80	6 073 175	10 998
1980/81	8 341 494	130 535
1981/82	6 790 489	382 120
1982/83	6 087 683	404 403
1983/84	7 326 040	422 631
1984/85	9 939 165	558 001
1985/86	15 456 965	8 829 700

(2) what estimated amount will his Department spend on providing such (i) text-books, (ii) stationery and (iii) prescribed books in the 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

The amount for 1985/86 is an estimate

(1) Financial Year	(i) Textbooks	(ii) Stationery	(iii) Prescribed Books
1986/87	18 177 354	8 875 000	9 746 646
1987/88	21 187 897	9 940 000	10 086 103

Note

- (1) Prescribed books will be bought during the 1986/87 financial year for provision at the beginning of the 1987 school year
- (2) The rise in the 1985/86 financial year in respect of text-books is a result of new syllabuses introduced by the Department
- (3) whether this investigation has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) to (3) The farm Steinkoalspruit was expropriated and the former owners are to be compensated by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs Investigations by the State Mining Engineer and the said Department following claims in connection with mineral rights proved that, with a single exception, mineral rights did not vest in the expropriated former owners. In view of that finding it was decided not to proceed with the investigation to determine the extent or value of the coal deposits on the whole of the farm, but only the value of the rights of the particular owner.

The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs are investigating the question relating to the payment of compensation to the sole mineral rights holder in consultation with the State Attorney. A final decision thereon will be made by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

Lesotho Highlands Water Project
167
812 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs

and burnt at such Black schools during the above-mentioned period; if not, why not, if so, what was the value of (a) these textbooks, (b) these prescribed books and (c) this stationery?

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 12 March 1985, the feasibility study on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project has been completed, if not, (a) why not, (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (c) what progress has been made in regard to this study, if so, (i) when was it completed and (ii) what were the findings,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the future of this project?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS.

- (1) Yes (a) (b) and (c) Fall away (i) March 1986 (ii) The feasibility study identified no significant technical, legal or environmental impediments not to proceed with the proposed project. The study also indicated that it would serve the economic interests of both countries to proceed with the project
- (2) Yes (a) R25 200 until 16 April 1986 (b) Nil (c) R2 397 until 16 April 1986

1538
Surplus agricultural foodstuffs
HANSMARD GCL 1478
866 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

Whether any surplus agricultural foodstuffs grown or produced in the Republic and marketed through control boards were distributed to (a) the underprivileged and (b) welfare organisations during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available, if so, (i) what foodstuffs, (ii) what quantity of each foodstuff and (iii) what was the total estimated value of the foodstuffs so distributed?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

- (a) No, not directly
- (b) Yes, the foodstuffs were made available at subsidised prices excepting deciduous fruit and citrus which were supplied free of charge

(2) No, as the matter is still under consideration by both Governments

GCL 1477
Books/stationery
HANSMARD 1538
864 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid †

(1) What is the value of the free (a) textbooks, (b) prescribed books and (c) stationery provided from 1 January 1986 to the latest specified date for which figures are available to Black schools under the control of his Department,

(2) whether his Department has figures at its disposal in respect of the value of books and stationery destroyed

records of the provincial education departments were transferred to his Department along with the responsibility for the affairs of those departments, if not, (a) why not, (b) which records were not transferred to his Department and (c) (i) what steps were taken in respect of these records and (ii) who took the decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Yes, but the records of the Administrator, Provincial Executive Committee and the Member of the Executive Committee were not transferred

- (a) Falls away
(b) Records as indicated above
(c) (i) and (ii) Fall away

FRIDAY, 9 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

FRAN SMID 9/5/86
Lesotho Highlands Water Project
9/5/86
Mr L. F. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Water Affairs †

- (1) (a)(i) What is the total proposed investment by the State, State institutions and other local institutions, with the permission of the State, in the Lesotho Highlands Water Project and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) what percentage of the total investment in the said project does this amount represent,
(2) whether an agreement has been reached on the percentage of the total proposed expenditure which the Lesotho

Government will be expected to bear, if so, what percentage,

- (3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent the project from being delayed unnecessarily, if not, why not, if so, (a) what contingencies have been negotiated about and (b) what guarantees have been obtained in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) (i) R228 million
(ii) July 1985

(b) 12,2%

(2) No

- (3) Yes The draft treaty makes, *inter alia*, provision for unnecessary delays by either party in the implementation of the proposed project, but as the proposed treaty still has to be approved by both Governments, no details can be divulged at this stage.

(3) (a) and (b) Fall away

COOL 1676
Johannesburg North Pollution
9/5/86
Mr P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs

Whether his Department took any action in 1985 in regard to the pollution of rivers, streams and canals which flow through the Parliamentary constituency of Johannesburg North, if so, (a) what action, (b) in respect of which rivers, streams and canals and (c) with what result?

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

No The hon member is referred to my reply to his Question No 819 (for written reply) in 1985. The results of the monitoring have thus far remained unchanged

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs
Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 1443, 1589
Communications, 1637
Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953, 1458, 1547, 1620, 1623

Defence, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1638, 1642, 1645, 1647

Education and Development Aid, 213, 295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659, 894, 896, 898, 957, 1004, 1015, 1016, 1094, 1276, 1285, 1286, 1455, 1625, 1634, 1636

Finance, 1250

Home Affairs, 435, 1248

Justice, 403

Law and Order, 97, 697, 699, 1319

Manpower, 495, 500

National Education, 143

State President, 1066

Transport Affairs, 294, 700, 1462

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 117, 310, 311, 436, 437, 1501, 1632

Local Government, Housing and Works, 1633

1633

Bamford, Mr B R—

General Affairs
National Education, 928

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs
Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62

Agricultural Economics, 513, 1659

Constitutional Development and Planning, 647

Education and Development Aid, 958

Justice, 236

National Health and Population Development, 1100, 1289, 1291, 1292,

ment, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421, 425, 426, 427, 518, 642, 643, 646, 1093, 1303

Law and Order, 997

Own Affairs

Education and Culture, 344

Health Services and Welfare, 1288

Barnard, Mr S P—

General Affairs

Finance, 175

Own Affairs

Local Government, Housing and Works, 1418

Boraine, Dr A L—

General Affairs

Justice, 415

Law and Order, 787

Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Barrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs.

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198, 1131

Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603, 1465

Defence, 217

Education and Development Aid, 695, 1082, 1083, 1085

Finance, 436, 866, 1442

Justice, 345, 419

Law and Order, 288, 289, 1011

National Education, 199, 301, 608, 670, 702, 716, 932

National Health and Population Development, 429, 457, 1117

Transport affairs, 1466

Own Affairs

Budget, 492

Education and Culture, 116, 118, 119, 312, 313, 314, 493, 613, 619, 620, 718, 719, 725, 944, 945, 947, 1047, 1062, 1064, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1289, 1291, 1292,

SA share in Lesotho water project 12,2 pc

CHIEF TIMES 10/5/86 (167)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Lesotho Highlands Water Project, which could help solve the Witwatersrand's water shortage problems, is expected to cost more than R1 800 million

But the total proposed

investment by the South African Government, State institutions and other local institutions is R228 million, or 12,2 percent of the costs

The Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said yesterday no agreement had been reached yet on the per-

centage of the total proposed expenditure which the Lesotho Government would be expected to bear

Mr Wentzel, replying to a question from Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Solburg), said yesterday steps had been taken to prevent the project from being delayed unnecessarily

"The draft treaty makes, inter alia, provision for unnecessary delays by either party in the implementation of the proposed project, but as the proposed treaty still has to be approved by both governments, no details can be divulged at this stage," he said

Mr Wentzel said recently that a joint feasibility study by Lesotho and South African Government had found that there were no serious impediments to the proposed scheme.

His reply yesterday indicates that the negotiations for the massive water scheme in the Lesotho mountains have reached an advanced stage, but no indication has been given yet as to when the negotiations are expected to be concluded

He also said South Africa's share of R228 million for the scheme was in terms of July 1985 prices

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

(1) The Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of the mentioned publication

- (a) "Partners in Terror"
(b) 12 pages plus cover
(c) Bureau for Information
(d) Cape and Transvaal Printers, Cape Town, on behalf of the Government Printer, Pretoria
(e) (i) 70 000 English copies were printed
(ii) None

(f) Copies of the publication were sent to Members of Parliament The Bureau for Information's regional offices Department of Foreign Affairs Opinionformers in South Africa

(g) The publication was compiled and distributed as part of the bureau's task to make important policy statements of the Government public
(h) The total printing cost of the publication was R16 800 Cost of distribution is difficult to determine as railway cost incurred to transport copies to regional offices is not available as yet and since regional offices are still distributing copies

(2) No tenders were invited for the printing of this publication Printing was commissioned by the Government Printer in terms of Exemption Board Exemption SDK77

14/5/86 Gross Domestic Product Board 1029 Mr L P STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations

1984

- (a) R2 144 712,00
(b) 873,00
(c) 1 209,00
(d) R2 456,71

1985

- (a) R2 125 692,00
(b) 832,00
(c) 1 126,00
(d) R2 554,91

Statistics available for the last four years only

14/5/86 Raw materials 16/5/86 Mr L P STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

- (1) According to what price formulae are (a) gold, (b) silver, (c) tin, (d) zinc, (e) copper and (f) diamonds made available to local processors,
(2) whether the principle that local users and processors acquire their raw materials at prices not exceeding net export parity prices, converted to the source of origin in Southern Africa, on a current basis, is applied throughout, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) and (2) The prices of the commodities are not fixed by the Department of Trade and Industry In general, the position is, however, that in the case of gold, silver, tin, zinc and copper the prices which are paid by domestic users and processors are based on prices achieved on well-developed international markets The average price achieved on the international market is converted to rand value and the purchaser pays accordingly However, in the case of South African copper foreign clients pay a premium above international prices because of the high degree of fineness of the local product This premium is not paid by domestic purchasers The prices of diamonds are fixed by the Diamond Trading Company and diamonds are offered to the registered purchasers at the fixed price Domestic purchasers receive a discount of 7,5 per cent on diamond purchases while foreign purchasers have to pay the fixed price in full Owing to the decline in the value of the Rand in comparison with international currencies, the domestic

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
(a) Trade Union Council of South Africa and a Mr M Straney
(b) In March 1985 and March 1986, respectively
(c) (i) That the Government consider the introduction of daylight-saving

prices of the commodities in question have risen accordingly

decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

16/5/86 G. S. 1751
 HANSARD'S
 Total amount invested in development regions

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

946 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(a) Up to 30 September 1985 a total amount of R1 171 million had been invested by industrialists whose applications for regional industrial development incentives were approved by the Board for the Decentralisation of Industry in terms of the present incentive scheme during the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1985. A breakdown according to the respective development regions is as follows:

Region	R million
A Western Cape Province	234,2
B Northern Cape/Western Transvaal	34,0
C Orange Free State/QwaQwa	78,6
D Eastern Cape/Border	207,8
E Natal/KwaZulu	472,5
F Eastern Transvaal/KaNgwane	45,8
G Northern Transvaal/Lebowa/Gazankulu	79,6
H Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle/KwaNdebele	18,5

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what was the total amount invested by (a) private investors and (b) statutory bodies in each of the eight specified development regions where

It should be noted that the data is based on information furnished by industrialists in their first claims for payment of incentives and relate to those claims which had been received up to 30 September 1985. Industrialists can start claiming incentives only after they had been in operation for at least 3 months and many industrialists submit their first claims only at a much later stage when they have finalised their investment, although having commenced with production in the meantime. Accordingly, and since it can reasonably be accepted that many industrialists have made further investments since 30 September 1985, the data should be treated with the necessary reserve, as explained.

(b) The information which is available is contained in the Decentralisation Board's annual report for 1984/85 (pages 15 and 16) which was tabled on 10 April 1986.

1752
 HANSARD'S
 Independent Black states: gross domestic product
 1030 Mr L F STOFFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii)(aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland, if not, why not, if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- No, because information relating to the gross domestic product does not play a role in the trade and economic agreements which the Republic of South Africa has with the countries in question and which are administered by the Department of Trade and Industry.
- (a) and (b) Fall away

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 1443, 1589
 Communications, 1637
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953, 1458, 1547, 1620, 1623, 1698
 Defence, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1638, 1642, 1645, 1647
 Education and Development Aid, 213, 295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659, 894, 896, 898, 957, 1004, 1015, 1016, 1094, 1276, 1285, 1286, 1455, 1625, 1634, 1636
 Finance, 1250
 Home Affairs, 435, 1248
 Justice, 403
 Law and Order, 97, 697, 699, 1319, 1706
 Manpower, 495, 500, 1697
 National Education, 143
 State President, 1066
 Transport Affairs, 294, 700, 1462

Barnard, Mr S P—

General Affairs
 Finance, 175
Own Affairs
 Local Government, Housing and Works, 1418

Boraine, Dr A L—

General Affairs
 Justice, 415
 Law and Order, 787
 Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198, 1131
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603, 1465
 Defence, 217
 Education and Development Aid, 695, 1082, 1083, 1085
 Finance, 436, 866, 1442
 Justice, 345, 419
 Law and Order, 288, 289, 1011
 National Education, 199, 301, 608, 670, 702, 716, 932, 1705

Bamford, Mr B R—

General Affairs
 National Education, 928

Barnard, Dr M S—
General Affairs
 Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62
 Agricultural Economics, 513, 1659
 Constitutional Development and Planning, 647
 Education and Development Aid, 958
 Justice, 236

The Star's Africa
News Service

235/86

SMR

167

Lesotho's five leading opposition parties flout govt ban in call for return to civilian rule

MASERU — In a direct challenge to Lesotho's military Government, the five leading opposition parties have flouted its ban on political activity and have demanded a return to civilian rule.

The five have issued a joint statement calling for the formation of an all-party "government of national reconciliation" and the restoration of the 1966 independence constitution. They accused the military rulers of seeking to entrench themselves in power.

By simply issuing the statement the parties appear to have contravened the order by the ruling Military Council banning political activity and providing for stiff penalties for breaches of the order.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

The statement called on the Military Council to set a timetable for general elections. Since the military had taken

power in the coup in January there had been not a single incident of unrest, the statement said. The country was now ready for civilian rule and protracted military rule was no longer justified.

"Yet the military seem to be pursuing political ambitions to entrench themselves in power by launching political campaigns in which they attack political parties which they have

muzzled by Order Number Four (the order barring political activity)."

OUSTED

The parties called for the restoration of the independence constitution that was suspended by former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan when his Basotho National Party seized power in 1970. Chief Jonathan ruled virtual-

ly by decree until he was ousted in January by army officers who formed a military government under their commander, Maj. Gen Metsing Lekhanya. The Military Council has given legislative and executive authority to King Moshoeshoe II but has kept ultimate power in its own hands.

In their statement the opposition parties pointed out that the king had said it was no

crime to express views and that the general had said the military leaders were not power hungry and wanted to return to the barracks

'ACTIONS'

"We want these assurances translated into actions," said the parties, who described themselves as "the big five" in Lesotho politics

They are the Basotuland Congress Party (internal wing), the Maramatou Freedom Party, the United Democratic Party, the National Independent Party and the Basotho Democratic Alliance

27/5/86
MICK COLLINS
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Scheme on tap

OFFICIAL go-ahead for the multi-billion rand Lesotho Highlands water scheme is expected early next month

Foreign Affairs department deputy director-general Neil van Heerden said yesterday the draft of the final bilateral treaty between South Africa and Lesotho was being examined by lawyers at present

The scheme will push 70 cubic metres of water a second into the Vaal Dam when the source of the Orange River, high in north-eastern Lesotho, is dammed

Construction will cost R2,2bn while infrastructure and financing will add a further R1,8bn

11615 CITY PR
**Matanzima
visits
Lesotho**

CP Correspondent

EX-TRANSKEI President Kaizer Matanzima paid a private three-day surprise visit to Lesotho this week.

"This was my first visit - and it was long overdue. I was in 'prison' in the presidential palace for seven years - protocol did not allow me to undertake such trips at the time," said Matanzima after his return.

No one in the Foreign Affairs Department or the Information Department could say in what capacity Matanzima visited Lesotho, since he's now an ordinary Paramount Chief.

His entourage included his wife, Nozuko, Radio Transkei head of services Theo Mcinga, Cabinet Minister Ramsey Madikuzela and a few chiefs

and send it off, with the right T-shirts, PO Box 3413, Johannesburg 2000. Each T-shirt is R9,25, an M-shirt is R9,95 and a sweatshirt is R22,95. Prices include GST and postage.

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City Press

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By Gerald L'Ange
The Star's Africa
News Service

Lesotho water deal seems to have hit an ANC snag

The huge Lesotho Highlands project — which would assure the Vaal Triangle's future water supplies — may be threatened by a dispute over the presence of the African National Congress in Lesotho.

The dispute is believed to be the major cause of the delay in the signing of the treaty which would enable the R4 000 million scheme to go ahead.

South Africa is believed to be dissatisfied with the Maseru Government's response to its request that the ANC to be prevented from operating in or from Lesotho.

Official sources in South Africa have confirmed that the drafting of the final version of the treaty has been "inhibited by the ANC question".

Officials in both countries indicated in March that the treaty, culminating years of research and negotiation, would be signed within the

next few weeks.

They intimated that the only major point still being negotiated was the price South Africa would pay for the water from the project.

But as the negotiations dragged on it began to look as though they had run into a difficult problem. This has now been identified as the ANC issue.

DENIALS

After the coup in January that ousted former Prime Minister Mr Leabua Jonathan, the new military government did crack down on the ANC, flying scores of South African refugees out of the country.

Tighter controls were reportedly introduced on ANC activities.

But the South African Gov-

ernment is believed to feel these measures have not gone far enough. Pretoria apparently wants Lesotho to banish the ANC entirely.

South African officials have flatly denied reports from Maseru in the past week that the signing of the treaty has been held up by attempts by Pretoria to tie it to an agreement by Lesotho to establish full diplomatic relations with Pretoria and to expel Soviet and other Communist embassies.

The South African Government has attached high importance to quashing ANC operations from Lesotho and has claimed that the kingdom has been used as a base for insurgent operations into South Africa.

The border blockade imposed late last year, and lift-

when consumption in the PWV complex starts exceeding existing supplies.

The scheme would bring a considerable measure of prosperity to Lesotho, hugely increasing its revenue, creating a series of mountain lakes to attract tourists and generate electricity.

Pretoria's reluctance to go ahead with the scheme without firm curbs on the ANC is understood to be based on two factors.

First, there could be strong political objections in South Africa to involvement in a scheme of this magnitude in a country that could be providing shelter to ANC activists.

Second, Pretoria is thought to be hesitant about exposing vital water supplies to being cut off by ANC saboteurs in another country, especially one with past and possibly continuing sympathy for the ANC.

The examples of the Cahora Bassa in Mozambique and the Ruacana project in Angola — in both of which

South Africa was adversely involved — have been raised by opponents of the Lesotho project.

The question of diplomatic representation is involved in the Lesotho Highlands issue because it will be necessary for South Africa to have a presence in Lesotho to look after its interests during the construction and subsequently the operation of the project.

AMBASSADOR

It is not known what form of representation South Africa has proposed, but Pretoria would obviously prefer to have full diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

At present Malawi is the only African country with which South Africa has such relations.

Pretoria would obviously not like to go ahead with the Lesotho Highlands scheme without diplomatic relations, when the Soviet Union and other communist countries, on which Lesotho is not dependent, have embassies in Maseru.

PROSPERITY

The Lesotho Highlands scheme is due to start pouring into the Vaal in 1995, just

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Lesotho plays down visit by Matanzima

2/6/86

The Star's Africa News Service

STAR

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MASERU — The visit of former Transkeian President Mr Kaiser Matanzima to Lesotho last week led to rumours that it was his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima, who had been seen in Maseru and to speculation that the military government was about to reverse Lesotho's long stand against recognising Transkei's independence

But official sources in Maseru insisted that the visit was private and had no political significance

The former Transkeian president is, nevertheless, understood to have had meetings with Lesotho government officials

Under the former prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, Lesotho refused to recognise the Transkei and insisted on treating it as part of South Africa

W/ ARGUS 7/6/86

Lesotho ¹⁶⁷ expels 63 ANC, PAC members

MASERU — Lesotho's military government has ordered out 63 members of the African National Congress and other refugees from South Africa, representatives of the banned organisation reported.

One of the refugees said she and the others were told by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that they would be deported to Kenya and Zambia next Saturday.

The move was the second mass expulsion of South African refugees by the Lesotho's military rulers who seized power in a coup in January

An ANC member who fled to Lesotho six years ago from the Transkei, said the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Kolude Doherty, told the group he could not persuade Lesotho to let them stay

"Political"

"I feel really very bad about this," she told reporters in a telephone interview "I blame this government. Since I came I have abided by the regulations not to do anything political"

She said she had been running a creche

She said she was told that she and her son Knowledge, 20, would be flown to Kenya and kept there while another asylum was sought. She said the 63 refugees included members of the Pan Africanist Congress

ANC sources in Maseru confirmed the expulsions

The Lesotho Government said the security of the country and the ANC members themselves was at risk — Sapa-AP

LESOTHO ROUNDS UP REFUGEES

11/6/85
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SOMETHING

MASERU — Some 40 South African refugees, all members of the African National Congress, were rounded up on Monday and held at a transit centre before being sent to Zambia, some of the group reported.

The 30 men in the group were ordered by police to remain at the centre until departure tomorrow. Ten women were allowed to return to their homes for the night but told to report back in the morning.

The group was among 63 South African refugees told last week they would be expelled on June 14 by Lesotho's military government.

Soon after seizing power in a coup last January, Lesotho's leader, Major-General Justin Lekhanya expelled more than 100 ANC members.

The current expulsions are the next largest.

Most of the ANC members rounded up were among 48 South Africans identified last week on the SABC as being in the country illegally.

The women, most of them young, who spent the day at the transit centre said they were nervous and asked not to be identified — Sapa-AP

Thirty SA refugees flown out of Lesotho

ABOUT 30 South African political refugees left Lesotho in a chartered aircraft for Harare, Zimbabwe this week to take connecting flights to Nairobi, Lusaka and Dar-es-Salaam

Strict security precautions were imposed at the airport, where people were barred from talking to the refugees. Their scheduled departure on Saturday had been delayed because of a bomb threat.

Included in the list of refugees was the ANC representative in Lesotho, Japhtha Ndlovu.

Also on the list was advocate Mzimkulu Gwentshe, who escaped an attempt on his life recently when several shots were fired at his house.

The group that left for Harare included ANC, PAC and Black Consciousness adherents. More refugees are due to leave Lesotho within the next few weeks.

The government-owned Radio Lesotho has warned repeatedly that "it has come to the notice of the government that certain people have

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER
Maseru

entered the country unlawfully" and that such people should report their presence to the Ministry of the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs before Tuesday this week. The broadcasts added that the government would not be held responsible for the safety of those refugees who had not reported their presence.

The chairman of the Lesotho Military Council and Council of Ministers, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, had earlier said Lesotho would continue to accept genuine refugees from South Africa and that asylum would be granted purely for humanitarian reasons. Lekhanya had told a UN observer mission his government was committed to the solution of his country's problems with South Africa through negotiation, "even though South Africa's apartheid system remains totally unacceptable."

STAK
7/7/86

State is to aid search for new goldfields

The Government is to help the gold mining industry in a search for new goldfields in the Witwatersrand basin, Minister of Mining Mr Danie Steyn promised when he opened the international Geocongress 86 in Johannesburg

He said the plan would be outlined in a White Paper on future mineral policy to be tabled in Parliament next month

Among steps proposed was a "search for outliers of the Witwatersrand basin by the Government's Geological Survey, plus continual assessment of gold reserves and resources in the basin"

The Government would also give State support to certain gold mines and for the establishment of industries geared to produce value-added components of gold exports

PRIVATE INTERESTS -

Mr Steyn said the Government envisaged the establishment of a Mineral Advisory Council on which private interests would be represented. Its task would be to supersede the Mineral Policy Committee and integrate all strategies related to the best use of minerals

Addressing hundreds of geologists from all over the world, Mr Steyn paid tribute to this country's gold mining pioneers who had added "an entirely new dimension to world mining"

Their sophistication had grown so much that gold occurring nearly 4 km below the surface at a grade of 6 g a ton could be mined, recovered and sold at a profit

Such feats had made gold synonymous with South Africa, which still possessed more than half the world's reserves

Up to 10 000 strike against detentions

Mineworkers stage protest

STAK
7/7/86

Up to 10 000 black mineworkers have staged strikes and go-slow actions on five mines in protest at the emergency detention of trade union leaders

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) reports that 8 000 miners have been staging a go slow since Friday on Anglo American's Free State Geduld mine. But the company said only 3 000 out of a workforce of 26 000 had been involved

In Kimberley, 1 950 NUM supporters have been on strike at four De Beers diamond mines since Thursday, demanding the release of NUM officials detained under the state of emergency. A union spokesman said a wage dispute on the mines was a separate issue and was not related to the strike

Negotiations are continuing with De Beers

Latest estimates by the independent Labour Monitoring Group put the total number of union officials and members in detention at 1 537, including 18

NUM officials

The president of the NUM, Mr James Motlatsi, and general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa have returned to South Africa from Britain where they attended a British NUM conference in Wales and met Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock

Mr Motlatsi and Mr Ramaphosa were met at Jan Smuts Airport on Friday by British diplomats after they had expressed fears that they may be detained. However, the two union leaders left the airport without incident

Step up reforms

The Institute for Personnel Management (IPM) has become the latest body to express concern at the detrimental effects emergency detentions were having on employer-worker relations, writes Mike Siluma

In a telex to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the IPM urged the Government to step up the reform process as the only possible way

of resolving the problems.

Calling for detained unionists to be charged or released, the IPM said the detentions had a "definite detrimental effect" on industrial relations, and specifically on the present round of wage negotiations

As long as blacks did not have a political forum at the highest level, trade unions would be, and were, forced to get involved in issues outside the workplace, including political activities

However, the IPM said it accepted that no person was above the law and called on unions to "act responsibly"

Some individual employers and their organisations have recently made similar calls

The Labour Monitoring Group said of the 1 537 unionists in detention 218 were leaders and 1 319 members

Wage negotiations feared to be in danger of being jeopardised by the detentions were notably those involving thousands of black workers in the crucial metal and mining industries

Lesotho warns migrants on joining NUM

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Basotho mineworkers in South Africa have been warned by the head of the military government, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, not to get involved in South African politics through membership of the National Union of Mineworkers.

The general also announced that a Lesotho ministerial delegation would visit South Africa this week for talks on improvements to the working conditions of Basotho migrant workers

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ZIEVE
He did not say with whom the talks would be held but it is believed they will include representatives of the South African Government and the Chamber of Mines

Speaking at a rally over the weekend, General Lekhanya said Basotho who joined the NUM must be careful not to endanger their employment.

His statement comes soon after a renewed warning by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha that migrant workers in South Africa might be sent home if international economic sanctions were imposed on South Africa.

Security meeting

Schoolboy

SA, LESOTHO IN TALKS

167
BBB
BBB
BBB

THE negative effects of possible international sanctions against South Africa and measures to prevent future outbreaks of faction fighting involving Lesotho workers on South African mines were dealt with at high level talks between the two countries' governments yesterday.

The discussions were held in Pretoria between delegations led by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pieter du Plessis, and

Lesotho's Minister of Labour, Colonel B R Niso, and the Minister of the Interior, Chief M Seeso.

Lesotho has some 140 000 of its citizens working in South Africa, of which 75 percent are on the mines. Their earnings, most of which are sent back to Lesotho, make up a substantial portion of the kingdom's foreign income, totalling about R187 million in 1984.

At a short Press conference after their morning meeting, Mr A L

Sanctions, faction fighting discussed

Thoahlane, Secretary of Labour, said "recent labour unrest at Hibane (colliery in Natal) and other mines were discussed."

Decisions taken amounted to agreement "that we will try to cooperate much more closely to guard against a

recurrence of this unrest in the future", he said

Working conditions of Lesotho mine labourers had also been discussed as a related subject.

On the threat of sanctions against South Africa, Mr Thoahlane said his delegation had "in-

cluded (Lesotho's) vulnerability.

"A very large percentage of our gross national product depends on remittances which are dependent on employment opportunities in South Africa.

"Should there be a decline in employment it

will have an impact on us"

Reality

The two delegations had discussed "what we can do to try to make sure this does not become a reality".

No specific goals had been decided on, but "possible areas of action were intensely discussed."

Mr Du Plessis said the discussions were held in "a very good spirit beneficial to both sides, and we agreed to hold

discussions on a more regular basis in future"

The countries of southern Africa were inter-dependent and the interests of Lesotho and South Africa could not be separated

"Southern Africa is like a zebra — if you damage the white parts then the black parts will naturally also die," he said.

A better understanding of each country's problems had been achieved, he said — Sapa

010/7/86

High level talks on effects of sanctions

PRETORIA — The negative effects of possible international sanctions against South Africa and measures to prevent future outbreaks of faction fighting involving Lesotho workers on South African mines, were dealt with at high level talks between the two country's governments yesterday.

The discussions were held in Pretoria between delegations led by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and Lesotho's Minister of Labour, Colonel B. R. Ntsohi, and the Minister of the Interior, Chief M. Seeiso.

Some 140 000 Lesothos work in South Africa, of which 75 per cent are on the mines. Their earnings, most of which are sent back to Lesotho, make up a substantial portion of the kingdom's foreign income, totalling about R187 million in 1984.

At a brief press conference after their morning meeting, the Secretary for Labour, Mr A. L. Thioahlane, said "recent labour unrest at Hlobane (colliery in Natal) and other mines were discussed"

Decisions taken amounted to agreement

"to co-operate much more closely to guard against a recurrence of this unrest in the future," he said.

Working conditions of Lesotho mine labourers had also been discussed as a related subject.

On the threat of sanctions against South Africa, Mr Thioahlane said his delegation had "indicated (Lesotho's) vulnerability.

"A large percentage of our gross national product depends on remittances .. which are dependent on employment opportunities in South Africa

"Should there be a decline in employment, it will have an impact on us."

The two delegations had discussed "what we can do to try to make sure this does not become a reality."

Mr Du Plessis said the discussions were held in "a very good spirit" .. beneficial to both sides, and we agreed to hold discussions on a more regular basis in future."

The countries of Southern Africa were inter-dependent and the interests of Lesotho and South Africa could not be separated. — Sapa

Lesotho wary of sanctions effect on jobs

GERALD REILLY
and Sapa

LESOTHO government concern at the possible impact of sanctions on the employment of its nationals in SA was discussed at a top-level meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

Representing Lesotho were Labour Minister Colonel B R Ntsohi and Interior Minister M Seise.

SA was represented by Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis and Manpower Director General Piet van der Merwe.

It is understood that working conditions of Lesotho nationals on the mines and in other occupations were also discussed. Measures to prevent future outbreaks of faction fighting involving Lesotho workers on SA mines were also dealt with.

Lesotho has about 140 000 citizens working in SA, of whom 75% are on the mines. Their earnings, most of which are sent back to Lesotho, make up a substantial portion of the kingdom's foreign income, totalling about R187m in 1984.

At a Press conference after their morning meeting, Lesotho's Secretary for Labour, A L Thoahlane, said: "A very large percentage of our gross national product depends on remittances... which are dependent on employment opportunities in SA. Should there be a decline in employment it will have an impact on us."

Du Plessis said the discussions were held in "a very good spirit... beneficial to both sides".

Defining what's unfair



Adolph Landman, who has presided over numerous Industrial Court cases, is an associate professor of mercantile law at Unisa.

It is no secret that there is no small measure of dissatisfaction in certain sectors of the labour community concerning the concept of the unfair labour practice as it appears in the Labour Relations Act (LRA).

In simple terms, the LRA defines an unfair labour practice as any labour practice or change in labour practice (other than a strike or a lockout) which has the effect that

- Employees are unfairly affected, or that their employment opportunities, job security, physical, economic, moral or social welfare is prejudiced,
- An employer's business is unfairly affected or disrupted,
- Labour unrest is promoted,
- The employer/employee relationship is unfairly affected, or
- Any other labour practice, or change to a labour practice, which has a similar effect to the above

The cause of the complaint about the definition seems to be twofold. The perceived limitlessness of the concept; and the competence of the Industrial Court to determine whether a given event, or circumstance, amounts to an unfair labour practice and to provide relief where necessary.

There are no easy solutions to the problem. However, on TV some time ago, Bobby Godsell, Anglo American's industrial relations

adviser, suggested that organised labour and employer groups could themselves give content to the concept of an unfair labour practice. There is a great deal of merit in this proposal.

At present employer and employee parties have a limited ability to give expression to an unfair labour practice because it is a statutory concept. In theory, they are unable to agree in advance on what constitutes an unfair labour practice, or for that matter, what does *not* constitute an unfair labour practice. However, they *can* define certain practices as undesirable and have them proscribed, say, in an industrial council agreement.

The remedy for the breach of an industrial council agreement lies in a criminal prosecution. The same conduct which results in the breach of an industrial council agreement could give rise to an alleged unfair labour practice. In determining the matter the Industrial Court will pay attention to the provisions of the industrial council agreement, but only as a relevant — and not necessarily decisive — factor.

Although the parties are unable to agree in advance on what constitutes an unfair labour practice as a matter of law, they do have a say in the matter after the offending act has been committed. Both industrial councils and conciliation boards (in cases where one is appointed) are given the opportunity to settle disputes involving an alleged unfair labour practice and, if they fail to do so, the Industrial Court will finally determine the matter.

There can be no fundamental objection to giving the parties the right to decide upon what is an unfair labour practice before a dispute arises if they already have the com-

petence to do so after a dispute has arisen. The tentative solution which is proposed here gives such competence to the parties *in advance*.

The proposal would require an amendment to the LRA to give employer and employee parties a statutory competence at some level of collective bargaining to define in advance the content of an unfair labour practice. It is envisaged that the parties would make use of collective bargaining to give body to the concept. They could then define what conduct will amount to an unfair labour practice and possibly what conduct will not. In doing so, they will arrive at an acceptable definition of an unfair labour practice in so far as their particular situation and relationship is concerned. It may be left for debate as to whether non-parties should be bound by certain such agreements.

The Industrial Court should be competent, on application, to interpret the agreed definition of an unfair labour practice and to decide whether the conduct complained of constitutes an unfair labour practice. It is debatable whether the parties should be permitted to decide in advance upon the appropriate remedy. It is suggested that this should be left to the Industrial Court.

In as much as the parties to a dispute have failed, or were unable, to give content to the concept, a residual competence should be retained by the Industrial Court to adjudicate on the question whether an unfair labour practice has been committed and to provide, and, if necessary, enforce, a suitable remedy.

It is suggested that the proposal could go some way to removing the present dissatisfaction with the content and determination of alleged unfair labour practices.

FIN MAIL

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11/7/86

17/7/86

SMAR

New Lesotho Govt increases company tax

The Star's Africa News Service
MASERU — In its first budget since the coup in January, the military council of Lesotho has increased company tax by nearly eight percent

A total expenditure of R463,5 million for the financial year 1986/87 was approved

The Minister of Finance, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, said about 60 percent or R147 million of the estimated revenue for the current financial year will come from Lesotho's share of the common customs revenue under the Southern African Customs Union agreement

He said in the current financial year Lesotho's customs revenue had dropped by R17 million from the previous year

This, he said, showed how important it was for Lesotho to develop a domestic tax revenue

To improve domestic revenue the Government had increased company tax from 37,5 percent to 45 percent, except where a company was engaged in manufacturing operations where the tax will remain at 37,5 percent

12/7/86

Lesotho won't back SA sanctions

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Lesotho will not support sanctions against South Africa, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Vincent Malebo, said here yesterday.

Addressing members of the New World University Service of Canada, Mr Malebo said because of its geographic position, Lesotho was totally dependent on South Africa.

Most of the Lesotho labour force, about 15 000 men, were employed by the South African mines, he said

Mr Malebo said interdependence between South Africa and Lesotho was the result of historical, geographical and cultural links

Cart Tuck 23/7/86 (28) (165)

Tuck Prime Time slot boss

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — SABC-TV's former Prime Time producer Moira Tuck, who was recently reinstated after being fired by the corporation, is to take over the Friday night live programme's slot, it emerged yesterday

Sources said a final Prime Time would be screened on Friday after which there would be a

month of filler material and after that Miss Tuck would take over with her new programme

The source did not know what the programme would be

The SABC yesterday was officially "keeping mum" over the suggestions, saying that a statement would be made tomorrow

However, another source in the corpora-

tion said he "knows there are changes in the pipeline", adding that the "return of Moira Tuck" was imminent and it was obvious, therefore, that she would be involved

He intimated the new slot would become the home of a bilingual magazine programme "for which speculation has been floating around for some time"

Miss Tuck was dismissed as producer of Prime Time in May last year only to be reinstated by the Industrial Court some months later after pleading unfair dismissal

Earlier this month an "amicable settlement" was reached, settling the differences between Miss Tuck and the SABC, with her being given a new contract as a TV pro-

ducer with the corporation

Should Miss Tuck take over the Friday night slot, it would mean Dorianne Berry's demise as a presenter as it was well-known the two had clashed, especially since Miss Berry's husband, TVI programmes director Robin Knox-Grant, had acted as arbitrator in the disputes between the SABC and Miss Tuck

25/7/86

Lesotho tells its people to hand in arms

MASERU — A member of the Lesotho Military Council announced on the government radio yesterday that everyone in the country must turn in their firearms

Colonel Sekhobe Letsie, a member of the military council which took control of Lesotho in January, said that people who did not voluntarily turn in their firearms would be arrested

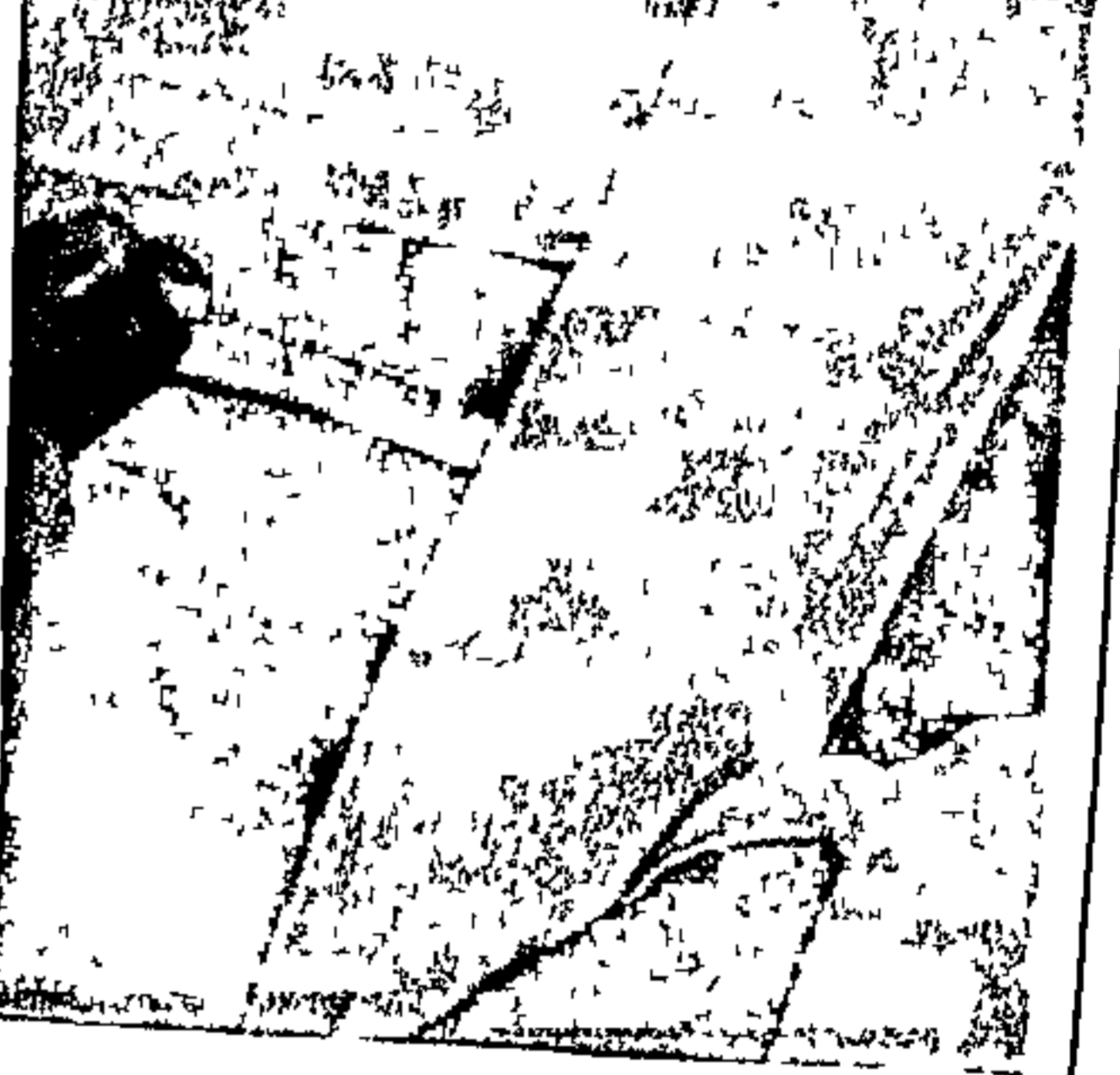
He said more than 1 000 Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles had been confiscated by the Royal Lesotho Defence Force since January. The firearm is a favoured weapon of the ANC

He also announced that three people had been killed and one seriously injured by AK-47 rifles in the past week. He gave no further details

ANC supporters said the three were ANC members — a man whose body was found in a ravine on Saturday, and a man and a woman killed in their home in Maseru on Wednesday night — Sapa-Associated Press



Theorista Ellis (23), a former SPCA warden, is seen among those taking part in a collection parade. The Mayor of Johannesburg is also present.



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Backdoor doubts on sanctions.

LONDON — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Lesotho were accused yesterday of having privately approached Britain with reservations on the imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

And, in a written reply to Parliament, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Junior Minister at the Foreign Office, admitted that several black African governments had expressed reluctance to join a trade embargo because of adverse effects on their economies.

Mrs Chalker, who was re-

■ To Page 2

Some states express worries on sanctions

■ From Page 1

plying to Conservative MP Mr Terry Dicks, refused to name the countries concerned.

In making his accusation Mr Dicks had said "This is typical of the two-faced, double standards exercised by the tinpot leaders who demand one thing while practising another. It shows they can't be trusted."

In Washington, President Reagan, facing growing congressional criticism over his policy on South Africa, is seeking some unified action by US allies against the Pretoria Government, his spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman Mr Larry Speakes confirmed that the White House is studying unspecified sanctions aimed at Pretoria. He refused to discuss specific actions under consideration but said "We want to target the sanctions against those who are in the decision-making process." — Sapa-Reuter-AP

26/7/86

S.P.A.K.

Lesotho coup (167) 'scared ANC' (167)

By Inga Molzen

The Lesotho Government's decision not to give shelter to refugees after the Lesotho coup in January led ANC member, Mr Jeffery Tham-samqua Radebe, to travel to South Africa on a forged passport

A Johannesburg magistrate heard yesterday that Mr Radebe, who is charged with terrorism, alternatively furthering the aims of the banned ANC, said he wished to travel to Zambia to join his wife and child

"After the Lesotho coup, ANC members were singled out to leave," he said

"Even though I was not called to leave because I was a Lesotho citizen, I feared that if I flew to Lusaka they would not endorse my return"

Mr Radebe (33), who has been held in custody since April 6, pleaded not guilty to terrorism.

He denied joining the ANC to further its aims by overthrowing the Government

He admitted knowing ANC members in Lesotho but said he did not attend meetings, or help. The hearing was postponed

ANC man abducted from Maseru is still missing

The Star's Africa News Service

29/7/78
MASERU — A member of the African National Congress, Mr L Makhetha, who was abducted from his home in Maseru a week ago, is still missing

Eye witnesses said Mr Makhetha was forcibly removed from his home on July 22 at about 8 pm

They said eight armed men had gone to his home and after a scuffle had left with Mr Makhetha in a car. His abduction came a day after he was held by Lesotho security police for questioning

Mr Makhetha's relatives said they had not heard from him since he disappeared and feared that he might have been kidnapped by South African security police and taken to Bloemfontein

Another ANC member, Mr Joseph Mothopeng, who was shot and killed on July 19 will be buried in Maseru during the weekend

Mr Mothopeng, also known as Francis Moloio and Maputo, was also kidnapped before being shot dead. Eye witnesses said Mr Mothopeng had been taken from his home by a group of armed men who then put him in their car's boot

The witnesses said that as the car drove off Mr Mothopeng had managed to free himself and jump out. He was then shot dead

ANC claims
member shot

MASERU — A member of the ANC was shot dead and another abducted in Maseru this month, ANC sources said yesterday.

They said Mr Joseph Mothopeng was dragged from his house on July 19, shoved into the boot of a car and driven towards the Lesotho border with South Africa.

He was able to escape, and returned home — but was killed later the same day.

They said Mr Simon Makheha was abducted from his home by eight armed men on July 22 and was still missing.

"We fear he is also dead," they added.

The sources said Mr Makheha and Mr Mothopeng were seized a day after being freed by Lesotho police, who had questioned them about their ANC connections — Sapa-Reuter.

Business Day

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Natal, Western Province, Eastern Province

Giant hydro-electric deal likely to be signed today

AGREEMENT between SA and Lesotho on the mammoth Highlands water project looks certain to be signed in Maseru today.

A high-ranking SA delegation, led by the deputy-director general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Neil van Heerden, will meet with its Lesotho counterpart.

A highly-placed government source told *Business Day* yesterday the meeting was to finalise the draft of the bilateral agreement which will see construction of the R3bn project.

The agreement will end years of protracted cross-border negotiation and

bring relief to the drought-stricken Witwatersrand.

Under the agreement SA will buy water from Lesotho while Lesotho will benefit from water revenues and electricity generated by the scheme.

Lesotho will also benefit from the large number of feeder roads and power lines to be built.

A statement released by the Department of Information yesterday said "The South African/Lesotho inter-governmental liaison committee will meet at the Lesotho Sun Hotel tomorrow

"The purpose of the meeting is to enable the various inter-governmental sub-committees to report back on their activities.

A spokesman refused to confirm whether an announcement on the scheme would be made but said the meeting was important.

The signing will pave the way for the first part of the project, costing R1,2bn, which includes the building of the largest dam south of the Limpopo and a tunnel through the Maluti Mountains to feed a giant hydro-electric scheme.

Project finances will come in part from the European Development Fund

(R24m), the World Bank (R20m) and the SA government (R230m).

Recent proposed legislation tabled in Parliament will enable SA personnel to work in Lesotho and oversee the scheme.

Water experts say there is no realistic alternative to the scheme.

Negotiations, which have dragged on for the past 30 years, were hampered by the problem of an ANC presence in Lesotho.

Sources close to the project say an agreement has now been reached whereby the ANC will be barred totally from Lesotho.

MICK COLLINS

19/8/86 RUSSELL

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Diplomats told not to interfere in Lesotho

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The military government has warned foreign diplomats in Lesotho to stop getting involved in the country's internal affairs

The warning was coupled with the announcement of restrictions on the movement of former prime minister Leabua Jonathan and some of his former ministers and aides. They were accused of activities threatening peace and stability in the country

The diplomats to whom the warning was addressed were not identified, but knowledgeable observers believe them to be the North Koreans

The North Koreans were closely associated with several members of Chief Jonathan's government who were suspected of trying to install a leftist regime in Lesotho. Some of these officials are among those whose movements have now been restricted.

The position of the North Koreans in Lesotho has been threatened by recent moves by the military government to restore diplomatic relations with South Korea. These were severed when Chief Jonathan opened relations with North Korea

Radio Lesotho today said restrictions had been placed on the movements of Chief Jonathan; Chief Peete Peete, his former finance minister, Chief Lekhoana Jonathan, his nephew and former works minister, Mr Francis Matholoane, former minister of co-operatives; Mr Desmond Sixishe, former minister of information; Mr Vincent Makhele, former foreign minister and Mr Ranthomeng Matate, formerly Chief Jonathan's private secretary.

Mr Matholoane was responsible for the youth league of Chief Jonathan's Basotho National Party, which was armed and trained by North Koreans and later accused of attempts to install a leftist regime and oust military leaders opposed to the move.

MAJOR Western countries are ready to help fund the R3bn Lesotho Highlands water scheme.

The World Bank is also willing to chip into the long-term — and long-talked-of project — that will radically change SA's sparse water supplies.

Initial capital outlay for the giant scheme will be covered by the Lesotho Highland Development Authority (LHDA).

News of funding of the project was leaked yesterday to *Business Day*.

The LHDA, a Lesotho State body has been entrusted with building at least three dams and the hydro-electric schemes.

The World Bank has also shown its

R3bn water fund on tap

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ALAN SENDZUL

willingness to be the lead agency for Lesotho in assembling the financial package. It can, however, do so formally only once the project has been officially signed.

On the SA side, a public body, Trans Caledonian Tunnel Authorities (TCTA),

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West to help water scheme

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will be established to fund construction of the tunnel into SA.

If TCTA's gets the go-ahead it will come to the SA capital market for an easily attainable R200m next year, says a merchant banker. Further issues are envisaged because the first phase of development requires a relatively modest outlay.

In Lesotho, the scheme's backers consist of a consortium of European development aid agencies and it is hoped that a part of the cost will be recouped through water sales to SA.

Negotiations, which have stretched over 30 years, were reportedly hindered by the problem of an ANC presence in Lesotho.

Sources close to the project say an agreement has now been reached whereby the ANC will be barred from Lesotho.

"This will hopefully lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations at the highest level and the expulsion of com-

munist diplomats from Maseru," one source said.

Foreign parties willing to lend assistance include German, British and US agencies committed to aid for underdeveloped countries.

The first part of the scheme — running to 1995 — aims to provide water largely to the drought-hit PWV area at a projected cost above R1bn. This figure does not include the cost of raising the funds, which is highly sensitive to interest rate movements. Cost estimates also vary depending on the inflation and interest rates which are chosen for budgeting over the project's life of 50 years.

At this stage it appears that the SA government will not foot the bill for the scheme. The Department of Water affairs has, subject to parliamentary approval, the option of taxing beneficiaries in the PWV area with a tariff or a more broadly-based levy.

← ● From Page 1

Former PM restricted

MASERU — Lesotho's military rulers have placed restrictions on the movement of the deposed prime minister, Chief Lebua Johnathan, and six of his former aides

A statement yesterday

by the Military Council of Lesotho said that "after the military takeover in January and in the spirit of reconciliation with Major General J M Lekhanya and his colleagues, these officers of the former gov-

ernment were allowed total freedom of movement"

Until recently some of them had still held the diplomatic passports which had been issued to them because of their former status in the "defunct government"

However, security reports clearly indicated that "among themselves and among some of their adherents in the country and outside, they are mounting very serious measures aimed at disturbing the peace and tranquility of the military and the people of Lesotho", the statement said

"It added the military government found itself with no option but to impose restrictions on the men's movement, and that no effort would be spared to secure stability — Sapa

Giant Lesotho water scheme set to flow

W/Weekend Argus 23/8/86
167 Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Hard negotiations between South Africa and Lesotho are understood to have brought agreement at last on terms of the treaty for the giant Lesotho Highlands water project

The treaty could be signed in the next few weeks, allowing a start to be made early next year on the R4000-million scheme, just in time to save South Africa's industrial heart-

land from running out of water

Signing of the treaty has been proclaimed imminent several times this year, but each time the remaining snags proved tougher than expected and final agreement eluded the negotiators

Endorsement

They have now reached agreement on all the outstanding issues and the draft treaty needs only the endorsement of the two governments before it is signed

Negotiators are hoping the formal signing ceremony can be held before the end of September

The biggest scheme of its kind in the world, the Lesotho Highlands project will divert water from the sources of the Orange River in northern Lesotho and run it through 250km of tunnels under the Maluti mountains into the headwaters of the Vaal River in the Free State

At least six major dams will be built, most of them higher than any existing dam in South Africa

It is understood the draft treaty has not been tied to the question of South African diplomatic representation and only marginally to the issue of ANC influence in Lesotho

The draft treaty is believed to address South Africa's concern that the scheme be safe from sabotage by insurgents

Ideally, Pretoria would like to have diplomatic representation at full ambassadorial level in Lesotho, but has apparently not insisted on this

Agreement reached on giant water scheme

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

(167)

Hard-nosed negotiations between South Africa and Lesotho are understood to have at last brought agreement on the terms of the treaty for the giant Lesotho Highlands water project

The treaty could be signed in the next few weeks, allowing a start to be made early next year on the R4 000 million scheme, just in time to save South Africa's industrial heartland from running out of water

Signing of the treaty has been proclaimed imminent several times this year but each time the remaining snags proved tougher than expected and final agreement eluded the negotiators

They have now reached agreement on all the outstanding issues, according to knowledgeable sources, and the draft treaty only needs the endorsement of the two governments before it is signed. Barring unexpected difficulties, both governments are expected to approve the terms and the negotiators are hoping the formal signing ceremony can be held before the end of September.

This would be the culmination of 30 years of negotiation over the scheme, which will ensure large supplies of water to water-starved South Africa and earn precious income for poverty-stricken Lesotho

It is understood that the draft treaty has not been tied to the question of South African diplomatic representation and only peripherally to the issue of ANC influence in Lesotho. Contrary to earlier reports, the expulsion or scaling down of the Communist embassies in Lesotho is believed not to have been made a condition of the signing of the treaty.

All three issues remain important to Pretoria, however. The draft treaty is believed to address South Africa's concern that the scheme be safe from sabotage by insurgents of either the ANC or dissident Basotho groups.

Pretoria would ideally like to have diplomatic representation at full ambassadorial level in Lesotho but has apparently not insisted on this being made part of the agreement. The scale and importance of the Lesotho Highlands project nevertheless makes it necessary for South Africa to have relatively high-level representation in Lesotho

The snags that held up agreement are believed to have been technical as well as political. They included the price South Africa will pay for the water and guarantees that Lesotho can never shut it off

The World Bank was not directly involved in the negotiations but is understood to have been consulted.

The biggest scheme of its kind in the world, the Lesotho Highlands project will divert water from the sources of the Orange River in northern Lesotho and run it through 250 km of tunnels under the Maluti mountains into the Vaal dam catchment area in the Free State

Jonathan a bitter and sad recluse

From FRANCIS MDLONGWA in Maseru

The burly old man twiddled with his fingers, paced around the mansion bedecked with golden-coloured chandeliers and said "My telephone has been cut and I'm not supposed to speak my mind"

With a tinge of sadness, he added "I am not even sure if this interview won't land me in trouble"

Chief Leabua Jonathan, the autocratic Prime Minister of Lesotho until being toppled by the military in a bloodless coup on January 20, is now a recluse, and a bitter man

The hordes of militant youths who once revered and surrounded Jonathan have gone, the country's army rulers continue taunting him and he lives with only his wife Mantahl, daughter Thikho and daughter-in-law Mamosa in the rural outpost of Kolonyama 50 km north of Maseru

His huge house, despite its myriad decorations of traditional garb such as animal skins, is visibly empty of human warmth and contrasts sharply to the days when hundreds paid homage here

The January coup ended 20 years of iron-fisted rule marked by detentions of political opponents and the unexplained deaths of several opposition members

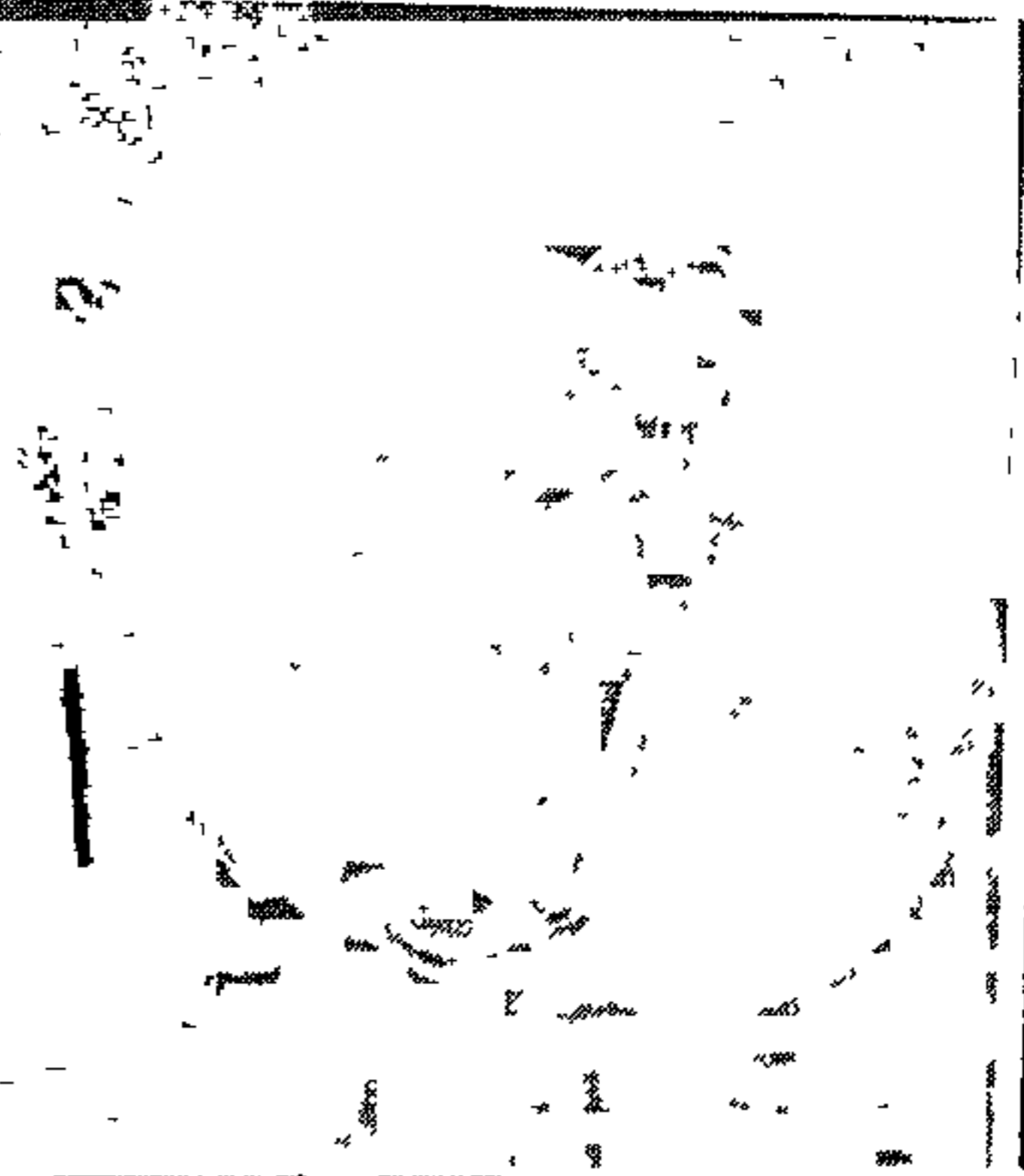
"The only reason why I was overthrown in the coup — which was hatched, designed and directed by South Africa — was that I refused to become an obedient tool of apartheid," Jonathan, who was once an ally of Pretoria but became its vocal foe in recent years, claimed last week

Since the coup, the government of army commander Major-General Justin Lekhanya has banned all party political activity, although Lekhanya himself and his officials continue addressing public meetings to "explain our policies to the people"

The 72-year-old Jonathan complains "We are not supposed to speak about politics, to speak our minds, even to address our grievances to members of the military government"

"I had hoped I was going to prepare my party for general elections, which I would sweep, that the military promised to hold after establishing peace in Lesotho. Unfortunately it does not appear the soldiers are preparing to return the country to civilian rule"

Did the coup — Southern Africa's first since most of the continent won independence more than 25 years ago — surprise him?



CHIEF JONATHAN ousted in a military coup on January 20

"Not at all I was in full control of the government but then this whole thing was done by Pretoria I was infiltrated very, very badly by their agents"

Pretoria, which denies helping overthrow Jonathan, imposed a three-week economic blockade on Lesotho, bringing to a virtual halt the economy of the tiny landlocked state which is encircled by and dependent for all its needs on South Africa

The border crackdown was lifted immediately after the coup

Jonathan who himself seized power in 1970 when it appeared the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) was winning general elections, defended the controversial arming of some 5 000 youths of his Basutoland National Party (BNP), saying he intended turning them into a people's militia

"But the South Africans did not like the fact that my youths were being trained by the North Koreans, whom they feared and regarded as communists," the ex-premier said

The military rulers have since disarmed the

youths and expelled North Koreans, including some 20 others building a national stadium in Maseru

"My youths were not killing people as the military now says. This is all shameful rubbish and Lekhanya and his colleagues know this too well. People, including my supporters, were being killed by the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) which South Africa supported." The LLA is the military wing of the BCP

He charged that some of his cabinet ministers had been tortured by the military after his ouster and wryly remarked "Lesotho's future looks bleak indeed"

Although he was initially put under house arrest, Jonathan, at the time of this interview, said he was now free to travel around the country. "I also continue discharging my duties as a traditional chief to about 2 000 people who live in this area"

But three days the military government slapped restrictions on his movements and also on six of his former top lieutenants, accusing them of disturbing the peace and tranquility of the country

Was it time to quit politics? "I would prefer that and to give way to the younger generation, but the masses keep on urging me to continue. Except for a few shortcomings — who does not have them? — I did a lot for the people of Lesotho and they like me for that"

"I have no intention of leaving my country because I have done nothing wrong. At one stage I was being accused of having embezzled millions of pounds of public money, but where would I hide it? Under the ceiling of my roof?"

Gen Lekhanya explained why last week "The military toppled Jonathan because he no longer had a government to offer the people of Lesotho"

"Evidence of this was the lawlessness that prevailed in every village and every community. Murder, robberies and total lack of respect for property were all everyday occurrences that went unnoticed by officialdom, including members of Jonathan's cabinet"

"At the same time, a serious attempt was made to sub-divide the army and to subject it to arbitrary party political control under Jonathan's BNP. Probably the army was the only agency that could have filled what had become a vacuum in real terms" — Sapa-RNS

Government of Zimbabwe regarding
(1) trade sanctions between the Republic and these countries and (ii) restrictions on the transport of goods to and from these countries through the Republic, if not, why not, if so, when in each case?

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the matters discussed on these occasions, if not why not, if so, (a) what matters were discussed and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

(1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Regarding the effect of sanctions on neighbouring states that might be imposed by foreign countries, discussions were from time to time held with representatives of the Zimbabwean Government through our Trade Representative in Harare South Africa has no such representation in Lusaka
The South African Government does not believe in trade sanctions and boycotts and does not impose such actions against other countries as we are against the interference in the internal affairs of other countries and we believe that ideological differences should not stand in the way of trade
It has been decided, in line with international practice, to take certain steps to protect sectors of the South African private sector and to obtain a correct statistical picture of transport and trade patterns and also to ensure that transit traffic reaches its destination These steps are handled by the relevant Departments and not by the Department of Foreign Affairs

(2) Falls away
HANS SIKHIA
Zimbabwe/Malawi
goods transported to/from

*12 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Government has taken any steps to monitor goods transported through the Republic to or from (a) Zambia, (b) Zimbabwe, (c) Malawi, (d) Mozambique and (e) any other specified African country, if so, (i) what steps (ii) for what purpose and (iii) with what results,

(2) whether any further steps are being taken or contemplated in respect of goods so transported, if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of which countries and (c) for what purpose?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

(1) (a) and (b), Yes, with regard to incoming traffic
(c) No
(d) No
(e) No
(i) and (ii) I refer the honourable Leader of the Official Opposition to my reply on Question No 11

(2) Falls away
For written reply
General Affairs
Gross domestic product
HANS SIKHIA
1044 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs +

(1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of each independent Black state and (ii) (aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland, if not, why not, if so,
(2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(1) No The BLS-countries and the TBVC-states perform this task themselves RSA institutions such as the Central Statistical Services, Reserve Bank, as well as the Development Bank of Southern Africa do, however, on request assist the TBVC-states in a technical and advisory capacity in this regard Moreover a Sub-Committee on Financial Statistics has been established in the SATBVC multilateral system where problems in this regard are discussed and efforts are made to find solutions jointly This co-operation has also resulted in the training of future statisticians from the TBVC-states at the University of Pretoria to enable them to attend to the specific needs of each independent Black state
(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

1134 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning +
HANS SIKHIA
1160 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1008 on 23 May 1986, on what basis does his Department keep statistics on the payment of (a)(i) maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers and (ii) other social allowances and (b) social pensions,
(2) whether he will furnish the available statistics on maintenance allowances for unmarried Black mothers, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant statistics?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a)(i)(ii)(b) All social pensions are paid by way of a computer program, which is programmed on such a basis, that data relating to specific types of pension, cannot be extracted In compliance with the regulations promulgated by virtue of the Children's Act, Act 33 of 1960, cohabiting adults do not qualify for a maintenance allowance for their children The current policy is that maintenance allowances are paid to mothers whose husbands—
(i) are serving prison sentences,
(ii) have eloped, or
(iii) are deceased
in respect of a maximum of four children, but in the case of an unmarried mother, only in respect of one child
(2) During July 1986 children's allowances were paid to 8 218 mothers, including unmarried mothers, in respect of 17 884 children, at a rate of R11,00 per child per month for normal maintenance, and R48,00 per month per child in foster-care
Reference books/influx control

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females were arrested by officers of Development Boards for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic from 1 January 1986 up to and including the date on which arrests for such offences were suspended (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic during this period and (c) on what date were arrests for such offences suspended?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(a) Arrested by officers of Development Boards

	(i)	(ii)
Bloemfontein	44	14
Durban	0	0
Johannesburg	0	0

Freedom and peace but for how long?

Few in Lesotho doubt that peace has now been firmly established in the nation following the bloodless overthrow by the military of the civilian Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, seven months ago

But there are mixed feelings how long this calm will last and what role the soldiers are playing in shaping the future political life of the former British colony of Basutholand

Chief Jonathan, who presided over a stern 20-year reign in which he once suspended the constitution and jailed scores of political opponents, was blamed for the polarisation of relations among the country's political parties

"People are now free to go about their business without fear of being harassed as before," said Mr Jacob Mubise, a 19-year-old student in Maseru

He was referring to thousands of armed youthful followers of Chief Jonathan's Basutholand National Party (BNP), who were accused by opponents of terrorising villagers in a campaign to win support for the party

"Just before the coup, these youths were patrolling streets and homes and if you did not have a BNP card you were in trouble. The card was also needed if you wanted a job," said Mr Lambert Mphuthing, 38, a hotel porter

"All these things are in the past now. Our women are free again to frequent night clubs and they are happy," he added

Except for three senior army officers who had opposed the coup and who died in mysterious circumstances shortly afterwards, the takeover was bloodless

Chief Jonathan himself, his wife Mantahl and two daughters, had since been living unmolested at their traditional home in Kolonyama, north of Maseru

"The soldiers have said they will return the country back to civilian rule but they seem to be here to stay. The people obviously want to be able to choose their leaders," one Maseru resident commented

"The longer the soldiers remain in power, people will begin to question why they carried out the coup in the first place," said a villager. "But most people are afraid to speak their minds as they know the troops have guns"

The military commander and head of government, Major-General Justin Lekhanya, said the soldiers would go back to the barracks as soon as they were satisfied that politicians were able to run the country's affairs without resorting to violence to gain support

"One of the machineries for the nation to voice their opinions is the village, ward and district councils that we have already elected and are operative," he said last week.

"It is still too early to state the definite timetable for the rehabilitation of political parties in this country. But we would like it to be known that the Royal Lesotho Defence Force will not again stand by to see party political bickering resulting in the suffering of innocent Basotho (citizens of Lesotho)"

Gen Lekhanya's government is also faced with a need to create jobs in a tiny territory economically at the mercy of encircling South Africa

Almost 150 000 Basotho are employed in South Africa and their remittances account for more than two thirds of Lesotho's gross national product.

One of the ways of tackling unemployment — which economists say is acute although no figures are available — is a multi-billion rand project to tap Lesotho's northern highlands rivers and supply water to South Africa

The scheme, mooted over the past 30 years, involves construction of a 1.2 billion cubic metre dam to give the Witwatersrand, enough water until the year 2000, and is expected to earn Lesotho some R68 million a year by the turn of the century

Lesotho's ties with South Africa have meanwhile forced the new military rulers to expel from the kingdom 100 members of the African National Congress

Gen Lekhanya said "Relations between my government and the South African government are governed by our inevitable geographical proximity. It is important that we co-exist" — Sapa-RNS

Seven months after military commander Major-General Justin Lekhanya toppled the civilian government of Chief Leabua Jonathan, signs are emerging of a power struggle behind the Lesotho throne

When the 1500-man army swept Jonathan away after 20 autocratic years, many in this tiny kingdom of 1.5 million people believed that Lekhanya, 48, a stocky and alert trooper, was fully in charge

But Western and African diplomats in the Lesotho capital said last week that the coup is now known to have come about because two right-wing soldiers the Letsie brothers, virtually forced Lekhanya to lead it

Colonel Thaabe Letsie, 46, and Colonel Joshua Sekhobe Letsie, 38, apparently acted at the instigation of their cousin, King Moshoeshe, whom Chief Jonathan had reduced to a ceremonial head of state, the diplomats said

An African envoy said the brothers "gave Lekhanya a choice of either he was coming with them in this matter of life and death or they could not guarantee his safety afterwards"

Western diplomats said Gen Lekhanya re-

Struggle for power behind the thrown

sisted, arguing that Chief Jonathan should be given time to right his alleged wrongs, which range from killings of political foes to crippling Lesotho economically by taking a hard line against South Africa

The struggle took place as Pretoria, which encircles this kingdom and supplies it with all its needs including food and fuel, imposed a three-week blockade causing economic chaos and splitting the ranks of Chief Jonathan's Basutholand National Party

Gen Lekhanya apparently backed down after being summoned by King Moshoeshe and told in no uncertain terms Chief Jonathan had to go and that the coup had outside backing the military chief himself could not thwart, the diplomats said

"In effect, the king is the one in power through his proxies," one diplomat said "Mo-



KING MOSHOESHOE

GEN LEKHANYA

shoeshe had always had a running battle with Jonathan as he wanted power and he has finally come out on top

While Chief Jonathan, 72, now lives in seclusion, his movement restricted at his traditional home, King Moshoeshe has been

given executive and legislative powers by the six-man Military Council

"But so far the king has been very careful not to be seen to be in the fore of things as he knows the people of Lesotho would like him to remain above party poli-

tics," a long-serving Western envoy said "But for how long he will remain so remains to be seen"

Cracks have meanwhile begun to emerge within the military council, which is headed by Gen Lekhanya and, with both Letsie brothers as members, consists mainly of rightwingers eager for "good neighbourliness" with South Africa

The diplomats particularly noted that Lesotho, after initially saying it was joining an African boycott of last month's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, reversed its position without explanation

"One gets an impression that the Letsies, after all, feel their regime has gained the respect they wanted and that they can now go it alone in full force," another diplomat said

But political analysts who know Gen Lekhanya, a tough disciplinarian who now works

Main characters in the Lesotho drama

Following are brief personal details of the two Letsie brothers, who are likely to become the principal actors in Lesotho's game of power politics, and that of army ruler Gen Justin Lekhanya

Colonel Joshua Sekhobe Letsie
Member of Military Council with special responsibility over the Ministries of Education, Health, the Disciplined Forces, Justice and Interior

Born in Maseru on November 17, 1947, he joined the then Lesotho Police Mobile Unit (PMU) of 1500 men on April 1, 1967. Since 1980 the force has been turned into an army, and renamed the Royal Lesotho Defence Force following the January 20 coup

Promoted to sergeant in 1971, warrant officer and platoon second-in-command in 1976, appointed PMU adjutant to Gen Lekhanya in 1977, became captain in 1978, major in 1979, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and commander of the second battalion in 1982

In 1983, he was posted chief instructor with the defence force's training wing and a liaison officer to the small British Army advisory and training team in Maseru. After the coup he became a full colonel

He holds medals for gallantry, has travelled on studies to Britain, the Middle East and the Far East and is married with a son and two daughters

Colonel Thaabe Letsie Member of Military Council responsible for affairs at King Moshoeshe's palace, Foreign Affairs, Information and

Broadcasting and Transport and Communications

Born in Maseru on April 4, 1940, he worked as a miner in South Africa from 1958 to 1961, joined the Lesotho Police as trooper in 1961, transferred to PMU in 1964

Promoted to sergeant in 1970 and then rapidly rose to post of lieutenant-colonel in 1978. Has worked as company commander, battalion commander, military protocol officer and air wing commandant

Major-General Justin Lekhanya
Head of government, chairman of Military Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers (cabinet), Minister of Defence and Internal Security

Born on April 7, 1938, he worked as a clerk on mines in South Africa between 1958 and 1959, joined the police force on June 1, 1960, worked as an instructor at Police Training School in Maseru and was only citizen to head a unit of the PMU when formed in 1965

Trained in Scotland between 1972 and '73, then in the United States Police Academy, Washington DC, in 1973, returned home to become deputy commissioner at Police Headquarters in Maseru, appointed brigadier and head of PMU in 1974

Virtually the man who single-handedly built and equipped the army, Lekhanya was promoted to major-general in 1977

Holds seven awards and honours from Lesotho and abroad for gallantry and is married with three daughters and a son — Sapa-RNS

from the Prime Minister's Office amid intense security, said he would not "take things lying down, for this man is no fool, also"

With the extraordinary powers given to him, King Moshoeshe has banned indefinitely all party political activity and it appears he is steering Lesotho towards a constitutional monarchy

Gen Lekhanya said last week the troops would go back to the barracks when the military was satisfied that Lesotho's affairs "will not revert to the chaos of the last days of Jonathan's rule"

But there are no signs indicating this is about to happen

In a brave defiance of the ban on politics, the so-called Big Five — the Maramatlou Freedom Party, the United Democratic Party, the National Independence Party, the Basutho Democratic Party and the Basutholand Congress Party — last May publicly demanded a prompt return to civilian government

"The country is ready for civilian rule and there is no justification for protracted military rule," they said in a joint statement — Sapa-RNS

Lesotho sends mediators

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU The Lesotho Government has sent a three-men delegation to South Africa to mediate with Basotho miners involved in a strike at the Western Holding Gold Mines near Welkom.

About 3,000 miners are said to be on strike there, and 1,850 are from Lesotho.

The members of the delegation are Mr. Jock Germond, manager of a mining recruiting agent, the acting commissioner of Labour, Mr. Kolobe, and Chief Mphahleli Dereng.

Lesotho plans death penalty for rustlers

The Star's Africa
News Service

8/9/85
MASERU — Lesotho will soon introduce the death penalty for armed robbery and stock theft, according to a member of the Military Council

Colonel Nkhahle Tsotetsi told a Berea district rally that a spate of armed robberies and stock thefts was causing concern

Legislation was planned to make these capital offences

Jonathan to ask court to lift curbs

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Former Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan has filed an application in the Lesotho High Court seeking to invalidate the house arrest order served on him by the military government on August 20

The application is to be heard this afternoon

The military government has also restricted the movements of five former members of Chief Jonathan's Cabinet and his former private secretary

Chief Jonathan was forbidden from moving outside the boundaries of his home and from having contact with anyone other than members of his immediate family

The government said it was imposing the restriction because he had continued political activities despite a warning to desist

8/19/68 (167)

Call to prosecute Chief Jonathan

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU Lesotho's largest newspaper, a weekly owned by the Roman Catholic Church, has called on the military government to prosecute former Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan

The newspaper, *Moeletsie oa Basothu*, noted that the Government had recently restricted the movements of Chief Jonathan.

Former PM wins court challenge

MASERU — Lesotho's former Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday won a case against the country's military rulers challenging the validity of an order confining him to his home

A judge of the Lesotho High Court, Mr Justice Baptist Molai, upheld an application by Chief Jonathan and ruled that in his opinion the Acting Commissioner of Police, Major-General James Dingizwayo, had no authority under the law to issue the restriction order

The judge said "There is not the

slightest doubt in my mind that when the Acting Commissioner of Police issued a restricting order there was no law authorising him to do so"

Mr Justice Molai said in terms of an Amendment to the Internal Security Act, the Acting Commissioner of Police was not included in the definition of the term Commissioner of Police in the law

He ended his judgment by referring to a new restriction — also confining Chief Jonathan to his home in the northern Leribe district of Lesotho — served on him on September 7 — Sapa

Expelled priest waits for results of Lesotho talks

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Father Michael Worsnip, the Anglican priest expelled from Lesotho, said today he hoped to brief the Archbishop of Canterbury and the general secretary of the World Council of Churches on the circumstances of his expulsion

He said this in a statement released here for him by his wife, Jane. Father Worsnip said he was leaving Johannesburg today to go to London and then Geneva

After being expelled from Lesotho on Tuesday the South African priest is believed to have planned to fly straight to London, but stopped in Johannesburg after learning that church leaders in Lesotho were to make representations on his behalf to the military government here

No details of their submissions or the Government reaction were available but Father Worsnip's statement suggested he expected a government announcement tomorrow

Father Worsnip was expelled because of statements attributed to him in an article in *The Sunday Star* last Sunday. The article reported allegations that a South African "death squad" made attacks on African National Congress members in Lesotho

The Government said it was "appalled" by the suggestion that the alleged squad had the co-operation of the Lesotho police. It said Lesotho had abided by the United Nations Convention on Refugees

5144
18/9/80

Appeal over court ruling on Jonathan

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government will appeal against a High Court ruling setting aside the restriction order placed on former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan on August 20

No date has yet been set for the appeal which will be heard by the Lesotho Court of Appeal

On Monday, Mr Justice K B Molai found that the August 20 order — signed by the Acting Commissioner of Police, Major-General James Dingizwayo — which restricted Chief Jonathan to his home in the northern Leribe district, was invalid. He ordered the Acting Commissioner to pay the costs of the court action.

However, Chief Jonathan remains under restriction as the military government slapped a new order on him on September 7

Church leaders in moves to reverse priest's expulsion

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Church leaders in Lesotho are making representations to the military government about the expulsion of an Anglican priest, Father Michael Worsnip, for statements attributed to him in a newspaper report

The churchmen declined last night to disclose the nature of their representations, saying the matter was extremely sensitive. It was presumed they hoped to persuade the Government to allow Father Worsnip to return to Lesotho.

EXPULSION LINKED TO ARTICLE

The South African-born priest was put on a Johannesburg-bound plane only two days after publication of the newspaper report.

His wife, Jane, remained behind to clear up their affairs. She also declined to discuss the matter last night.

A statement issued by the military government clearly linked the priest's expulsion with the newspaper article, which reported allegations that a South African "death squad" was attacking ANC members in Lesotho.

The report appeared in *The Sunday Star* and the *Sunday Tribune*.

The Lesotho Government's statement said it was "appalled" by the suggestion in the article that the alleged squad was receiving the co-operation of the Lesotho police.

The military council said the writer of the article seemed to have depended on an interview with Father Worsnip for verification of her assumptions.

Lesotho sees no need for SA diplomatic link

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has no objection in principle to establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa at ambassadorial level, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Lengolo Monyake, said in an interview in Maseru.

But the Government did not see any need for such representation although there might be a need for representation at a lower level, he said.

Mr Monyake added that South Africa had not yet made a formal request to Lesotho for the establishment of diplomatic relations at any level.

The Minister said one of the main functions of diplomatic relations was inter-government communication — and communication between Pretoria and Maseru appeared satisfactory.

He denied news reports that South Africa had set the establishment of high-level diplomatic relations as a condition for the signing of a treaty concerning the Lesotho Highlands water project.

Asked why the water treaty had not yet been signed, he said it was awaiting approval.

Other Lesotho government officials said Maseru was ready to sign the treaty and suggested the delay was on the South African side.

Mr Monyake rejected a suggestion that the South African Government might be hesitant to sign the treaty because of fears for the security of the water project, arising either from the possibility of sabotage by African National Congress insurgents or future changes in the attitude of the Lesotho Government.

POLITICAL FEARS

Mr Monyake said his country would not allow ANC units to operate in Lesotho.

The Government was confident it could protect the water project installations from sabotage and there was no reason for Pretoria to have political fears about the future of the scheme.

It would be in the interests of Lesotho as well as South Africa to ensure the project operated without hindrance.

Mr Monyake also denied reports that Pretoria had demanded that Lesotho expel the Soviet and other Communist embassies before it

would sign the water scheme treaty.

He doubted that Pretoria would make any attempt to dictate Lesotho's foreign relations.

The Soviet Union, China and North Korea maintain embassies in Maseru although the Korean offices have not been in operation since several staff members were expelled recently for activities said to have fallen outside normal diplomatic practice.

There has been speculation that the military Government would be happy to see the closure of the North Korean embassy because that country had armed and trained the youth league of the former ruling party, the Basotho National Party. The Koreans are also suspected of having been involved in efforts to set up a Marxist government in Lesotho.

Mr Monyake said, however, that while his government had restored the relations with South Korea that were cut by the previous government, it had no interest in breaking relations with North Korea.

He said no approach for the opening of a Maseru embassy had been made by Cuba, which is believed to have been on the verge of making such an arrangement with Chief Leabua Jmaphan's government when it was overthrown.

Mr Monyake said his government would not co-operate in any efforts by South Africa to circumvent sanctions.

"I'm sure the South African Government would appreciate that position," he said.

"In the long term it would not be in South Africa's interests (to try to force Lesotho to change its stance).

How 'the people' will decide Lesotho's future

The Argus Africa News Service Dateline· MASERU

167
ARGUS 25/9/86

LESOTHO'S military rulers are promising to return the country to civilian government in a way that must be unique in Africa, if not the world

The military are offering the people a chance to devise their own constitution, choosing their own political system, and form of government

Spokesmen for the military government say it has rejected the more conventional course of calling in foreign experts and convening a constitutional conference to devise a system of government that could then be put to the people in a referendum

Instead, it wants the people themselves to formulate a new constitution at grassroots level, passing ideas up through an interim system of local councils

Senior members of the military government envisage

the people deciding all the major elements of the constitution, including safeguards against the government being hijacked by power groups

"We are anxious that the Basotho get a system of government that the people really want, not one imposed from the top," said a spokesman for the Office of the Military Council

THE prospect might be a refreshing one for a politically-minded nation that, since independence, has never been given a chance to elect its own government, let alone choose a political system

At independence, in 1966, the Labour government in Britain refused to allow new elections, and insisted on Chief Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party, which had narrowly won the 1965 election, staying in power until the next general election in 1970

But when it became apparent that his party was losing the 1970 election, Jonathan seized power and suspended the constitution that had been devised in London. In 1973, he imposed a new constitution of sorts, drawn up by his own BNP. Last year, the party was declared winner by default in a farcical election boycotted by the opposition parties

A few months later, Jonathan was ousted by the military, who installed a supreme military council, and empowered King Moshoeshoe II to set up a Council of Ministers, most of whom are civilians, to run the government

Jonathan's constitution was scrapped and the nearest thing Lesotho at present has to a constitution is the first order issued by the military council, authorising the formation of the Council of Ministers, renewing all existing laws (except the Jonathan constitution) and giving itself overriding powers

Party political activity was outlawed, the military government claiming the country needed a chance to reconcile the differences that had rent it since independence. The army leaders promised to hand the government back to the civilians as soon as the

reconciliation was judged secure enough

EIGHT months later, the military have given no date for a return to the barracks. When pressed to do so in news media interviews, official spokesmen have suggested periods ranging up to several years, but it seems clear no date has even tentatively been set

Top officials emphasise that the military want to return government to the civilians as soon as possible. But first they want set in place a sound constitution and system of government

As a first step, they are setting up a system of elected councils to run local and regional government. Then the councils will be asked to start submitting ideas for a new constitution

"We are dealing with people who have been neglected for a long time and need time to settle down," a senior member of government said. "They are like people who have been locked away in a dark place and have come out into the sunlight"

Knowledgeable observers believe the highly literate and politically sophisticated Basotho cannot long be denied a democratic central government

"For the present, the honeymoon between the Basotho and the military government is continuing," said one observer. "But it cannot last forever"

Certainly Lesotho has been calm and at ease since the military ousted the BNP government in January and disarmed its North Korean-trained youth league, which had increasingly been imposing gun-barrel government throughout the country

There has also been a halt in the guerilla attacks of the Lesotho National Liberation Army, the armed wing of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party. Despite Mr Mokhehle's rejection of the military government, and his demand for an immediate election, the LLA has not resumed its raids on police stations and other government targets

GOVERNMENT leaders agree that the status quo cannot be maintained indefinitely

"I don't think we can sit for long without some kind of national council," said one. "But if we hurry we might end up in the same position we were in before"

The government will "depend very heavily" on the wishes expressed through the local councils in drawing up the new constitution, said the spokesman for the office of the Military Council

There would be no return to the barracks, and no general election, until the military council was satisfied that the people had the constitution of their choice, he said

The process of electing the village, ward and district councils has almost been completed, according to government spokesmen. They say there has been no government interference in the process, and anyone has been free to seek election. For instance, a former minister in Chief Jonathan's cabinet has been elected to all councils for his area, and the military council have accepted this as the will of the people

One government leader said even Chief Jonathan himself would have been accepted, had he been elected in his area, despite his having been put under house arrest for contravening a ban on political activity

Just when, and how, the councils will start submitting ideas for the new constitution seems not yet to have been decided

"As soon as the councils are fully operational, the situation will become clearer, and then we might be able to say where we go from there," the military spokesman said

One government leader said some councils had already met and were being encouraged to think about the constitution, particularly the question of safeguards against the constitution again being "pocketed" by special interests

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However, the government did not see any need for such representation, although there might be a need for a representation at a lower level, he said

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The Foreign Minister said one of the main functions of diplomatic relations was inter-government communication and communication between Pretoria and Maseru appeared satisfactory

He denied news reports that Pretoria had set the establishment of high-level diplomatic relations as a condition for the signing of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project treaty

Asked why the water scheme treaty had not yet been signed, he said it was "awaiting approval".

Other Lesotho Government officials said Maseru was ready to sign the treaty and suggested that the delay was on the South African side

Mr Monyake rejected a suggestion that the South African Government might be hesitant to sign the treaty because of fears for the security of the water project, arising either from the possibility of sabotage by African National Congress insurgents or future changes in the attitude of the Lesotho Government.

The Lesotho Government, he said, would not allow ANC military cadres to operate in or from Lesotho

Confident

The government was absolutely confident that it could protect the water project installations from sabotage

And there was no reason for Pretoria to have political fears about the future of the scheme

It would be in Lesotho's interests as well as South Africa's to ensure that the project operated without hindrance

Mr Monyake also denied reports that Pretoria had demanded that Lesotho expel the Soviet and other communist embassies before it would sign the water scheme treaty

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"Everybody makes his own friends and as long as there is no interference in somebody else's affairs I don't see why it should be a major concern," the Minister said

The Soviet Union, China and North Korea maintain embassies in

IN a wide-ranging interview with the Sowetan Africa News Service, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Lengolo Monyake, speaks on relations with South Africa.



Mr LEABUA Jonathan . . . ousted as Lesotho's Prime Minister.

force Lesotho to change its stance)"

He believed that any international aid given to Lesotho to cushion the ricochet effect of sanctions against South Africa should be given in advance so that the damage could more effectively be reduced

Asked how Lesotho felt about it being included among the Front-line States, Mr Monyake said "I'm not sure that we have ever been invited to join but we don't see any problem in not belonging

Standing

"They do take our interests into consideration when they discuss their affairs"

The Foreign Minister said Lesotho was in good standing in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (which seeks to lessen dependence on South Africa) despite its trade with this country

Water

project

awaiting

approval

FOCUS
Lesotho looks at its links with SA

16

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Armed

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which is believed to have been on the verge of making such an arrangement with Chief Leabua Jonathan's government when it was overthrown by the military in January

The Cuban Foreign Minister was in Maseru at the time of the coup but Mr Monyake said he was there on a routine visit

Mr Monyake said his government would not co-operate in any efforts by South Africa to circumvent sanctions

Interest

"I'm sure the South African Government would appreciate that position," he said

"In the long term it would not be in South Africa's interest (to try to

A 'grassroots' constitution for Lesotho

Lesotho's military rulers are promising to return the country to civilian government in a way that must be unique in Africa, if not the world.

They are offering the people a chance to devise their own constitution, choosing their own political system and form of government.

Spokesmen for the military government say it has rejected the more conventional course of calling in foreign experts and convening a constitutional conference to devise a system of government that could then be put to the people in a referendum.

Instead, it wants the people themselves to formulate a new constitution at grassroots level, passing ideas up through an interim system of local councils.

Senior members of the military government envisage the people deciding all the major elements of the constitution, including safeguards against the government being hijacked by power groups.

"We are anxious to get a system of government that the people really want, not one imposed from the top," said a spokesman for the Office of the Military Council.

The prospect might be a refreshing one for a nation that since independence has never been given a chance to elect its own government, let alone choose a political system.

At independence in 1966 the Labour Government in Britain refused to allow new elections and insisted on Chief Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party, which had narrowly won the 1965 election, staying in power until the next general election in 1970.

But when it became apparent that his party was losing the 1970 election, Jonathan seized power and suspended the constitution that had been devised in London. In 1973 he imposed a new constitution of sorts, drawn up by his own BNP. Last year the party was declared winner

Eight months after taking power, Lesotho's military rulers have set no timetable for implementing their promise to restore democratic, civilian government. But they have made a start on formulating a new constitution through a unique, grassroots method. GERALD L'ANGE, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Maseru.

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A few months later Jonathan was ousted by the military. They installed a supreme Military Council and empowered King Moshoeshoe II to set up a Council of Ministers, made up mostly of civilians, to run the government.

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Secure reconciliation

Party political activity was outlawed, the military government claiming the country needed a chance to reconcile the differences that had rent it since independence. The army leaders promised to hand the government back to the civilians as soon as the reconciliation was judged secure enough.

Eight months later the military have given no date for a return to the barracks. When pressed to do so in interviews, official spokesmen have suggested periods ranging up to several years, but it seems clear no date has even tentatively been set.

Officials say that the military want to return government to the civilians as soon as possible. But first they want set in place a sound constitution and system of government.

As a first step they are setting up a system of elected councils to run local and regional government. These will be asked to start submitting ideas for a new constitution.

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"For the present the honeymoon between the Basotho and the military government is continuing," said one observer. "But it cannot last forever."

Certainly Lesotho has been calm and at ease since the military ousted the BNP Government in January and disarmed its North Korean-trained youth league, which had increasingly been imposing gun-barrel government throughout the country.

There has also been a halt in the guerrilla attacks of the Lesotho National Liberation Army, the armed wing of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party. Despite Mr Mokhehle's rejection of the military government and his demand for an immediate election, the LIA has not resumed its raids on police stations and other government targets.

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Council ideas

One government leader said even Chief Jonathan himself would have been accepted had he been elected in his area, despite his having been put under house arrest for contravening a ban on political activity.

Just when and how the councils will start submitting ideas for the new constitution seems not yet to have been decided.

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One government leader said some councils had already met and were being encouraged to think about the constitution, particularly the question of safeguards against the constitution again being "pocketed" by special interests.

THE ECONOMY

LESOTHO'S new military government, headed by Major-General Justin Metsing Lekhanya, is coming on terms with ensuring the country's economic survival amid the increasing threat of trade sanctions by South Africa.

The two countries' economies are closely integrated. Lesotho is a member of the Southern African Customs Union and the Rand Monetary Union, which governs financial flow in the sub-region. South Africa dominates both.

Out of 300 000 foreign black workers employed in South Africa, nearly half (142 000) come from Lesotho.

They comprise 20-25 percent of the workforce on the mines and money sent home by Basotho migrants is estimated to provide 50 percent of the gross national product.

Despite the country's economic dependence, former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan maintained an opposition to apartheid and a commitment to granting political asylum to South African refugees.

Lately the policy has changed. Since the coup last January, Lesotho has handed over almost 200 refugees to Tanzania and Zambia.

South Africa's partial blockade in January brought home the bitter truth of its dependence on the apartheid state.

Sanctions? Lesotho's more closely entangled than ever

Nine weeks after coming to power Lekhanya visited South Africa — one of the few African heads of government to do so in many years. Talks with President PW Botha were preceded by ministerial contacts.

South Africa's counter-sanctions threats against its weakest neighbours have led to increased trade talks between Maseru and Pretoria.

One source estimates that every rand spent in Lesotho is "worth 80 cents to South Africa". In the nearby Free State town of Ficksburg, commercial activity is expanding at a rate of 30 per cent a year as a result of cross-border business.

One reason for Ficksburg's boom and the rapid acceleration of "capital leakage" from Lesotho is the rise of migrant remittances following pay rises in the South African mines.

Maseru's new government recognises the importance of this huge capital source. Recently it warned migrants in South Africa against taking part in industrial action organised by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Sanctions are having ironic repercussions upon countries beyond our borders. The Free State town of Ficksburg is enjoying boom times thanks to expanding trade with a Frontline state. And South African mining houses are developing lucrative new gold mines which are guaranteed safe from any threat of sanctions. They're in Brazil ...

Lesotho's business community is increasingly anxious about the conciliatory tone of Lekhanya's government towards South Africa and possible negative effects on international aid, which dramatically increased after the 1976 uprising in Soweto.

Jonathan carefully maintained a militant posture in the region to impress Lesotho's international creditors. Between 1966 and 1981 aid rose from \$8.6-million (R21.5-million) to \$48.4-million (R121-million), often on easy terms.

One objective of aid is ostensibly to reduce Lesotho's economic north

dependence on South Africa, but there is scepticism that it can achieve this.

Instead it is speculated that this has drawn the South African business attention to the large sums of money now at the Lesotho government's disposal.

Growing economic co-operation between Lesotho and South Africa is indicated by the decision to go-ahead with construction of the \$1.3-billion Highlands Water Scheme. The scheme has been discussed for 20 years, but South Africa was not prepared to pay the price for the water which would have made the project viable.

The scheme will divert water for sale to South Africa from the upper Malibamatso and Orange Rivers (which rise in Lesotho) and generate enough hydro-electric power to meet Lesotho's own energy needs, currently imported entirely from South Africa.

The scheme involves building five storage dams, a 60-mile tunnel through the mountains, three power stations and a pumping station in the north.

It will boost Lesotho's economy immensely. Energy needs for industrial development will be assured, and from 1995 huge earnings will accrue from water sales, while dam building will provide thousands of jobs.

The scheme will open many parts of the highlands, with lakes formed by storage dams providing for water sports and fishing and adding to holiday resort attractions.

Because of Lesotho's vulnerable position, attempts are underway to open up to the rest of Africa.

Last September a new jet-age airport — Moshoeshe International — was opened. Finance came from the European Community, Finland, the OPEC Fund, African Development Bank, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

When fully operational the airport will handle short-range jets like the Airbus and Boeing 737. Lesotho Airways plans to connect with Lusaka, Harare and Nairobi. Air Zimbabwe, Air Botswana and Zambia Airways may extend their routes to Maseru. If sanctions stop Westfild-based airlines flying to South Africa, Moshoeshe International could become an alternative connection point to and from Jan Smuts and other South African airports — Gemini News.

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Sanctions? A golden boon to Brazil

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National Party's Cape congress

**Go ahead
for R4bn
water
scheme**

DD (167) 30/9/86

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — South Africa and Lesotho have agreed in principle to go ahead with the R4 billion Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP)

This was announced last night by the State President, Mr P W Botha, who said the scheme would double the Vaal River's resources and stabilise supplies from the Orange River

It would open the interior of Lesotho and also give a much-needed boost to the South African civil engineering industry, which had been badly affected by the recession, and also provide employment for thousands of labourers

Construction of the access road alone would provide jobs for about 2 000

Mr Botha said the scheme was one example of how South Africa was tackling its own problems and those of the region. A treaty had been drafted and arrangements were being made for it to be signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

"Measured by any standards, the LHWP is vast and impressive," Mr Botha said. "When fully developed, six major dams will have been built, four of which will be higher than any of the existing dams south of the Zambezi

"The funds required will be huge," Mr Botha said. "At constant July 1985 prices, the first sub-phase alone will cost R1 400 million out of a total of R4 000 million for the whole project"

Mr Botha described it as "the largest and most far-reaching enterprise ever agreed between South Africa and one of its neighbours"

The cabinet had studied various implications of the scheme and had concluded that the extra

New system to manage economy

DD 30/9/86



Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The government will soon introduce a new economic management system to enable it to make a five-year economic plan and a 10-year forecast to ensure the best use of the country's capital resources, the State President, Mr P W Botha, announced at the congress

Mr Botha said the state had looked critically at its finances and financial matters over the past five years

Planning over a wide front was undertaken on the part of the government during the past number of years and these years of preparation will bear fruit in next year's budget

"To ensure that South Africa's finances and capital resources are applied in the best possible way, a new set of criteria for decision-making will be instituted shortly

"These will involve, among others, factors such as the availabil-



Dispatch
EAST LONDON objectives of politicians and pending on the occasion of the State President Botha, said

Some countries are in the forefront of the campaign to protect and own economic

"Are sanctions considered as a result of the dictatorship in Zimbabwe because the country is fast moving towards dictatorship

"Are sanctions considered as a result of the oppression of the Sikhs?

"Are sanctions considered for a large group which do not have a democratic but strive for the construction of the country? Mr Botha as

He went to it appears

Signing of Lesotho water treaty will bring immediate benefits

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

Lesotho and South Africa will obtain immediate economic benefits when the treaty for the huge Lesotho Highlands water project is signed

Tens of millions of rands will become available for roads, housing and other preparatory engineering work on the R4 000 million scheme, the biggest of its kind in the world

Barring unexpected hitches, the agreement to sign the treaty will enable work to go ahead to get the first water into the Vaal about 1995, just in time to save South Africa's industrial heartland from running dry

In the long term, the scheme will give a huge boost to Lesotho's poverty-stricken economy and will ensure the water supplies of the PWV-Northern Free State complex for decades to come

The project will involve the building of six major dams, 250 km of tunnels, several hydro-electric power stations and many kilometres of roads. The scheme will open up Lesotho's interior and create mountain-ringed lakes providing fishing and tourist industries

President Botha's announcement last night that the two countries had agreed in principle to sign the treaty will open

the door for much of the preparatory work to go ahead

Once the document is signed, funds will become available for first-stage work and much of the money will be spent in South Africa and Lesotho

Even before Mr Botha's announcement, a mini-boom had started in those Free State towns on the Lesotho border which will become important service points for the project. Entrepreneurs have begun preparing services and facilities such as housing and supplies in anticipation of the work starting soon

LONG NEGOTIATIONS

The signing will end 30 years of negotiations on a scheme that started out as the Oxbow project

Lesotho government officials have said they have long been ready to sign the treaty. There appears to have been a hold-up in Pretoria for reasons that have not yet become clear

Although there will be international competition for the tenders, much of the civil engineering work on roads, dams and tunnels is expected to go to South African contractors

Mr Botha said the cost of the first sub-phase would be R1 400 million. About R45 million is believed to be already in hand for work on strengthening roads and bridges in the Free State

to carry the huge loads that will have to be taken into the Lesotho mountains and for building roads in Lesotho to the construction sites

Of this sum, South Africa is believed to have put up about R20 million and R10 million has come from the European Community, R8,5 million from the United Nations Development Programme and R5,5 million from Lesotho

In the past, there have been fears that, at a time when much of the world was pushing for sanctions against South Africa, the international financing for the project would not become available. But these fears have been discounted by analysts who believe the benefits to Lesotho and the long-term benefits to the region will outweigh the issue of opposition to apartheid

The Lesotho Highlands project will take water from the rivers in Lesotho's eastern mountains — the headwaters of the Orange River — and send it through tunnels into the headwaters of the Vaal River near Bethlehem

The project is widely regarded as the most feasible one for solving the PWV area's approaching water crisis

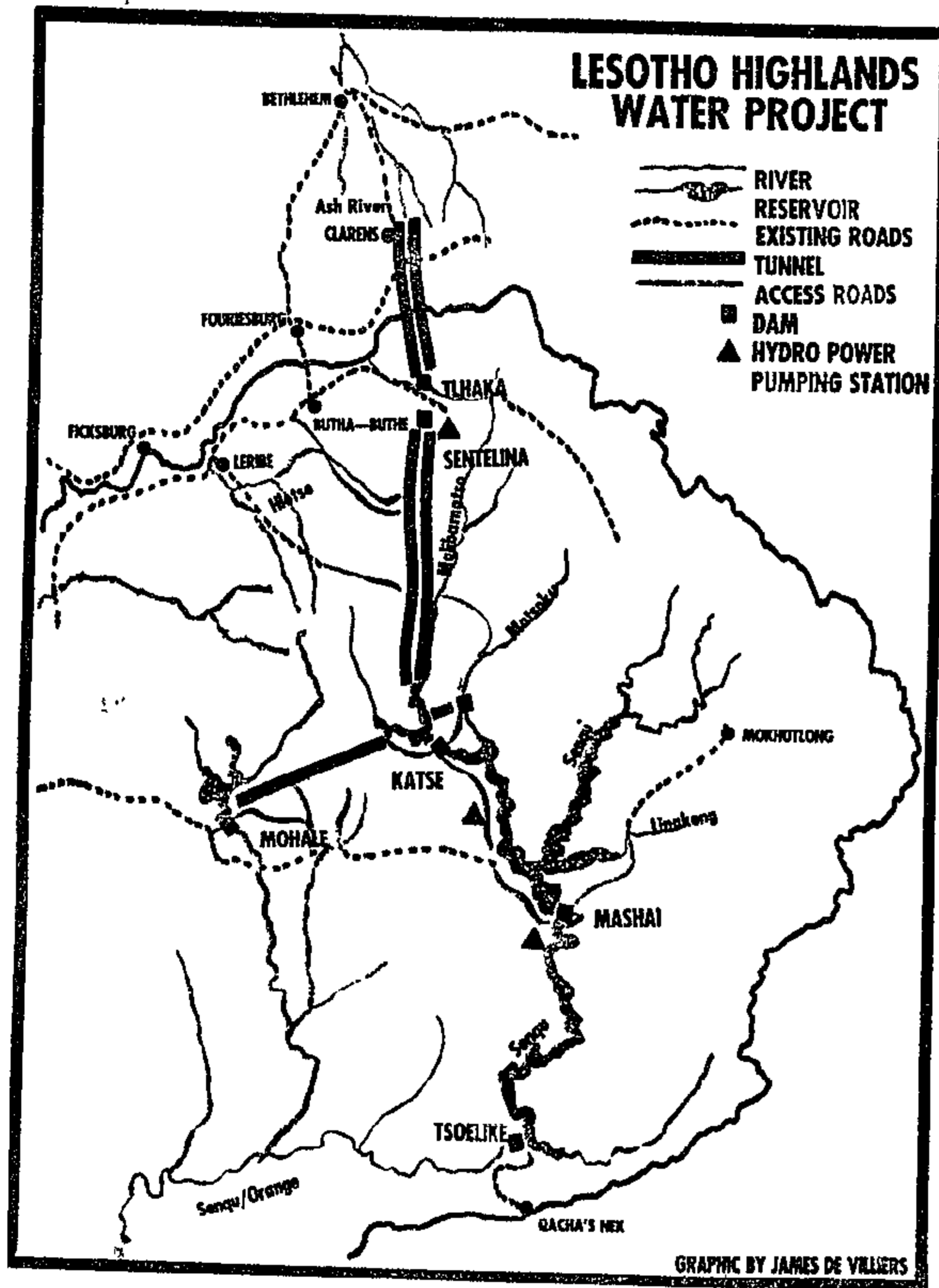
Doubling the Vaal River's resources, the Lesotho Highlands project will ultimately deliver 70 million cubic metres of water a second into Vaaldam

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Highlands Water Project gets green light

Lesotho's task: find the money

~~Blatant~~ STAR 30/9/86 167



By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

East London

The international finance for the R4 000 million Highlands Water Project will be raised through Lesotho — thereby bypassing world economic sanctions on South Africa.

The money will have to come from foreign capital markets which have effectively been closed to South Africa either because of sanctions or last year's debt standstill.

If Lesotho succeeds in raising the capital, the region would benefit to the tune of more than R4 000 million in foreign investment

President Botha announced last night that South Africa and Lesotho had agreed in principle to proceed with the scheme

A treaty is being prepared for signature by the two countries' Foreign Ministers

President Botha said the funds needed would be huge

At July 1985 prices, the first sub-phase alone would cost R1 400 million, and the whole project R4 000 million

Government sources confirmed today that Lesotho's major contribution to the project would be to raise the finance

If it is unsuccessful, "some other means" would have to be found.

But South Africa believes Lesotho should be able to find the foreign capital, because the assets will be Lesotho-owned, the scheme will open the interior of the landlocked mountain kingdom for development and, most important, South Africa will be buying the water made available

The concept is similar to South Africa's involvement in Cahora Bassa, in which South Africa was not directly involved in the funding of the project, but its availability to buy electricity from the scheme was a major factor in its financing

If the Highlands project gets off the ground, it will provide thousands of jobs in both countries

Advantages for Lesotho include the development of an infrastructure where none existed before, opening of new areas for cultivation and development, generation of hydro-electric power for its own consumption, and more jobs.

South Africa will benefit from the doubling of the water resources of the Vaal River and the stabilisation of the Orange River supply

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Finance Mr Harry Schwarz said today

"I hope the financing of the scheme is not going to be bedevilled by politics over where the water is going"

Thousands of jobs involved

Political Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The Government and Lesotho have agreed in principle to go ahead with the R4 000 million Lesotho Highlands Water Project, President Botha announced last night at the Cape National Party congress.

Confirmation of the scheme would realise decades of dreams, create thousands of jobs and open the interior of Lesotho, while effectively doubling the water resources of the Vaal River system

It would make additional tens of thousands of hectares arable, while the country's water needs would be met until well into the next century.

And it would give a sorely needed boost to the recession-hit

civil engineering industry.

Mr Botha said last night that a treaty between South Africa and Lesotho to provide for the project was being prepared for signature by the respective Foreign Ministers.

"Measured by any standard, the Lesotho Highlands Water Project is vast and impressive. When fully developed, six major dams will have been built, four of which will be higher than any of the existing dams south of the Zambezi," he said

The project would open the interior of Lesotho, because new roads would have to be built. The construction of the access road alone could provide employment for about 2 000 people.

At constant July 1985 prices,

the first sub-phase is to cost R1 400 million of the total R4 000 million for the project.

Mr Botha said implications which had to be taken into account included:

- Extra available water should not be used to stimulate the PWV area, but for further de-concentration and decentralisation
- The project should not adversely affect Bloemfontein, De Aar and the Lower Orange area with regard to water supply.
- Negotiation about the possible Caledon scheme must now follow.
- Methods to de-sludge dams must be investigated.
- Further development of the Lower Orange River area must be investigated

● See Page 15.

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~~DAVID~~ STAR 30/9/86 167

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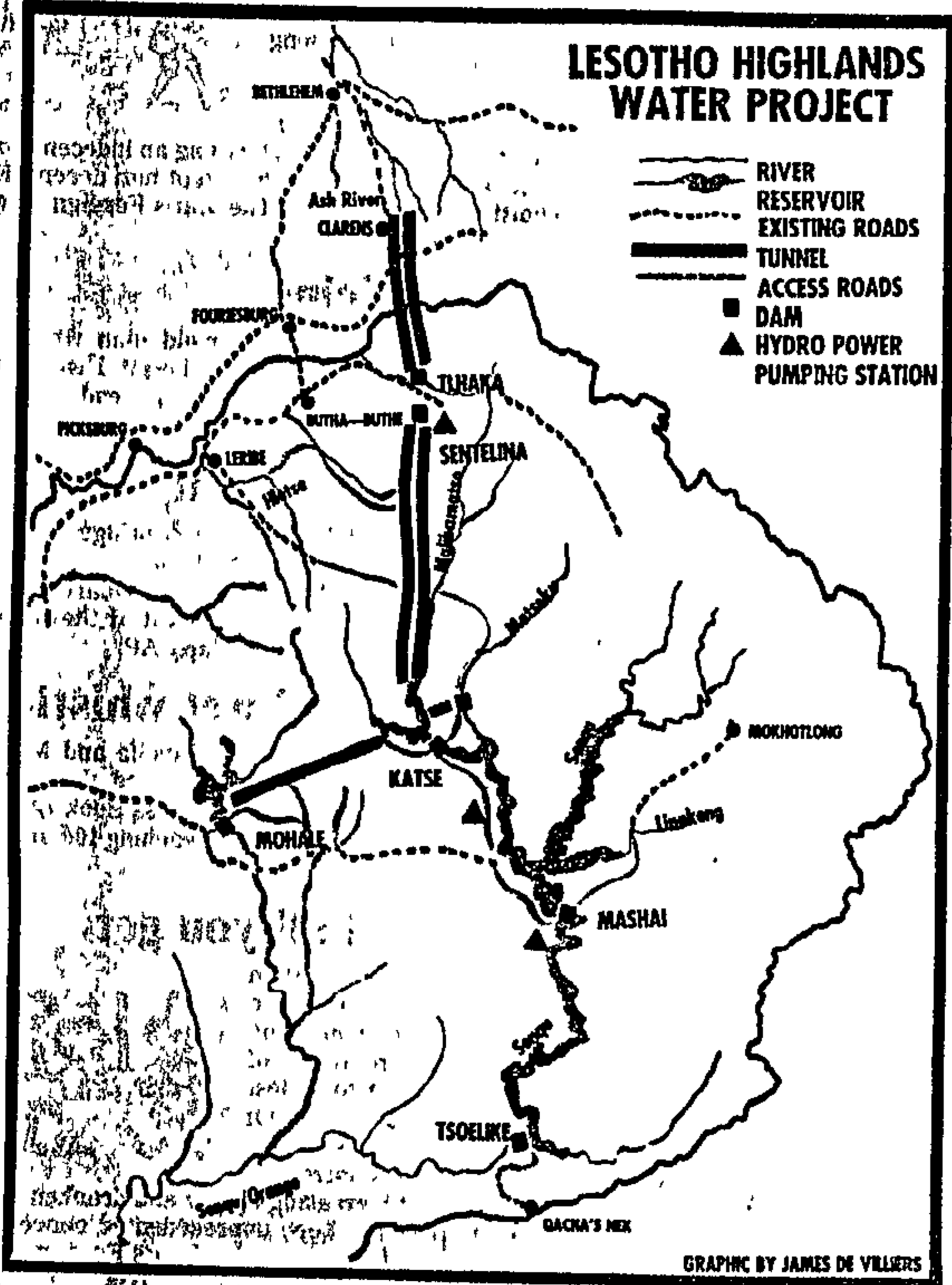
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LESOTHO - GENERAL

1986

Oct. - Dec.

Lesotho offers investors route into export markets

By Gerald L'Ange

Argus Africa News Service
MASERU — The Lesotho Government says it will not help South Africa circumvent economic sanctions

But it says South African firms are welcome to set up plants in Lesotho to take advantage of the preferential and duty-free access the country's exports have to overseas markets

Lesotho wants to attract investors "from anywhere in the world, including South Africa," the managing director of the Lesotho National Development Corporation, Mr Moletsane Monyake said recently

"Lesotho offers a highly favourable investment environment and an attractive incentive package," he said

A major element in the package was that "the LNDC will facilitate international marketing for the new industrialist through preferential and duty-free access of Lesotho-manufactured goods to lucrative world markets"

Lesotho, he said, had duty-

free access for most manufactured goods to the European Community and preferential and quota-free access to North American and Scandinavian markets

The corporation would facilitate the marketing of Lesotho-made goods in these markets

Another element in the package was the six-year tax "holiday" for new industries. The LNDC was negotiating with the government to have this extended to 10 years

The package also included facilities for bank guarantees and sub-commercial loans, training grants covering 75 percent of the total wage bill for new industries, erection of factories at fully-serviced industrial estates managed by the LNDC, project appraisals and feasibility studies for potential investors, and a revolving export funding facility

Mr Monyake said Lesotho had a work force that was stable, disciplined and readily trainable (the country has possibly the highest literacy rate in Africa) and wage rates were highly

competitive

"The LNDC plans increased participation in international fairs to display and promote the country's industrial products to potential export markets," he said

Mr Monyake's remarks were not made in the context of sanctions against South Africa but the Lesotho government has made it clear it cannot implement any such sanctions

Lesotho has a foot in two camps

It is a member with South Africa of the Rand Monetary Area and the Southern African Customs Union

At the same time it is a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, which seeks to promote developmental co-operation among the Southern African states while reducing their dependence on South Africa

It also has membership in the fledgling Preferential Trade Area which embraces Southern and East African states, and which is now holding its first international fair in Nairobi

Lesotho is relying on help to beat SA curbs

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Government expects countries imposing economic sanctions against South Africa to ensure Lesotho does not suffer

This was made plain by a spokesman for the office of the ruling Military Council

Lesotho was looking at measures it could take itself to cushion the impact of anti-South African sanctions, he said, but it would have to rely heavily on the international community to come to its rescue

"They are the ones who are insisting on sanctions and we are placing the onus on them to see that we don't suffer," he said

The government's attitude is that while it opposes apartheid, Lesotho's economic dependence on South Africa makes it impossible to co-operate in imposing sanctions against the Republic Government leaders have said sanctions could seriously damage Lesotho's economy

Analysts believe the economy could be destroyed by Pretoria if it chose to do so in retaliation against international sanctions

Officials here point out, however, that this could not be done without some economic damage in South Africa, especially in the Free State towns from which much of Lesotho's imports are obtained

It is estimated that Lesotho annually imports about R500 million-worth of food alone from South Africa

Measures being considered by the government to cushion the blow of sanctions include

- Increasing the volume and expanding the variety of local production, especially of food
- Building up strategic reserves.
- Looking for sources of supply outside South Africa and means to bring the goods through or over South Africa.
- Generating new employment in Lesotho to provide jobs for at least some of its large number of migrant workers

The Foreign Minister, Mr Lengolo Monyake, said the international community should already be making plans to help Lesotho

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Lesotho seeks world finance for its R4bn water scheme

SUNMKS

5/10/86

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THE Lesotho Government is to embark on an international funding drive to finance its R4-billion Lesotho Highlands water project

The South African study supervisor for the project, Theo van Robbroeck — who is also the Department of Water Affairs' managing engineer — said that discussions with various delegations from the World Bank's International Development Agency had been going on for two years

Onus

In fact, the IDA has a two-member team in the country specifically looking at financing options for Lesotho. With SA borrowers being *persona non grata* in foreign capital markets, the onus for raising the necessary financing will rest almost entirely

By David Southey

on Lesotho's shoulders

A number of international funding agencies are said to be in favour of making loans available to the country because of the enormous royalties it will reap annually from South Africa

According to Mr van Robbroeck, Lesotho's royalty will amount to at least R100-million annually, and this amount is expected to grow in line with the inflation rate. This amount is slightly less than the Lesotho Government's total income in its 1983/84 budget

The first financing stage will include roughly R100-million to pay for the design package. This amount will be raised on the South African capital market through a new parastatal, the Trans Caledon Tunnel Authority

This is to be followed by the building of a 115km access road, which will also be

financed both internationally and on the domestic capital market

Local merchant banks have indicated that they will be looking for a substantial slice of the action. Meetings have already been scheduled between merchant banks and the Department of Water Affairs this week

Mixture

For its part, the Lesotho Government will be looking for funds from sympathetic organisations such as the UN Development Programme administered by the World Bank, the IDA, the European Development Fund (which is attached to the EEC) and presumably directly to the governments of these countries

The European Investment Bank has apparently already set aside \$18-million for the design of the hydro-electric scheme attached to the project

The remainder of the financing requirements, says Mr van Robbroeck, will be raised by way of a mixture of export credits, specific project financing and bank loans

Some merchant bankers, however, are sceptical that Lesotho will be any more successful than SA on the open international credit markets. They think such loans might have to carry SA Government guarantees, which might only prejudice them in the hostile international climate

Work for the Highlands project will be put out to international tender. Given their experience and knowledge of local conditions however, SA construction firms tendering for the business should be favourably placed to handle a sizeable chunk of the work

The main part of the project is expected to get under way in 1989

WHO controls Lesotho — the general or the king?

The question intrigues many in this country governed by a military council headed by Major General Metsing Lekhanya and a council of minister headed by King Moshoeshoe II.

The military coup that ousted former prime minister Leaboa Jonathan in January left the king as the head of state and he apparently now is also the head of government.

The general is commander of the Royal Lesotho Defence Force, which, while remaining loyal to the monarch, ostensibly holds the ultimate political power through the supreme military council, of which the general is chairman.

But in between is a grey area that interests not only Basotho but knowledgeable South Africans too, for developments in it may significantly affect relations between the two countries.

Beliefs

On the personalities, beliefs and powers of the two men — the able but largely apolitical soldier and the politically-minded monarch, could hinge issues such as the extent to which Lesotho curbs the African National Congress and whether it will help South Africa circumvent sanctions.

The order setting up the Military Council, Order No. 1, vested legislative and executive authority in the king, empowered him to appoint the members of the Council of Ministers.

Who runs the show in Lesotho



GENERAL Lekhanya.



KING Moshoeshoe.

FOCUS

SOWETAN Africa News Service

and to make or repeal any laws.

But it said he had to do all this "on the advice of the Military Council."

Order No. 1 was issued by the king but "by the authority of the chairman of the military council," supporting the view that the military council members are the final arbiters of government policy.

Little is known, however, about their political views.

In government offices and public buildings it is the king's portrait rather than General Lekhanya's that hangs on the wall, and in the display sheet of pictures of "His Majesty's Government" that is put out by the Department of Information the king's picture is far bigger than the general's.

When the Council of Ministers meets the king

takes the chair and the general sits elsewhere at the table. But when the Military Council meets the king is not present, as far as can be ascertained, and the general is in the chair — and very firmly so.

Dominant

Knowledgeable observers in Maseru say that while General Lekhanya is not a military strongman in the sense of wielding dictatorial power, he is the dominant personality in the government.

Where the power lies, overtly, at least, is made clear by an arrangement giving back each member of the military council responsibility over a number of members of the Council of Ministers.

The whole dispensation would appear as a neat and clear arrangement were it not for the pervasive view in Maseru that the king has great influence among the military leaders and may even have guided their decisions during the coup.

This belief has special import in South Africa, where there appears to be an uncomfortable suspicion that the king is

more than a little sympathetic to the ANC.

The intellectual Moshoeshoe (he has degrees from Oxford University in both law and in politics, philosophy and economics) is clearly politically-minded but little is known about his political views either.

They are thought by some to be liberal.

Some of his actions have suggested he may also be politically ambitious, although it is difficult to tell whether they were inspired by his obviously deep concern for the welfare of his nation or by personal ambition.

Shortly after leaving Oxford University he persuaded the regent to surrender to him his traditional powers as paramount chief. This provoked his first clash with Chief Jonathan, who wanted the powers left with the regent. Moshoeshoe also campaigned for the monarch to be given direct executive power.

In the pre-independence election in 1965 the king gave tacit support to the royalist Maseru Freedom Party.

The MFP was then headed by Dr Seth Makotoko, a former member of the ANC in South Africa, and is alleged to have received financial support from the Soviet Union.

Whether any of this

can be taken as evidence of the king's political sympathies is arguable, however.

The 1965 election was won by Jonathan's Basuto National Party, which persuaded the ruling Labour Party in Britain to reject the king's demand that legislation affecting the future of the country be referred to a national referendum.

When the king persisted in these demands after independence in 1966 Jonathan put him under "palace arrest."

In 1970, when Jonathan realised he was losing the general election, he aborted it and seized power. He suspended the constitution and forced the king into exile in the Netherlands.

Later Moshoeshoe was allowed to return to Lesotho after accepting a proclamation prohibiting him from taking part in politics.

Curbs

Despite these curbs Moshoeshoe retained wide respect and loyalty among the Basotho, who generally support the monarchy.

In the latter part of the Jonathan era, when the Prime Minister's former friendship with South Africa had turned to bitter antagonism, the king was brought to an increasing extent back into the public eye.

After South African troops had attacked ANC targets in Maseru in 1982, King Moshoeshoe was sent to New York to speak for Lesotho at a Security Council meeting at which the attack was condemned.

He spoke again last year at the funeral of South African refugees killed in another attack in Maseru — and quoted extensively from the Freedom Charter, the document on which the ANC bases its policy.

The king's role during the coup is unclear. It is known that he had several meetings with military leaders and with Jonathan during the turbulent few days before the latter was formally deposed, but this may have been nothing more than mediation.

Lesotho's power equation

Who controls Lesotho — the general or the king? The question intrigues many in this country governed by a Military Council headed by Major-General Metsing Lekhanya and a Council of Ministers headed by King Moshoeshoe II

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Authority

The order setting up the Military Council, Order No 1, vested legislative and executive authority in the king, empowered him to appoint the members of the Council of Ministers and to make or repeal any laws. But it said he had to do all this "on the advice of the Military Council".

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General Lekhanya

By Gerald L'Ange, of The Star's Africa News Service, reporting from Maseru



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A prominent part was played, however, by two officers, Colonel Thaabe Letsie and Colonel Sekhobe Letsie, who are cousins and members of the royal family and are believed to have close links with the king.

According to some accounts they were the prime movers among the colonels who initiated the coup and left General Lekhanya with no option but to take command or get left behind.

Influence

The Letsies are said to have been with the general when he and Chief Jonathan had a meeting (over lunch) with the king shortly before Jonathan agreed to resign.

It is commonly accepted in Maseru that the cousins now wield great influence in the military government.

On the Military Council, Colonel Thaabe Letsie, in addition to having responsibility for the foreign affairs, information and transport ministries, is also responsible for the Palace.

Analysts seeking an insight into the political views of the king have noted that the Ministers appointed by him include a former ANC member and a Moscow-educated academic.

The Minister of Law, Public Service, Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Khalaki Sello, is believed to have joined the ANC either while studying law at Natal University or after starting a law practice in Durban. He was arrested in 1963 for political activities and spent the next two years in South African prisons.

Dr Michael Sefahi, the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, obtained an economics degree at Moscow State University in 1967 and returned there in 1981 for a doctorate in economics.

Fraternal

In a speech to the Non-Alignment Movement summit in Harare last month, the king, quoting statements by Cuba's President Fidel Castro, referred to him as "our friend and brother". This may not have been intended as anything more than a fraternal reference to a former NAM chairman, but it will not help ease Pretoria's misgivings.

He advocated that NAM should move from "state-centre orientation to become a genuine social movement of the masses, by the masses". He also called for the movement to seek effective formulas "for genuine peoples' participation and for redistribution of incomes and wealth".

He suggested Lesotho was one of the "hostages of the struggle for the domination and control of Southern Africa".

King Moshoeshoe is said to have thrown himself enthusiastically into his new political responsibilities and to be working long and hard hours. Sources say he appears to enjoy the job immensely.

They say there is no sign of friction between him and the military and that the new dispensation seems to be working smoothly and effectively.

But analysts wonder what role the king will play when the military keep their promise to return to the barracks and hand power back to the civilians.

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Demands

When the king persisted in these demands after independence in 1966 Jonathan put him under "palace arrest" and forced him to sign an undertaking to stay out of politics.

In 1970, when Jonathan realised he was losing the general election, he aborted it and seized power. He suspended the constitution and forced the king into exile in the Netherlands. Later Moshoeshoe was allowed to return to Lesotho after accepting a proclamation prohibiting him from taking part in politics.

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BUSINESS

TRADE

Lesotho offers SA firms access to export markets

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RANKING

Argus Africa News Service

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The LNDC would facilitate the marketing of Lesotho-made goods in these markets

Another element in the package was the six-year tax holiday for new industries. The LNDC was negotiating with the government to have this extended to 10 years

The package also included facilities for bank guarantees and sub-commercial loans, training grants covering 75 percent of the total wage bill for new industries, erection of factories at fully-serviced industrial estates managed by the LNDC, project appraisals and feasibility studies for potential investors and a revolving export funding facility

Mr Monyake said Lesotho had a work force that was stable, disciplined and readily trainable and wage rates were highly competitive. The country had possibly the highest literacy rate in Africa

"The LNDC plans increased participation in international fairs to display and promote the country's industrial products to potential export markets"

In two camps

Mr Monyake's remarks were not made in the context of sanctions against South Africa but the Lesotho Government has made it clear it cannot implement any sanctions

Lesotho has a foot in two camps. It is a member with South Africa of the Rand Monetary Area and the Southern African Customs Union

At the same time it is a member of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which seeks to promote developmental cooperation among the Southern African states while reducing their dependence on South Africa

It also has membership in the fledgling Preferential Trade Area embracing Southern and East African states, which is now holding its first international fair in Nairobi

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R50m plans for water scheme

11/10/86
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THE design phase for the massive Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme will cost \$50m and will be covered by a soft loan to Lesotho from the International Development Association (IDA)

The World Bank has yet to decide if it will require SA guarantees for the R4bn construction phase of the project

The initial design phase would cost \$50m, World Bank loan officer Edward Munthali told *Business Day* from Washington yesterday.

"But this amount is covered by a soft loan from the IDA, requiring no guarantee"

If the scheme is to get off the ground timeously, work worth R400m will have to start early next year on the SA side of the border, the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (SAFCEC) said

ALAN SENDZUL
and MICK COLLINS

yesterday.

SAFCEC executive director Kees La-gaay said road infrastructure and bridging in the area would have to be improved greatly before the R4bn project could go ahead

"This is pretty vital. We know there has been nothing signed officially between the two countries as yet, but the State President's remarks are very encouraging."

SA would be among the parties contributing to the cost of the three-year design of the scheme.

Although the project has been cleared by the SA Cabinet, the water treaty con-

● To Page 2

Construction firms jubilant

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taining terms of the project has not been signed

Before any concrete steps are taken, the Trans Caledon Tunnel Authorities — the SA public corporation which will act as the vehicle to raise SA's needs — must be made an official body

Similarly, from the Lesotho side, a public corporation called the Highlands

Development Authority needs to be established

Once the treaty has been signed, a notice would then have to appear in the *Government Gazette* reflecting amendments to the Water Act

● From Page 1

4/10/83 WESLEYAN (167)

Lesotho's mountain water that's thicker than blood.

THE January coup which toppled the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan in Lesotho has helped bring South Africa and Lesotho to the verge of signing a treaty for the construction of the R4 000 million Highland Water Project.

The two countries have agreed in principle to proceed with the project and a treaty is being prepared for the signatures of the foreign ministers of the two countries, President PW Botha announced at the recent Cape National Party congress.

The project will provide South Africa with water, one of its scarcest natural resources. At the same time, it will enable Lesotho to sell its 'white gold' or water, one of its few plentiful natural resources, and to utilise the flow of water from its highlands to South Africa to generate hydro electricity for its own needs.

The project has been the subject of negotiation between the two countries for years.

But in the past Jonathan's openly hostile attitude to South Africa's racial policies and, as important, his espousal of the cause of the outlawed African National Congress, retarded progress.

The coup which toppled Jonathan on January 20 and brought Major General Justin Lekhanya to power removed the political obstacles. Significantly, the water project was one of the main items on the agenda at the first meeting between Botha and Lekhanya in March.

Within days of the coup Lekhanya made it quite clear that he would abandon the confrontationalist attitude of Jonathan's government toward South Africa's rulers.

'It is our commitment to normalise relations with South Africa and we shall do all that is humanly possible to achieve this objective,' he said in his first post coup public declaration.

'We espouse the noble principle of peaceful co-existence and good neighbourliness and we are prepared to demonstrate our sincerity whenever called upon to do so.'

Lesotho's military ruler, General Justin Lekhanya, edges ever closer to Pretoria, scoring a valuable hydro-electric project for his people, but managing at the same time to enrage black South African critics. PATRICK LAURENCE reports



General Justin Lekhanya

Soon afterwards exiled members of the ANC were ordered out of Lesotho, apparently at the behest of Pretoria. They were not however handed over to South Africa.

Lekhanya's attitude to South Africa is seen as pragmatic by his supporters. But it is perceived as divisive and inimical to the interests of South Africa's black majority by his critics in South Africa.

Lekhanya drew acid criticism from the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, James Motlatsi, for advising Lesotho's 100 000 mine workers in South Africa against getting involved in South African political disputes through their membership of the NUM.

'Since Lekhanya came to power he has attacked the NUM at a number of rallies in Lesotho,' Motlatsi told the SA Labour Bulletin.

'First he said that Basotho working in South Africa must not get involved

in South African politics. We did not respond to that. But when he said they must not join the NUM we began to think twice.

'Why is he so interested in miners not joining trade unions?.. Lekhanya comes here to negotiate conditions of employment for one tribe! Working conditions should be the same irrespective of place of origin.'

'Who is he negotiating for? As far as I am concerned he only represents those who put him in power. We reject any deals or negotiations Lekhanya makes with anybody.'

'He does not understand the political situation — nationally, or regard to South Africa. He is short sighted politically.'

Recently there have been reports of a South African "killer squad" operating with impunity in Lesotho, hunting down the dwindling number of ANC members or known sympathisers.

The South African born chairman of the Lesotho Christian Council, Michael Worsnip, was deported from Lesotho soon after a report was published in South Africa quoting him on the reported killer squad. No reason was given for his deportation. But Lesotho's governors presumably thought he had given credence to the belief that they were turning a blind eye to the activities of the alleged assassins.

The killing of three people and the apparent kidnapping of another three since July have fuelled fears that they were the victims of a South African death unit.

A well placed diplomat, however, was sceptical of the existence of the squad. Investigation of its alleged homicidal strikes always unearthed an alternative explanation, he said.

Past raids on Lesotho — in December 1982, when 42 people were killed by South African commandos, and in December 1985 when nine people were gunned down by men suspected of being South African soldiers in mufti — may have created an atmosphere conducive to the spread of alarming tales.

The diplomat, however, was convinced that the "New Lesotho", as its new rulers have dubbed it, is a zealous guardian of its sovereignty, within the constraints of its geographical position in the midst of South African territory and its economic dependence on South Africa.

After the January coup Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe II — who has worked closely with Lekhanya in a politically symbiotic relationship — contrasted the new society with the old regime when "a person's life was no longer considered to be different from that of a housefly".

But inquests into the death of two top members of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force have not yet been held since the coup, despite assurances six months ago they were in the offing.

The two men, Brigadier BN Rametsekhoale and Colonel Schlabo Schlabo, both died in detention shortly after the coup. Both were Jonathan loyalists who opposed the coup.

Post mortem reports — as distinct from inquest findings — gave the cause of Rametsekhoale's death as pneumonia and Schlabo's as cardiac arrest and respiratory failure, the diplomat said. They did not say what caused the pneumonia or cardiac arrest, he added.

The new Lesotho is committed to national reconciliation. But its government has oscillated between repression and generosity in its attitude towards Jonathan and his deposed ministers.

It detained and then released ex-Minister Desmond Sixishe, Vincent Makhele and Francis Matholoane. More recently it placed under house arrest Jonathan and the three ex-Ministers it had interned earlier. But the restriction orders were later withdrawn after Jonathan twice successfully appealed to the Lesotho High Court to set them aside.

Intrigues behind the sacking

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE dismissal this week of Prince Bhekimpi as Swaziland's Prime Minister by King Mswati III was the logical sequel to the dissolution of the Likoqo, or the Supreme Council of State, and the fall from favour of the three men who exercised power in its name.

What was surprising was not the 25-second sacking of Bhekimpi — he was told by the 19 year old monarch to "go home and rest" — but the appointment in his place of a retired assistant police commissioner, Sotha Dlamini, diplomats said.

Bhekimpi became Prime Minister in 1983 after the deposition of the former Queen Regent, Dzeluwe, by the triumvirate who exercised power in the name of Likoqo for the next two years. Prince Mfanasibili, George Msibi and Robert Mabila. Bhekimpi was seen as their man.

Even before the formal succession to the throne of King Mswati in April, the triumvirate began to lose its grip on power as powerful Swazi princes manoeuvred patiently against them, having already won the young heir apparent to their side. The succession of King Mswati clinched the political demise of the Likoqo trio.

The Likoqo was dissolved and Mfanasibili has been dismissed, tried and convicted of defeating the ends of justice and jailed for seven years. Msibi and Mabila were pushed unceremoniously from the corridors of political power.

Bhekimpi failed to see the writing on the wall, a well-placed diplomat said. He did not distance himself from the fallen trio, although even that may not have saved him.

The fall of the triumvirate opened the way for the return to respectability of their political enemies. A quintet of Swazi notables was freed from detention. ex Police

Commissioner Titus Msibi, former Deputy Police Commissioner Edgar Hillary former Army Commander Mangomani Ndzimand, ex-Army Chief of Staff Abedingo Dlamini and former Finance Minister Sishayi Nxumalo.

Arthur Khoza, a former detainee and advisor to King Sobhuza, returned from exile, triggering speculation that Prince Mabandla, the Prime Minister who was deposed in 1983 to make way for Bhekimpi and who fled to South Africa, might return.

One interesting feature of the intricate machinations of Swazi politicians during the short rule of the triumvirate is the attitude of King Mswati — then still a schoolboy and heir apparent — to Queen Dzeluwe. The immediate beneficiary of her deposition was his mother Queen Ntombi, who became Queen Regent. But the young prince, as he then was, remained close to Queen Dzeluwe, the senior wife of his father, King Sobhuza.

Hopes by the triumvirate that their installation of Queen Ntombi as Queen Regent would give them a psychological hold on the prince were, it can be seen in retrospect, misplaced.

The newly-appointed Prime Minister was described by a well-placed observer in Mbabane as a strong man and an efficient administrator. He will not necessarily turn out to be a royal marionette.

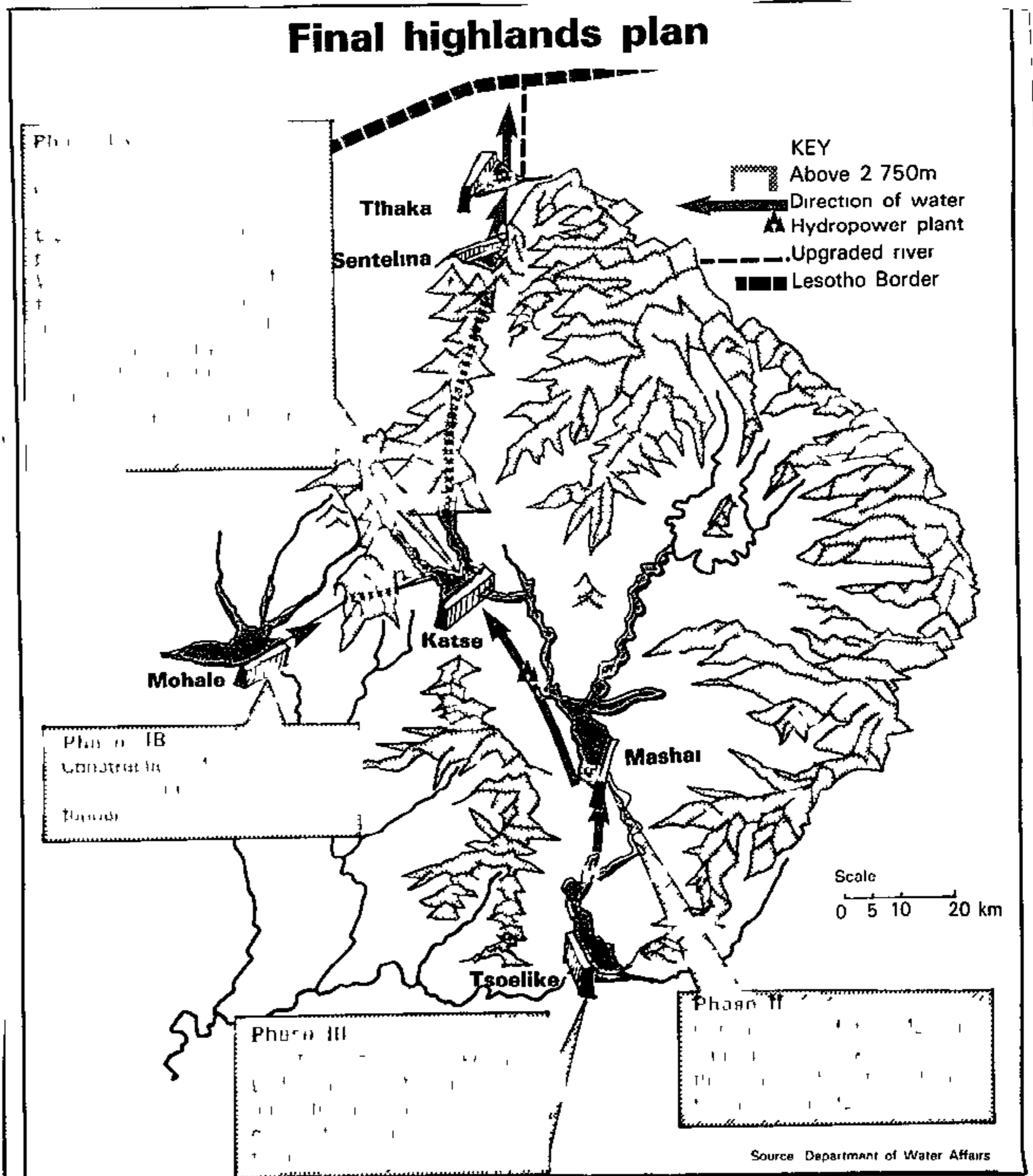
But, equally, he is unlikely to initiate any major changes in Swaziland's foreign policy of seeking co-existence with South Africa, but simultaneously striving to maintain cordial relations with its fellow black-ruled states.

More recently, the possibility of tapping the Tugela basin has been mooted by the authorities in Natal and KwaZulu. They claim there is enough water for two dozen average-size cities, although so far there has been no accurate costing. When proper studies have been carried out Water Affairs will phase in a suitable scheme.

But perhaps the most practical plan has been consistently overlooked by Water Affairs. Wits Professor of Hydraulic Engineering David Stephenson suggests a scheme to tap the Orange River which would cost a quarter of the Lesotho scheme (*Business* July 18)

So far there have been several White Papers on the Orange River Project but a full-scale Stephenson Plan will be considered only when future needs have been determined.

By then a great deal will have been spent on one — or maybe two — international schemes. But hopefully a lot of water will have gone under the bridge by then.



Several countries have already promised support.

"Interdependence between Lesotho and SA will be promoted," says Wentzel. "In addition, Lesotho's over-dependence on Escom for its electricity will be eliminated, even if Lesotho will not become completely independent as far as electricity supply is concerned."

The project will provide much-needed relief to SA's beleaguered civil engineering industry even if the major projects like dams and tunnels are not commissioned for several years.

Ken Lagaay, CE of the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (Safcec), expects tenders to be called for the access roads within the next year. "Some of the areas," he explains, "are accessible only by helicopter or pony so no work can be done until there are decent roads."

Tenders for geotechnical work will be put out soon to enable work to begin in April 1987 and Water Affairs officials expect road construction to begin in mid-1988.

If work goes according to schedule, the first phase of the scheme should be completed by January 1 1995. It includes the construction of a 1 245 m³ dam at Katse and a tunnel through the Maluti mountains to feed a hydro-electric power station.

Although one of the priorities of the scheme is to provide water to the PWV, the ministry stresses it will supplement the whole Vaal River supply area. This includes the coalfields of the eastern Transvaal around Standerton, Witbank and Middelburg, Bophuthatswana north of Pretoria and deconcentration points such as Ekangala/Bronkhorstspuit, Brits and Rosslyn. The water may be taken as far as Mmabatho and Mafikeng.

First scheme

If the project goes ahead it could be the first of several water schemes, of which the most ambitious is the Zambezi Plan, based on a paper by Gunter Borchert, Professor of Geography at Hamburg University (*Business* February 8 1985).

The Zambezi would be tapped at its confluence with the Chobe river in northern Botswana and could produce 2,4 billion cubic metres of water a year, 133% more than the current extraction from the greater Vaal river system.

Water Affairs officials stress that SA has no claim to water from the Zambezi but if the basin states (Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique) are prepared to sell water to SA they would certainly be interested.

10/10/86
LESOTHO WATER

Highland fling

After 30 years of talk, State President P W Botha has announced that the Lesotho Highlands Water Project is finally going ahead. And, it appears, it even has the blessing of the international community.

Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs Greyling Wentzel tells the *FM* the World Bank has agreed in principle to act as the lead agency to make up the financing package for Phase 1 and it is already providing R100m for the design, surveys and geotechnical work.

Wentzel says SA, through the Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority, will be expected to contribute the R250m for construction on South African soil and the money will be raised on the local capital market. The remaining R1,16 billion, he says, will be borrowed by the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority, under World Bank guidance, on the international market.

Expelled priest freed from duties

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — The Christian Council of Lesotho has "re-released" Father Michael Worsnip as general secretary following his expulsion from Lesotho

A council statement yesterday said it would be impossible for him to return to Lesotho and emphasised there was no criticism of the way he carried out his duties

The statement praised his work in Lesotho, particularly in promoting council efforts to help refugees.

Father Worsnip was expelled after publication of a news article saying a "hit squad" with South African connections was attacking ANC members in Lesotho. He was quoted in the article as confirming that the Christian Council had received numerous allegations about the hit squad

STAR 22/10/84

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SA - Lesotho Vaal water treaty being signed today

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The bilateral treaty that will signal the start of work on the R4 000 million Lesotho Highlands water project is being signed in Maseru today by Foreign Ministers Mr Pik Botha of South Africa and Mr Lengolo Monyake of Lesotho.

It is to be signed at a ceremony at the Pitso Ground in Maseru to which the whole Basotho nation is invited.

The Lesotho Government went ahead with the ceremony despite speculation that the signing might be postponed because of the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

It is the climax of years of exhaustive planning and complex and delicate negotiation between the two Governments. Final agreement on the terms of the treaty is believed to have been reached only a few weeks ago.

The project will divert water from

rivers in Lesotho's eastern mountains into the Vaal River to augment the heavily-burdened resources of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging-Free State goldfields complex.

The first water is due to flow into the Vaal in 1995 and the project is due to be completed in 2007.

Although South Africa is intimately involved in the project it is a Lesotho undertaking. Apart from a few tunnels, all the installations are in Lesotho.

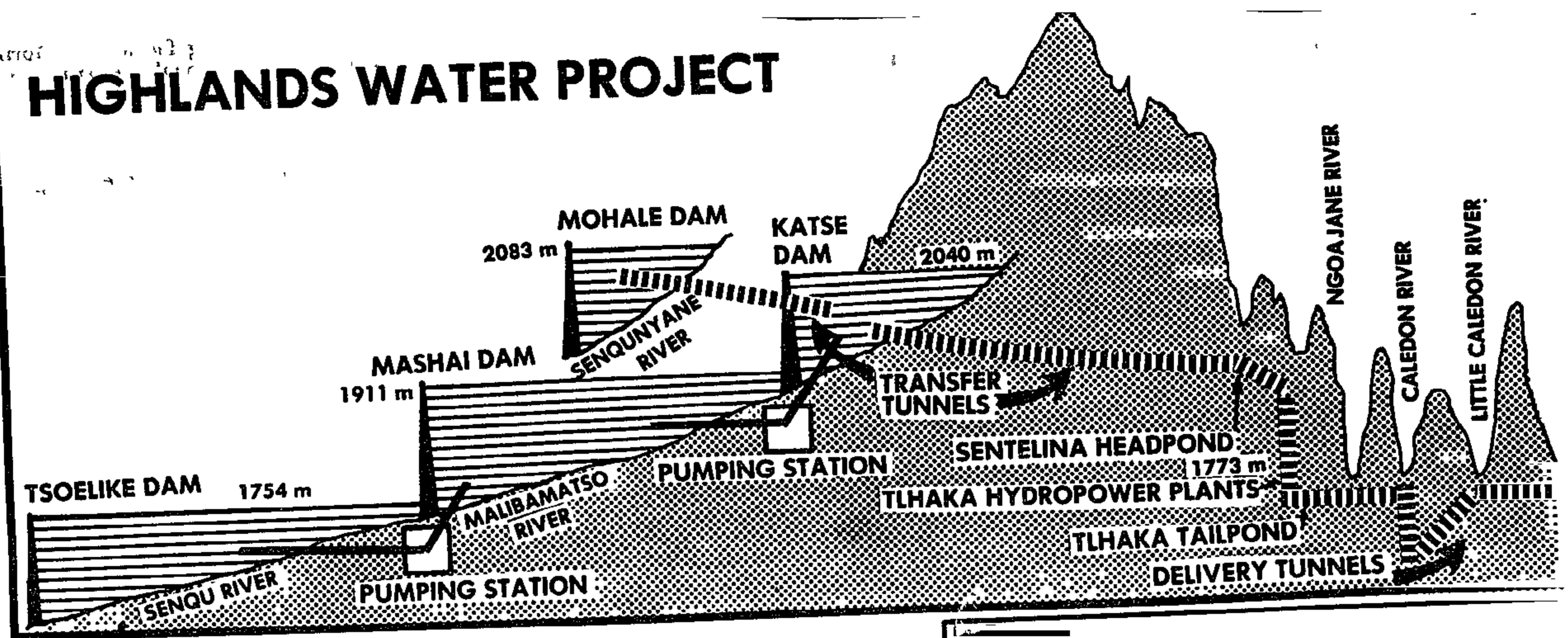
Lesotho will be responsible for raising most of the finance for the project.

The signing will clear the way for the spending of tens of millions of rands on preparatory work for the scheme, giving an immediate boost to the economies of both countries.

The treaty signed today covers only the R1 400 million first phase, but officials say agreement on the rest of the scheme will follow automatically.

● See Page 11

HIGHLANDS WATER PROJECT



Historic Lesotho Highlands water treaty sealed today

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — A dream that has intrigued engineers and politicians for more than half a century takes formal shape with the signing in Maseru today of the treaty for the massive Lesotho Highlands water project.

The signing opens the way for the execution of the dramatic concept of putting into South Africa's thirsty water system the plentiful sources of the Orange River that now flow in billions of unused gallons across the sub-continent and into the Atlantic Ocean.

More than 30 years of detailed technical planning and complex political negotiating come to a head with the signing of the agreement between Lesotho and South Africa.

The treaty binds the two governments only to the first stage, costing about R2 800 million, of a project that will ultimately cost more than R4 000 million.

But having gone into the first stage neither government can turn back, according to officials, and the rest of the project is considered certain to go ahead once stage one is completed.

First conceived decades ago as the relatively limited Oxbow scheme, the project has since been greatly expanded and now involves the building of six major dams that will create a chain of lakes stretching across Lesotho.

The project, the biggest of its kind in the world, involves reversing the flow of some of the Orange River's headwaters, running it through more than 200 km of tunnels under the Maluti Mountains and spilling it out into the headwaters of the Vaal River near Bethlehem.

From there it will flow into the Vaal Dam at a rate of 70 cu m a second when the project is completed in the year 2019, providing much-needed water for South Africa's industrial heartland.

The first water from the project is due to reach the Vaal Dam, at a rate of 18 cu m a second, with the completion of the first phase in 1995 — when water consumption in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex and the northern Free State goldfields is starting to exceed current resources.

A question hanging over the project is whether Lesotho will be able to raise the finance for it in

view of the fact that the water will be used by South Africa, which is currently the target of international sanctions efforts.

There is official confidence in both Maseru and Pretoria, however, that the money will be found, if only because the scheme is eminently viable economically and will be of enormous benefit to Lesotho.

Analysts doubt that anything else the international community could do to help Lesotho would do the country as much good. The Lesotho Government says that even with massive investment in internal irrigation, hydro-electric power and water supply projects only a fraction of the water would be used in Lesotho.

It says the Lesotho Highlands project will generate far more electricity than could be obtained from conventional hydro-power schemes.

Current estimates are that Lesotho will earn about R150 million a year from water sales to South Africa by the time the project is completed. This is more than the Lesotho Government's total income in 1983/84.

In addition, electric power generated by the scheme will save Lesotho an estimated R20 million a year in payments now made to Eskom.

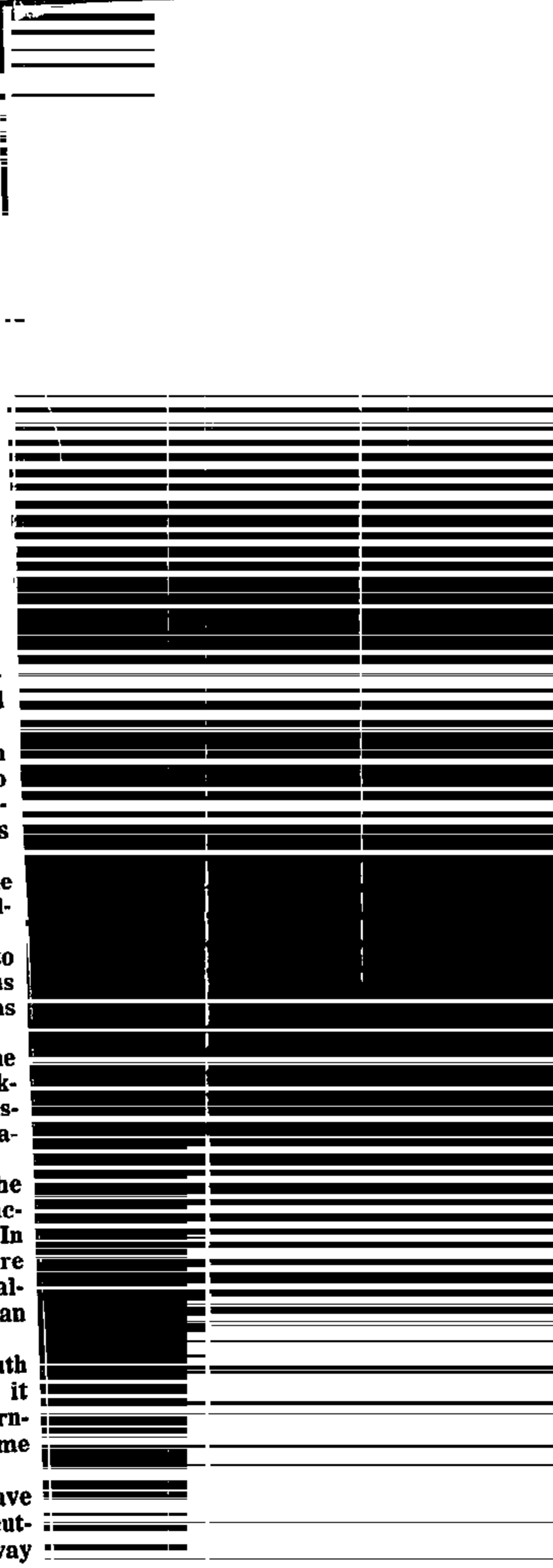
A 330 km network of roads that will be built to the dams will open up Lesotho's mountainous hinterland to further development. The dams will create fishing and tourist industries.

Nearly 8 000 people will be displaced by the dams and the Lesotho Government has undertaken to relocate and compensate them. Those displaced will be given priority in the hiring of labour for the construction of the project.

Concern about the future security of the project is believed to have been one of the factors that has delayed the signing of the treaty. In some South African Government circles there are understood to have been fears that the installations might be vulnerable to attack by African National Congress saboteurs.

There were also misgivings that once South Africa had committed itself to the scheme it would be open to coercion by a Lesotho Government through threats to halt work on the scheme or cut off the water.

But senior Lesotho Government members have said that Lesotho could only harm itself by cutting off the water or interfering in any other way with the project.



Huge water project boost

167
EVE Post
24/10/86

MASERU — South Africa will save R1 billion and Lesotho will receive more than R1,25 billion in royalties as a result of the Highland water development treaty signed in Maseru today.

When the six giant dams, four of them to be the highest in Southern Africa, are completed, South Africa will save its money because of the cheaper water supply available, and Lesotho will receive its royalties spread over the life of the project, officials say.

The R4-billion project will, however, achieve much more in developmental terms, creating thousands of jobs and opening up the almost inaccessible interior of Lesotho for tourism, to the benefit of both countries.

Besides the six dams, 250 kilometres of tunnels will be excavated through the highest mountains in Southern Africa, with about 114 kilometres traversing the Maluti Mountains and the Caledon River in the first phase.

Nearly 300 kilometres of new roads will have to

be built in Lesotho, parts of which will be spectacular mountain passes and another 300 kilometres of existing roads in both countries will have to be upgraded.

The road network improvements will also be a boost for regional developments and tourism.

Besides creating employment for thousands, the project will give Lesotho a source of its own electricity as it extracts power from water flowing to South Africa.

The water South Africa will receive will more than double the Vaal River's resources, providing additional water for mining, industry, agriculture and households.

The project will also stabilise the water resources of the Orange River, complementing the Orange River project.

● At the signing of the multi-billion-rand scheme, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, announced that South Africa had agreed to give Lesotho a loan to buy 30 000 tons of white maize — Sapa

ARGUS 24/10/86 (S) 162

SA and Lesotho sign water project treaty

By Gerald L'Ange
Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — The giant Lesotho Highlands water project was depicted as a message to the rest of the world by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, at the signing of the treaty for the project here today.

Mr Botha said it was "evidence of the fact that if we, as Africans, work together we can find solutions to our problems without outside interference"

The treaty, which will signal the start of work on the R4 000-million project, was signed at a ceremony in Maseru's Pitso Ground by Mr Botha and Col Thaabe Letsie, a member of Lesotho's ruling Military Council.

Act of faith

Mr Botha said the Lesotho Highlands scheme was "more than a project"

"It is a partnership and an act of faith. It is a message," he said

"Let the outside world know we are embarking on a joint project and we have the ability to do things together in southern Africa"

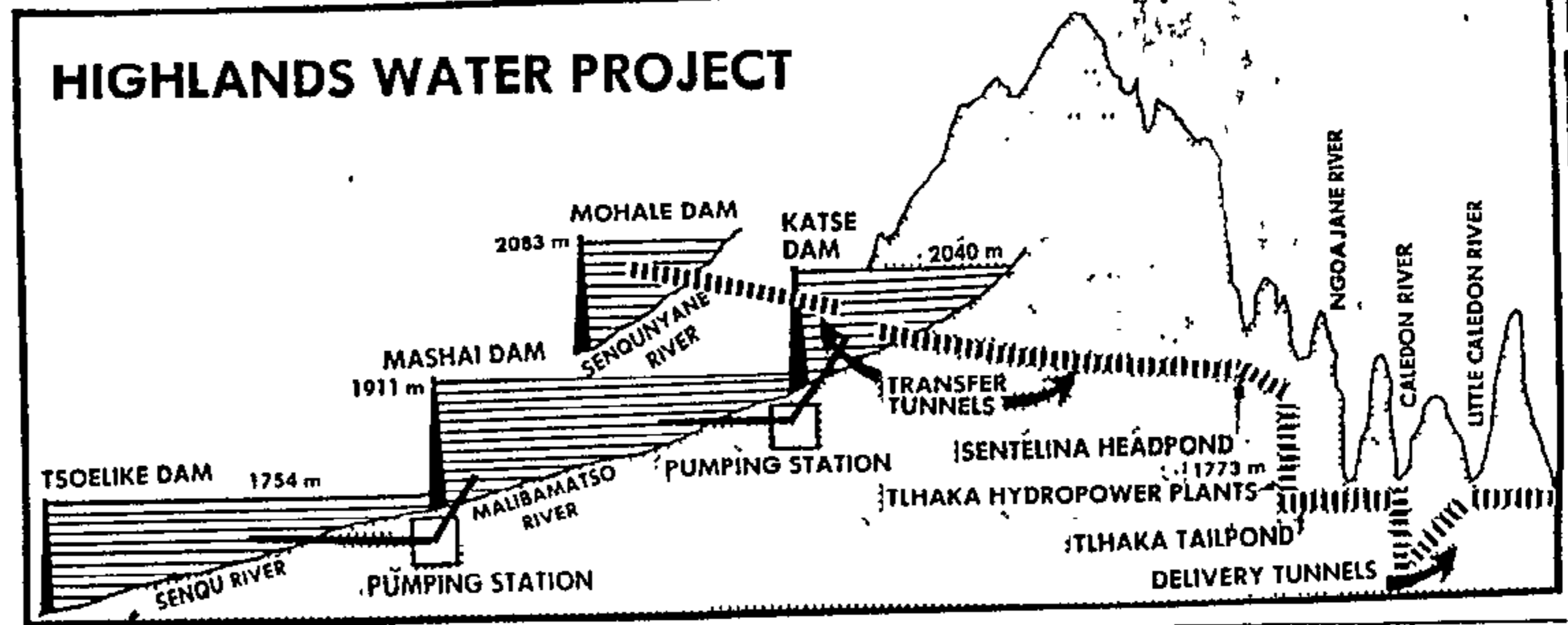
Mr Botha said: "We share a common destiny and, therefore, must set aside that which divides us in order to work together to build a better future for our peoples."

Royalties

Mr Botha said the project would divert water from sources of the Orange River into the headwaters of the Vaal, and would create opportunities for all sectors of the economy.

He said Lesotho would receive the equivalent of more than R1,25-billion in royalties spread over the length of the project.

South Africa would be better off by R1-billion because of the cheaper water it would get



S A, Lesotho sign water deal

N/M
25/10/86

(167)

MASERU—The signing of the multi-billion-rand Highlands water project here yesterday showed Lesotho and South Africa preferred the flow of water to blood, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said

'When blood flows, people suffer and die, but when water flows we produce, live and create hope,' he told VIP guests and some 8 000 Lesotho citizens who gathered at a sports field in Maseru to witness the signing ceremony

The member of the Lesotho Military Council responsible for Foreign Affairs, Col Thaabe Letsie, said in his address the ceremony was the culmination of many years of discussions between the two governments

'The peculiarity of the geographical juxtaposition of these countries was the main factor in making them the only actors in this long drawn-out drama

'It is this situation that makes us in Lesotho particularly proud of the fact that we both have realised no price is too big for good-neighbourly relations and that dialogue and negotiation are clearly demonstrating their superiority over disagreement and conflict

'The negotiations which are almost 30 years old are a lesson not only to us but for generations to come that if people talk purposefully they are bound to

succeed'

Col Letsie, referring to Lesotho and South Africa's history of economic and social interdependence, said it was not surprising Lesotho was one of the few African countries that had continued to have a working relationship with South Africa on a day-to-day basis through its independence period

Mr Botha, who emphasised the importance of Africans working together on the subcontinent instead of against each other, announced South Africa had agreed to give Lesotho a loan to buy 30 000 tons of white maize to be milled in the mountain kingdom

Mr Botha and Col Letsie shook hands and exchanged gold pens after they signed the treaty on behalf of their governments

This was followed by traditional Basuto singing and dancing before members of the public were invited to attend further festivities at the nearby prison grounds where refreshments were available and a number of oxen had been slaughtered

Meanwhile SABC reports that several Free State border towns will indirectly benefit from the Lesotho water project. The town councils of Fouriesburg, Ficksburg and Ladybrand have already start preparing their towns for the expected development — (Sapa)

30 000 tons of SA maize for Lesotho

MASERU — South Africa has agreed to give Lesotho a loan to buy 30 000 tons of white maize to be milled in the mountain kingdom, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday

Announcing the agreement at the signing of the Lesotho Highland Water Project treaty between South Africa and Lesotho, he said the decision to go ahead with the scheme was evidence that if Africans worked together they could find solutions to their problems without outside interference

Southern Africa's affairs had sometimes been turbulent, with neighbours facing one another as enemies, but the real enemy — the vicious cycle of poverty, hunger, instability and despair — had been ignored.

"When we all work together we can turn tides, break the poverty cycle and we can grow, prosper and develop," Mr Botha said at the signing of what he called the most important agreement ever entered into between South Africa and Lesotho — Sapa

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2-27/10/86 DD

Treaty will aid Lesotho, SA

DD 25/10/67

MASERU — South Africa will save R1 billion and Lesotho will receive more than R1,25 billion in royalties as a result of the Highland water development treaty signed in Maseru yesterday

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The R4 billion project will, however, achieve much more in developmental terms, creating thousands of jobs and opening up the almost inaccessible interior of Lesotho for tourism.

Besides the six dams, 250 km of tunnels will be excavated through the highest mountains in Southern Africa, with about 114 km traversing the Maluti Mountains and the Caledon River

in the first phase.

Nearly 300 km of new roads will have to be built in Lesotho, parts of which will be spectacular mountain passes and another 300 km of existing roads in both countries will have to be upgraded

The road network improvements will already be a boost for regional developments and tourism

Besides creating employment for thousands, the project will give Lesotho a source of its own electricity as it extracts power from water flowing to South Africa

When fully developed, the project will deliver about 2 200 million cubic litres of water annually to South Africa, which is equivalent to a constant flow of 70 cubic litres per second and it will be capable of generating about 800 million kilowatt hours of energy a year for consumption within Lesotho — Sapa

DFS towns prepare for Highlands boom

Buchan 167
27/10/80

THE STATE border towns are set for a multi-million-rand boom after the signing of the R4bn Highlands Water Project between SA and Lesotho on Friday.

The town councils of Fouriesburg, Saksburg and Ladybrand have already started preparing for the boom which will see huge infrastructural and housing development in the region.

Nearly 650km of roads will be built and upgraded with a resultant boost for

regional development and tourism. Mayor of Fouriesburg Schalk van der Merwe said the Caledonspoort border post close to the town would be enlarged and an R8m tarred road between the post and Fouriesburg station would be built. A new double-lane bridge will also be built over the Caledon River at Caledonspoort, the main thoroughway to the dam system.

Van der Merwe said there were many residential sites available at the town,

MICK COLLINS
and there had been an increase in the water and electricity supply.

Mayor of Ficksburg Lorenz Schutte said the town's infrastructure had already been improved at a cost of R5m.

This included an extension of the electricity network, an improved water reticulation network and increased sewage capacity.

New tarred roads had been laid out in

the town, and several other roads had been upgraded.

Ladybrand's mayor Fritz Wellbach said the town had grown steadily over the past two years as a result of the water scheme.

Current projects included the building of a dam and pipeline to the town, improvement of the local airport for night landings, and development of industrial sites.

Besides creating employment for

thousands, the project will give Lesotho a source for its own electricity as it exports power from water flowing to SA.

When fully developed, the project will deliver about 2 200-million cubic litres of water annually to SA, which is equivalent to a constant flow of 70 cubic litres a second. It will also be able to generate about 800-million kilowatt hours of energy.

● To Page 2



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(167)

Water project a great boon

← ● From Page 1

by a year for consumption in Lesotho. The water SA will receive will more than double the Vaal River's resources, providing additional water for mining, industry, agriculture and households.

The project will also stabilise water resources of the Orange River and complement the Orange River project

The deconcentration of economic activity in SA will also be stimulated.

SA will save R1bn and Lesotho will receive more than R1,25bn in royalties as a result of the treaty.

When the six giant dams — four will have the highest dam walls in Southern Africa — are completed, SA will save money through the cheaper water supply and Lesotho will receive royalties which will be spread over the life of the project. The R4bn project will, however,

achieve more for development, creating thousands of jobs and opening up the almost inaccessible interior of Lesotho for tourism, to the benefit of both countries.

Besides the six dams, 250km of tunnels will be excavated through the highest mountains in Southern Africa, with about 114km traversing the Maluti Mountains and the Caledon River in the first phase.

Speaking at the signing of the agreement, Foreign Minister Pik Botha called on the outside world to take note of the giant project.

"It is a symbol of the will and capacity of our two countries to work together. We have the ability to do things together in Southern Africa."

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Murder of Lesotho Ministers

KEY WITNESSES UNDER GUARD

SOWETAN Africa News Service

MASERU — Mr Tsolo Lelala, one of the key witnesses in the Lesotho ministerial murders investigation, is being kept under protective guard at his own request, the Minister of Information, Mr Vincent Malebo, said yesterday.

The minister declined to disclose Mr Lelala's whereabouts but said the authorities knew where he was and were protecting him at his own request

Abducted

Mr Lelala and his wife Mantsane, are both key witnesses in the official investigation into the murder last Saturday of the two former Cabinet Ministers, Mr Desmond Sixishe and Mr Vincent Makhele, and their

wives

They are believed to know the identity of at least some of the killers

The Lelalas were abducted with the other four by the killers and taken to the Bushman's Pass Road, The authorities say Mr Lelala managed to break loose and escape before the killers gunned down the others

Hospital

Mrs Lelala was left for dead but was later found and is in the St Joseph's Hospital at Roma under security protection and is being treated for bullet wounds

Mr Lelala apparently at first went into hiding for fear of his life but the government later announced that he had been found and ad-

mitted to the St Joseph's Hospital suffering from shock

Officials at the hospital have denied that he is there

Mr Malebo said yesterday Mr Lelala was well and had been interviewed by the Commissioner of Police, Major General J L Dingiswayo

An appeal to the Basotho nation to be patient and wait until the killers had been found and brought to court was made on Wednesday by the member of the ruling military council who is responsible for the security forces, Colonel Sekhobe Letsie.

The colonel said the military council abhorred the murder of anyone regardless of his political views

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Deported priest loses Lesotho post

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Father Michael Worsnip, the Anglican priest who was deported from Lesotho after an interview with The Sunday Star in which he spoke of South African-backed "death squads" in Lesotho, has been released from his post as general secretary of the Christian Council of Lesotho

The move — which church leaders stress should not be seen as criticism of the way he behaved — comes after Lesotho made it clear he would not be allowed to return to that country

In London, Father Worsnip said "This was inevitable. The council needs a general secretary, and I can't run things in exile. If my expulsion means the death squads are stopped, then I would have achieved something"

The Christian Council has paid special tribute to his work among refugees

Scheme will have social and economic benefits

THE development of a mega-project such as the Lesotho Highlands Water scheme will have a considerable ripple effect, which will benefit the entire community both economically and socially, says a leading Durban project manager.

Rod Andrew of Andrew & Bouille says a project of this nature will also result in improving labour migratory patterns and upgrading communications in both SA and Lesotho.

Andrew, whose company was responsible for the design of the powerhouse and ancillary structures on the \$1bn Karakaya Dam in Eastern Turkey, says the impact of the scheme must be seen within the context of an overall strategic and economic plan for the region.

"It is exciting to reflect on the positive impact the Karakaya development had on that region and the Turkish economy on the whole, and we foresee wide-ranging benefits for both SA and Lesotho which will emanate from the Highlands scheme."

From an initial demand of 33MW at the time of the formation of the Turkish Republic in 1923, the current demand exceeds 7 000MW.

"Feasibility studies showed that when the 700 000ha of arable lands were fully developed, the gross value of the agricultural production of the area in a single year would be more than half the total cost of constructing the irrigation facilities.

It was envisaged that the direct benefits would be the equivalent of an annual average yield of about 10% on total investment."

Andrew says the indirect benefits had a greater impact on the region. "At the time the region was not only one of the least developed areas of Turkey, it was being depleted of its working population through migratory patterns to the major cities such as Ankara and Istanbul."

He says the construction of the various projects provided employment and training for thousands of people, a network of all-weather

roads, where none existed before, and improved local communications.

"It prompted intensive industrial and commercial development, with new industries for processing agricultural and livestock production, supplying fertilisers, agricultural machinery and other materials needed to sustain intensified agriculture."

"In this way the migratory pattern was not only inhibited, but reversed in that people were attracted to the region."

Through increased economic activity, Andrew says, the region — and ultimately the nation — profited indirectly from a broadening of the tax base and a reduction in imports of agricultural products.

"The lower Euphrates multi-purpose project generated more indirect benefits than any other kind of economic activity which could have been undertaken in the region."

"It achieved the development of the only significant natural resource of that area — land and water — and in its agricultural context, involved practically the entire population of the region."

THE World Bank has agreed in principle to act as the lead agency in making up the financial package for the first phase of the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme.

Officials have now confirmed the provision of R100m for the initial design, surveying and geotechnical work needed to get underway.

One of the questions that hung over the entire project was that of finance, but sources on both sides were confident there would be no last-minute hitches.

A spokesman for government said the money would be raised through a mixture of specific project financing, export credits and bank loans.

For the first phase SA, through the Trans Caledonian Authority, will be expected to put up R250m needed for construction on the SA side of the border.

The money will be raised on the local capital market.

The remaining R1,150m will be borrowed on the international market under the guidance of the World Bank acting for the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority.

Officials in Maseru and Pretoria have expressed confidence that any capital needed will be found despite SA's difficulties with the world community.

"The scheme is economically viable and will be of tremendous benefit to Lesotho."

"There is nothing the world at large can do for Lesotho which would bring as much good to that country," said one commentator.

Initial fears that Lesotho's water resources would be depleted by the

World Bank agrees to help — in principle

MICK COLLINS

massive scheme have been dispelled by a Maseru official.

"Even with massive investment in hydro-electric power, internal irrigation and water supply projects to SA, only a fraction of the water available in my country will be used."

A number of international funding agencies are said to be interested in the project while several local merchant banks will also be looking to place sizeable investments.

Observers see the onus for most of the finance falling on Lesotho, which is certain to look to sympathetic agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the European Development Fund for help.

Even though the project will be put out to international tender, it is expected to bring the cash injection eagerly awaited by SA's civil and construction industries.

Water lifeline for the PWV area

MICK COLLINS

SALVATION is finally on the way for SA's industrial heart — the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging (PWV) area.

Beset by crippling water shortages on a scale never envisaged by the industrial planners of yesterday, the area has been thrown a lifeline in the shape of the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme.

Breath-taking in concept and complexity, the R4bn project will set the pace for future PWV and Lesotho development.

The mighty project will double the total water storage capacity of the Vaal River system and at the same time provide Lesotho with much needed employment, electricity and a vast tourist potential as the hinterland is opened up.

The scheme, the largest project of its kind in the world, will also stabilise resources of the Orange River and complement the Orange River project.

Lesotho will earn more than R150m/year from water sales to SA and at the same time save R20m/year in electricity payments which it makes to Escom. A 330km road network will also be developed under the treaty signed by SA and Maseru officials.

The signing marked more than 30 years of detailed planning and complex political negotiations.

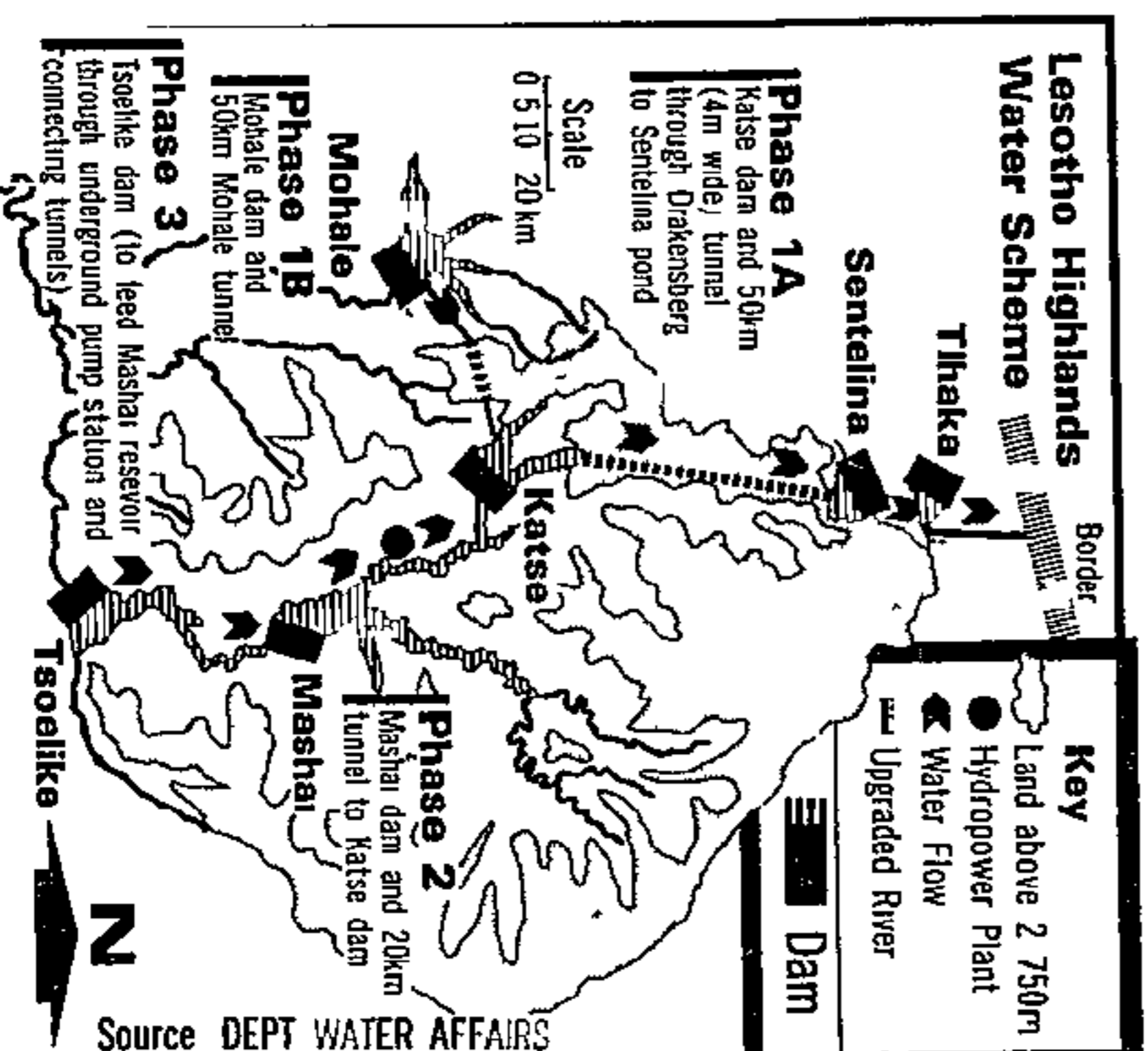
The treaty binds the two countries only to the first stage of the project which will cost R2,8bn. The total project will eventually cost R4bn at 1986 prices. A completion date of 2019 has been given, with the first major cities such as Ankara and Istanbul affording to turn back once the first phase has been completed and the rest of the project is expected to forge ahead.

As the life giving flood makes its way to SA's industrial hub it will generate 800-million Kw hours of energy a year for use within Lesotho.

The first phase will see the construction of the giant Katse Dam on the Malibamatso River to form the project's key storage and collection point.

Eighty kilometers of tunnels, 4m in diameter, will be excavated to the east of Buthe Buthe and through these the water will surge to generate 250-million Kw hours of electricity.

Future phases will include the 150m-high Moleale Dam on the Senqu River, a second hydro-electric plant and a second tunnel system. Finally, six huge dams — four of which will be higher than any existing dam south of the Zambesi — will complete a scheme, which will serve SA's and Lesotho's needs far into the next century.



LESOTHO HIGHLANDS WATER SCHEME

A Business Day Survey

Edited by MELANIE SERGEANT

Engineers seek the best in the market

AS with other major hydro projects already completed, engineers on the Highlands Water Scheme will look for the best the market place has to offer in the way of ancillary equipment.

Johannesburg-based Salvalve-Sal, the marketing operation and part of the Dorbyl group, handles the range of valves manufactured by Valve-makers in Benoni.

A spokesman for the company says he has observed a definite swing towards the resilient seal type of valve, known as the Elypso.

"The valves are designed with a rubber-covered gate so they are ideally suited to a wide variety of uses — water reticulation being one of them."

"The design offers a specific advantage — the ability to close even

with a twig or a large steel nail caught in the body of the valve — the resilient rubber covering the gate simply seals around the object."

The design of the valve incorporates a recess-free seating which helps to reduce turbulence.

"The unit can withstand high velocities during opening and closing without sustaining damage. Shock transmitted down the pipeline, caused by water hammer, has little effect on the valve."

"The valve can be buried below ground after plastic tubing has been fitted around the neck."

"This would extend up to a surface box, overcoming the problems experienced when burying a standard valve gate."

Stronger links likely

THE interdependence created by the Highlands Water Scheme will give SA and Lesotho a far healthier basis from which to conduct future security negotiations, say sources close to both governments.

They say fears initially expressed that SA was reluctant to enter into the deal because of any future African National Congress (ANC) threat were dispelled by Lesotho's new strongman, Major-General Justin Lekhanya before the signing of the

fact.

Although conservative in comparison with the previous government, Lesotho still hosts a strong Russian diplomatic corps and at least two of the current government ministers are known to be sympathetic to the ANC.

However, sources in Maseru see the establishment of strong diplomatic links now that the water treaty has been formalised.

8 000 will have to move

Industrial Staff

NEARLY 8 000 Basothos will have to move to new homes when the six giant dams for the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme start filling up.

But the Lesotho government has given an undertaking that all those displaced will be resettled.

It has also stated that preference will be given to those displaced when the hiring of labour for the project commences.

People who have to move will also be compensated, a Lesotho government source said.

Further employment is expected to be made available to the local workforce as more than 330km of roads are graded and built.

Official sources are reluctant to say how big a labour force will be required, but unofficial estimates put the figure at more than 4 000.

Killing of former Lesotho Ministers baffles police

The Star's Africa News Service
ASERU — The killing of two former Lesotho Cabinet Ministers and their wives remains a mystery today, with police having leads as to the identity or motive of killers

The identities of the victims had not officially confirmed early today. The government radio repeated its earlier broadside that the authorities had confirmed five bodies but had not yet said who the victims were

Informal sources said, however, that the victims were the former Minister of Information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, and his wife,

Manapo, the former Foreign Minister, Mr Vincent Makhele, and his wife, Malapeng, and Mrs Sixishe's sister, identified only as Mrs Lelala

All five are believed to have been abducted from Mrs Lelala's home at Roma on Saturday night, driven about 25 km into the Maluti mountains, and shot to death

Both Mr Sixishe and Mr Makhele were believed to have been prominent among a group of leftists alleged to have plotted to stage a coup to install a Marxist government sympathetic to North Korea

To do so they would have had to overthrow the then Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, of whose Cabinet they were members

The plot is said to have been foiled by the military leaders, who stepped in and ousted Chief Jonathan and replaced his government with the present military government headed by Major-General Metsing Lekhanya

The reported killing of the two former Ministers caused surprise and puzzlement among knowledgeable Basotho

Some expressed doubts that it was the work of the military government for it was contrary to the government's stated policy of reconciling political factions before handing the country back to civilian government

Both Mr Sixishe and Mr Makhele are believed to have made many personal enemies during their political careers

Recently allegations have been made that

a death squad with South African links has been killing ANC members in Lesotho, but there has been no confirmation of these allegations

Although both former Ministers are known to have strongly supported the ANC, no evidence emerged today to suggest any such squad was responsible

Earlier on Saturday both men had attended the funeral of a founder member of Chief Jonathan's Basotho National Party, Chief Nehemiah Maseribane

Mr Sixishe and Mr Makhele sat together at the funeral but it was not immediately known whether either had made any speech. There that might have provoked anger that led to their killing

SWEETMAKING INDUSTRY

Parties, Employer Trade Unions

Magister Area

2 ex-ministers 'seized, killed'

CAP6 TIME 17/11/86
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MASERU — Two ministers in the cabinet of Lesotho's former prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, have been shot and killed, according to a family member

They are the former minister of information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, and the former foreign minister, Mr Vincent Makhele

Their wives and a male friend were also reported to have been shot and killed after armed men abducted a group of people from a friend's home in Roma at 11pm on Saturday

Lesotho police have declined to comment

According to the family member, who did not want to be identified, Mrs Manapo Sixishe and Mrs Malia-peng Makhele were killed

University of Lesotho

The male friend was identified only as a Mr Lelala, an employee of the Extramural Services Department at the University of Lesotho in Roma

Mr Lelala's wife, a sister of Mrs Sixishe, was seriously wounded and admitted to St John's Hospital in Roma. She has multiple fractures

The family member said the ministers and their wives had been visiting the Lelala family when the armed men arrived and abducted the six people. The captives were then driven into the Maluti mountains and shot

Lesotho's Minister of Information, Mr Vincent Malebo, last night said four bodies had been found in the Roma district on Saturday night. He could not confirm that they included two former ministers

"The facts are that four bodies have been found by police," Mr Malebo said — Sapa

Lesotho deaths

Case 7121
18/11/86

Mystery of killer gang

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By CHRIS ERASMUS and
DIANA GAMES
with Sapa

THE mystery surrounding the assassination of two former Lesotho cabinet ministers and their wives at the weekend deepened yesterday amid assurances from Lesotho's Commissioner of Police that "the perpetrators of this act will be brought to justice"

While the government of Major-General Justin Lekhanya hesitated to confirm the deaths of former Foreign Minister Mr Vincent Makhele and his wife, Maliapeng, and former Information and Broadcasting Minister Mr Desmond Sixishe and his wife, Manapo, independent investigations revealed that the four are believed to have been taken to their deaths by men in military uniforms.

The killers may have been identified by one of their victims before she died.

Six people — the four victims and Mr Tsolo Lelala, a lecturer at the National University of Lesotho, and his wife



Matsane, who is Mrs Sixishe's sister — were taken about 25km to the Bushman's Pass in the Maluti Mountains late on Saturday night where it is believed the two ex-ministers and their wives were shot.

According to a source close to the families, the uniformed men had claimed to be taking their victims to Maseru — in the opposite direction — for questioning.

The source said Mrs Sixishe — Chief Jonathan's niece and a high-ranking member of the Lesotho civil service —

did not die instantly and identified her abductors to helpers before dying. This, however, could not be confirmed last night.

The bodies of the two former ministers and their wives were discovered by the side of a mountain road about 6am on Sunday.

Confirming the deaths late yesterday, Lesotho's Ministry of Information said that Mr Lelala, who was originally reported to have been killed in the incident, had escaped and "disappeared". It is believed he was shot several

times before escaping from the armed gunmen. Lesotho's Commissioner of Police, Major-General James Dingizwayo, also confirmed weekend reports of the killings.

Mr Lelala was the owner of the house in the small town of Roma from where the victims were abducted about 7.30pm on Saturday by three or four men in a kombi.

His wife was also found lying at the scene of the incident with serious injuries, and was picked up by a passing truck driver. She was admitted to St Joseph's hospital in Roma and is reported to be under strict security. Telephone lines to the hospital were out of order yesterday and her condition could not be ascertained.

General Dingizwayo said the police believe Mrs Lelala will throw light on the circumstances of the deaths and help the police.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs last night declined to comment on the killings, which observers said appeared to be politically motivated.

Maseru killers wore uniform

DIANNA GAMES and Sapa

MEN in military uniforms said they were taking two former Lesotho Cabinet Ministers to Maseru for questioning but instead took them up a mountain road and killed them, a relative of one of the dead claimed yesterday.

It has been claimed that six people were abducted at about 7.30pm on Saturday from a Roma house by three or four men.

The bodies of two former Ministers in Chief Leabua Jonathan's Cabinet, and those of their wives, were discovered lying beside the mountain road near Maseru at about 6am on Sunday.

This was disclosed yesterday by Lesotho's Ministry of Information.

It also said one of the men originally believed to have been killed in the incident, Tsolo Lelala, escaped and has disappeared. It is believed he was shot several times before escaping.

Lesotho's Commissioner of Police, Major-General James Dingiswayo, yesterday confirmed weekend reports that those killed in the incident were former Information and Broadcasting Minister Desmond Sixishe, former Foreign Affairs Minister Vincent Makhele and their wives.

Lelala, a lecturer at the National University of Lesotho, was owner of the Roma house from where the victims were abducted. His wife Mantsane — Mrs Sixishe's sister — was found lying seriously hurt at the scene of the incident.



● SIXISHE

Killings survivor comes out of hiding

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — One of the survivors of Saturday night's killings near Roma, Lesotho, has come out of hiding

Mr Tsolo Lelala, who escaped from the scene where his wife Mantsane was shot and two former ministers in the cabinet of Chief Leabua Jonathan and their wives were killed, went into hiding until late on Monday. His wife also survived the shooting, but is in hospital.

Mr Lelala is a lecturer at the University of Lesotho in Roma.

The Lesotho Ministry of Information yesterday said Mr Lelala returned to the house of a relative, Dr Anthony Setsäbi, in Roma.

According to reports, he did not go to the police but police said they had heard he had returned. The reports say he was admitted to St Joseph's Hospital in Roma under police guard.

An Information Ministry spokesman said Mr Lelala, from whose house the six were abducted on Saturday night by several gunmen, did not have any bullet wounds nor did he appear to have been beaten.

His wife was admitted to the same hospital on Monday. A truck driver on the mountain road found Mrs Lelala with the bodies of the other four early on Sunday morning — some hours after the shooting.

She is believed to have suffered several bullet wounds but her condition is stable. She is also under police guard.

It is not clear at this stage why the couple have not yet been questioned by police who would not speak to reporters yesterday.

The four who died in the shooting are former Minister of Information Mr Desmond Sixishe, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Vincent Makhele, and their wives.

CAPC Trunk
19/11/89 167

Govt has been told who killed my Ministers — Jonathan

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan says Lesotho's military government has been given the identities of the killers of two of his former Cabinet Ministers and their wives and must therefore bring them to trial

Chief Jonathan said the police had been given the names of some of the killers by at least one of the two survivors of the massacre, Mrs Mantsane Lelala

Mrs Lelala, suffering from gunshot wounds, was found on the Bushman's Pass road early last Sunday. Later, searchers found the bullet-riddled bodies of the two former Ministers, Mr Desmond Sixishe and Mr Vincent Makhele, and their wives

Mrs Lelala's husband, Tsolo, a lecturer at the University of Lesotho at Roma, apparently managed to escape from the killers after they had abducted him and the others on Saturday night from his home at Roma.

The Government announced yesterday that Mr Lelala had been found and admitted to St Joseph's Hospital at Roma suffering from shock

In an interview at his home at Harakolo north of Maseru yesterday Chief Jonathan said "I hope that the perpetrators of these brutal murders are brought to trial, especially because we have information that both Mr Lelala and his wife identified some of them."

"The authorities are now in possession of that information. I cannot say anything more about this because Order Number Four stops one from saying his mind about what he knows"

Order Number Four bans political activity and statements.

It was issued by the ruling Military Council under its policy of reconciling Lesotho's feuding politicians.

According to unconfirmed reports the Bushman's Pass murderers wore military-style uniforms. The military government has denied any involvement in the killings

● See Page 15

Police will probe the North Korean connection

The Star's Africa News Service One of the areas the Lesotho police will examine as they try to unravel the mystery of the latest killings in the mountain kingdom is the North Korean connection.

Both Mr Desmond Sixishe, former Minister of Information, and Mr Vincent Makhele, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, had close links with North Korea and with the horde of North Korean diplomats and "advisers" the Jonathan Government welcomed into Lesotho.

Mr Sixishe and Mr Makhele and their wives were abducted from a relative's house in Roma on Saturday night and when shot on a lonely road about 25 km away

The North Koreans have been regarded as a sinister influence by many conservative Basotho ever since former Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan allowed them to get a foothold in the country three years ago.

While the military government which ousted Chief Jonathan in January has not severed the diplomatic relations that Chief Jonathan established with the North Koreans, it appears to have adopted a discreetly and deliberately cool attitude to them.

Knowledgeable observers be-

lieve the government of General Metsing Lekhanya would have no regrets if the North Koreans broke off the relationship.

They have become moribund, however, since the Maseru Government expelled three North Korean diplomats earlier this year after accusing them of interfering in Lesotho's affairs.

The North Korean Embassy was abandoned and the rented house in which it had operated reverted to its owner.

The military government has revived diplomatic relations

with South Korean Relations between the two countries were suspended when North Korea was allowed in Seoul is now represented on a non-residential basis by its ambassador in Nairobi, who recently presented his credentials in Maseru.

Pyongyang's embassy had been opened in response in a shift in Chief Jonathan's attitude away from Lesotho's traditional Western allies and towards the communist block.

He opened relations with several Eastern Bloc countries and with Beijing (Peking)

The North Koreans responded energetically, setting up an embassy and quickly becoming involved in Lesotho's domestic affairs.

They provided weapons and training for the Youth League of Chief Jonathan's Basuto National Party, and were credited with turning it into an aggressive force that was allegedly killing its opponents and challenging the authority of both the police and army when the military leader stepped in and ousted Jonathan.

The coup is believed by independent observers to have been

sparked largely by the North Koreans' activities and alliance with leftist elements in Jonathan's party — including Mr Sixishe and Mr Makhele.

They have been accused of plotting to use the armed Youth League to neutralise the army and overthrow Jonathan's government and replace it with a leftist one oriented towards the communist bloc.

The monarchy would also have been overthrown.

Mr Sixishe, Mr Makhele and the other leftists were detained after the coup and then released.

But there is evidence suggesting that even after that they continued to have clandestine dealings with the North Koreans.

They were accused by the military government of continuing with political activities in defiance of a government ban and shortly afterwards the North Korean diplomats were expelled.

North Koreans have also played a major role in Zimbabwe.

Their association with Zim-babwe goes back to the pre-independence guerilla war days

when Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla force received military aid and training from that country and from Communist China.

The North Koreans were quick to establish an embassy in Harare after independence, and their military co-operation continued when North Korean instructors were brought in to train the army's Fifth Brigade.

The unit gained notoriety for the ruthless methods it adopted in Matabeleland to put down support for dissidents among the civilian population.

After the Matabeleland operation, which gained the country considerable adverse publicity, the brigade was retrained by national army and British instructors.

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Lesotho rocked by mystery deaths

The Star's Africa News Service

The murder of two former Lesotho Government Ministers, their wives and a friend is the latest in a series of killings that has shocked the mountain kingdom.

Most of the earlier deaths were blamed on South Africa, exiled South African organisations and Basuto anti-government rebels allegedly supported by South Africa, in many ways products of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's controversial rule.

However, following Chief Jonathan's overthrow by the military in January, there have been a number of unexplained acts of violence

December 1984 Four members of a pro-Government family are murdered in the Buthe district of Lesotho. The Lesotho Government blamed the killings on the Lesotho Liberation Army.

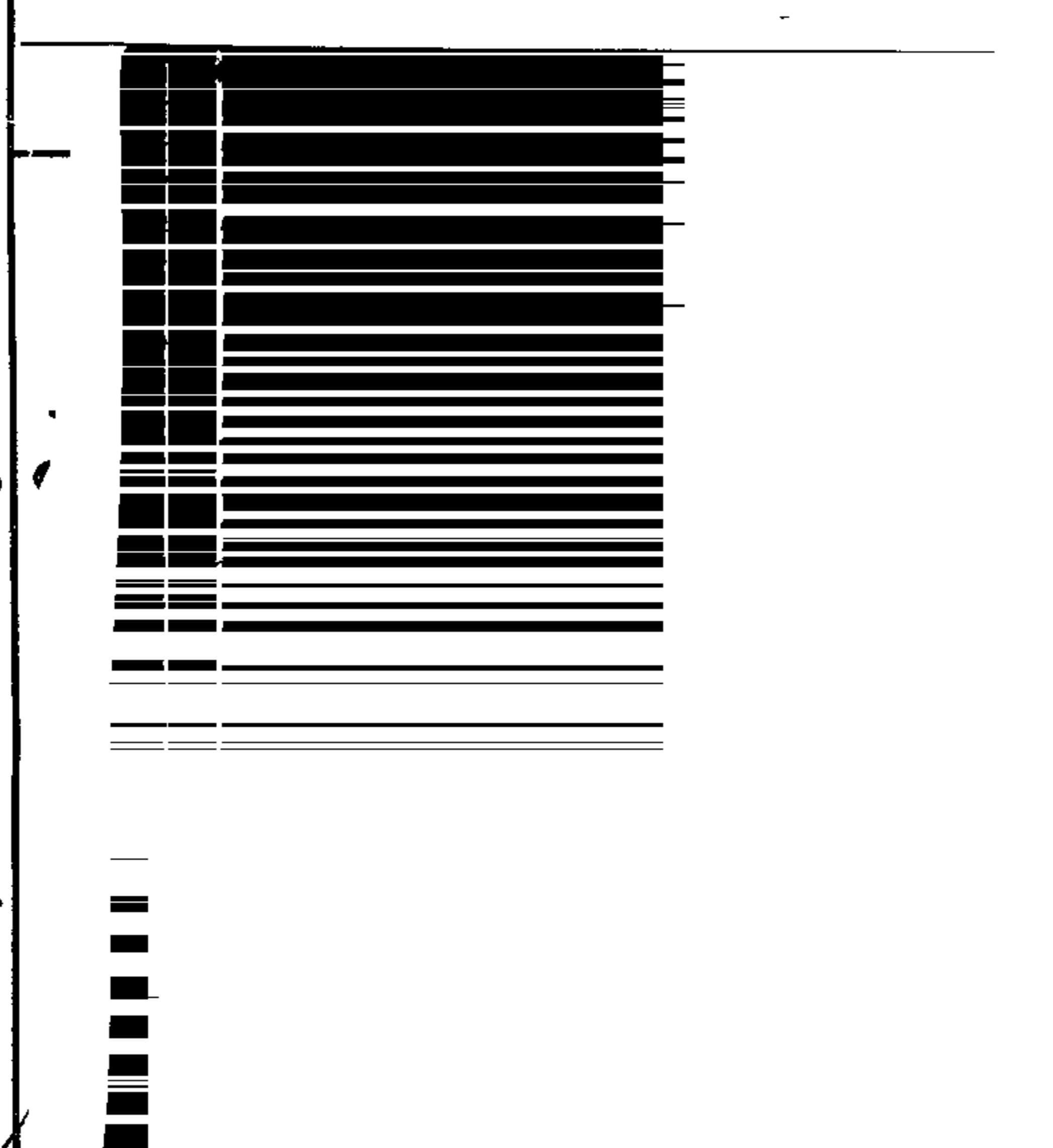
March 1985 Six members of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC) are killed in the Qacha's Neck region of Lesotho, apparently after a clash with Lesotho police.

April 1985 One South African refugee is injured in a mysterious attack on houses occupied by PAC sympathisers.

December 1985 Six ANC members and three Basuto are killed in a raid in Maseru. The Christian Council, Father M E Worsnip, was expelled recently from Lesotho after telling South African newspaper that Lesotho Government blames the killings on the SADF, which denies any involvement. The Lesotho Liberation Army claims responsibility for the January 1986. A coup d'etat overthrows the government of Prime Minister Jonathan although described in various reports as a bloodless coup it is reported that more than 10 soldiers are killed.

March 1986 The new military government confirms the deaths of two former army leaders detained after the coup. They were Brigadier B M Ramotsekane, who was taken from prison to hospital "when he became ill", and Colonel Sehlabo Sehlabo, who died of a "suspected heart attack" while in detention.

Since July this year, at least three people with alleged links with South African exiles are killed and three kidnapped.



Former Ministers' murder 'senseless'

DIANNA GAMES
and Sapa

LESOTHO'S military government yesterday called the deaths of two former Cabinet Ministers "terrifying news".

A statement issued by the ruling Military Council's Col Sekhobe Letsie yesterday, four days after the murder, said the victims had been "senselessly murdered by unknown persons". The dead are former Information Minister Desmond Sixishe and former Foreign Minister Vincent Makhele, and their wives.

The Lesotho Information Ministry said yesterday arrangements for post mortems on the four bodies were being finalised, but an inquest would be arranged only "if all else failed".

It denied reports sourced to former Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan that police had been given names of the assassins by one of the two survivors, both named Lelala.

The Ministry said yesterday police did not have any lead on identities. This was despite the fact that the Lelalas — both in hospital under police guard — had been interviewed by police.

"Police are not yet convinced that they cannot trace the perpetrators of the crime and are still investigating it as a criminal offence," it said.

Col Letsie's statement said when the military took power in January, it was with the aim of eradicating lawlessness.

He said two recent violent incidents had made authorities suspect that all weapons were not surrendered in accordance with a government order, and he warned all those still owning arms illegally to surrender them immediately.

Lesotho
deports
SA teacher

MASERU — A South African teacher whose husband was deported in September was told she had to leave the country by yesterday, said Anglican Bishop Philit Moku-ku.

He said Mrs Jane Catherine Worsnip, whose husband, Michael, was secretary-general of the Christian Council of Lesotho, had been served with the deportation order on November 18.

Mr Worsnip had said in an interview with The Star allegations of death squads hunting down members of the ANC in Lesotho had been received. — Sapa-AP



● Sekhonyana and Pik Botha in Pretoria yesterday

Lesotho maize deal concluded

FINAL arrangements for the supply of 30 000 tons of SA maize to Lesotho were completed in Pretoria yesterday when Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha met Lesotho's Minister of Finance and Agricultural Affairs Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana.

Botha said after their lunchtime meeting at the Union Buildings they had discussed and finalised the agreement.

Sekhonyana said the maize, worth about R10,3m, would be milled in a new facility in Lesotho.

Botha said other matters of mutual interest between the two countries, including the Highlands Water Project, were also discussed.

No further details of the discussions were provided.

It was learnt later that SA would export more than 2-million tons of surplus maize this year.

BUS DAY

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AY, Thursday, November 27 1986

Mission to note use of R23m loan

EC group in Lesotho to see water project

A EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC) mission arrived in Maseru yesterday to study the Lesotho Highlands water project.

The European Development Fund (EDF) recently agreed to provide a special R23m loan to cover equipment and technical assistance for the giant water project.

The EC's representative in Maseru, Tue Rohsted, said the tour by the 15-man mission was part of a familiarisation tour of Lesotho.

He said the visit would allow EC representatives to observe the implementation of development projects financed by the EC.

MICK COLLINS

"The Lesotho Highlands water project was the first project to be presented to the EDF Committee for consideration for financing under the third Lome Convention in July this year," he said

The mission's leader, Anthony Wood, is desk officer for the Lome Convention between the EC and African, Caribbean and Pacific states in the British Ministry of Overseas Development Administration

The EC's programme of assistance to Lesotho is of great econom-

ic significance to the country. The volume of EDF assistance to Lesotho under the three Lome conventions over the past 10 years was R239m. The EDF also donated food aid to Lesotho valued at more than R6m.

The mission will visit a wide range of development projects financed by the EC under the Lome Convention.

These include road construction projects, the Mphaki livestock development project in southern Lesotho, asparagus production areas, clinics, schools, rural offices and village water supply schemes established with EC aid.

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EC mission to Lesotho

(19) 27/11/86
MASERU — A 15-man European Community mission was due to arrive in Maseru yesterday on a week-long visit as part of a familiarisation tour of Lesotho and Zimbabwe, according to the EC representative in Maseru, Mr Tue Rohrsted.

He said the tour by the European development Fund mission would allow EC representatives to observe at first hand the implementation of development projects financed by the EC

The EC members began their tour in Zimbabwe, where they stayed from November 19 until Tuesday

They will be in Lesotho until December 2. The leader of the mission is Mr A Wood of Britain, desk officer for the Lome Convention between the EC and African, Caribbean and Pacific states in the British Ministry of Overseas Development Administration

The EC's programme of assistance to Lesotho is of great economic significance for the country's development. The volume of EDF assistance to Lesotho under the three Lome Conven-

tions over the past 10 years was R239-m

The EDF also donated food aid to Lesotho valued at more than R6 million

Mr Rohsted said the EDF committee was keenly interested in Lesotho. Evidence of this was that the Lesotho Highlands water project was the first project to be presented to the EDF committee for consideration for financing under the third Lome Convention in July this year

The EDF agreed to provide a special, R23 million loan to cover equipment and technical assistance for the giant water project

The EDF mission will visit a wide range of development projects financed by the EC under the Lome Convention during their visit. These include road construction projects, the Mphaki Livestock Development project in Southern Lesotho, Asparagus Production areas, clinics, schools, rural offices and village water supply schemes established with EC aid — Sapa.

Sowefar



Water plan needs cash

112/86 BUDDAY 167
GERALD REILLY

THE most critical issue in the Lesotho Highlands water project was to raise the necessary finance, says chief engineer (planning) of the Department of Water Affairs C Triebel. Speaking at the CIPR on Friday, he said R105m would be needed for the first phase of the engineering project alone.

All funds for the Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA) would have to be financed by loans raised on the local market. When the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) was fully functional, it would negotiate to raise funds needed for the construction works in Lesotho.

Tentative agreements were that the LHDA would provide about R49m, the Lesotho government R6.4m and the rest would be provided by financing agencies such as the International Development Agency, the European Development Fund and others.

The World Bank was expected to act as a lead agency. The loans would be made to the LHDA, but all repayments would be guaranteed by SA, which would in turn be guaranteed by the treaty provisions.

Triebel said starting dates were: access roads — July 1987; Katse Sentinelina transfer tunnel — January 1990; delivery tunnel — January 1990; Katse Embankment Dam — April 1990; Katse Arch Dam — February 1991; Tlhaka Dam — August 1991; Hydropower plant — January 1992; Sentinelina Dam — October 1993, and Transmissio lines — October 1994.

To meet the dates, design would have to start by May next year, which meant by then the LHDA and the TCTA, as well as the Joint Technical Commission, would have to be established and consultants appointed.

Highlands project spelt out

21/2/85
GERALD REILLY

THE vastness of the Lesotho Highlands water project and the enormous costs involved were spelt out at a briefing at the CSIR in Pretoria on Friday.

The final report covers 19 volumes of text and eight albums of drawings.

Water Resources managing engineer T P C van Robbroeck said the project, when completed, would consist of at least six major dams, 240km of tunnels, a 276MW hydroelectric power station producing 804GWh a year for use in Lesotho, two major pumping stations, 288km of access roads, and 263km of ungraded roads.

Estimated investment cost — at constant July 1985 prices, and excluding interest — during construction was R4,059bn.

Van Robbroeck said the main socio-environmental impact would be the loss of about 4 000ha of arable land and 18 700ha of grazing. A total of 1 365 people would be resettled.

"However, extra employment; new and improved infrastructure, fisheries and tourism; and the distribution of the extra income from water sales in the Lesotho economy will more than offset the negative impacts."

Most of the project would be located in Lesotho, and parastatal authorities would be set up in Lesotho and SA to maintain, implement and operate the project.

Lesotho has 'bowed to pressure'

LUSAKA — It is obvious that the Lesotho military government has bowed to pressure from Pretoria on the issue of the African National Congress

This is the view of the ANC following a decision by the Lesotho Government this week that December 9 would not be a public holiday anymore in commemoration of 42 people who died in a South African raid on Maseru in 1982

Thirty of the people killed during the raid were members of the exiled ANC.

According to Mr Tom Sebina, spokesman for the ANC in Lusaka, the abolishing of December 9 as a holiday "clearly" demonstrates the collusion between the Lekhanya junta and the Botha Government "

The Lesotho Military Council on Wednesday announced that instead January 28 would be observed as a public holiday in commemoration of the military take over in which the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan was toppled this year. — African News Organisation

ANC accuses Lesotho Govt of 'collusion'

SM The Star's Africa
10/12/84 News Service
LUSAKA — The African
National Congress (ANC)
has accused the Lesotho
Military Government of
"collusion" with the SA
Government.

A spokesman was reacting to reports that the Lesotho Government has decided to abolish December 9 as a public holiday in commemoration of 42 people killed during a SADF raid on the Lesotho capital.

The spokesman said it was obvious that the Lesotho Government had bowed to pressure from Pretoria. The decision to abolish December 9 as a public holiday "clearly demonstrates the collusion between the Lekhan-ya junta and the Botha government", the spokesman added.

Lesotho to buy SA
maize worth R10-m

STW 27/11/66 Pretoria Bureau

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South Africa is to supply Lesotho with 30 000 tons of maize which that country will refine at its new maize mill, South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has announced

The contract, which is worth R10,3 million, was sealed by Mr Botha and Lesotho's Finance and Agriculture Minister, Mr Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana, at a working lunch in Pretoria yesterday

The anxious caller told me he feared for his life. He was right.

This week, ex-minister Desmond Sixishe was murdered

Hard-liner Desmond Sixishe made himself a good minister. Any of these may have been responsible for his bloody death this week. PATRICK LAURENCE tells of a strange phone call Sixishe made recently ...

DESMOND SIXISHE, Lesotho's former minister of information, who was murdered at the weekend, had feared for his life ever since the military coup of January 20 which toppled the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan

His expressed his fear in a recent telephone call to me in my office in Johannesburg. He did not identify himself. He asked instead whether I recognised his voice, at the same time urging me not to say his name aloud if I did. "It could cost me my life," he said.

It took me a minute or two to identify his voice. I had not heard from him since the coup and a lot had happened since then. When I said I knew who was talking, he began to speak about "South African death squads" which, he charged, were operating in Lesotho, hunting down sympathisers of the outlawed African National Congress.

A tough-minded, sharp-tongued politician who had made many enemies, South African-born Sixishe was concerned because in his view the international press had shown little or no interest in developments in Lesotho since the coup.

He had made the call to me at some risk to himself, having been identified as a hardline supporter of Jonathan

and, consequently, first detained and then house-arrested by Lesotho's new military rulers.

The fear of assassination which haunted him on the day that he phoned me also plagued him on January 20, when soldiers came round to his house in Maseru. I had phoned him shortly after the coup was announced on Radio Lesotho early that day.

"The 'boers' are behind it," he exclaimed. "But don't quote me. There are soldiers outside. Soldiers can be irrational people. They might kill me."

His fears, it turned out, were not without substance. Last Saturday night, Sixishe, the former foreign

minister, Vincent Makhele and their wives were kidnapped from the home of a friend, driven to the mountains and shot dead.

Even before that, however, two opponents of the new military regime died in detention. They were Brigadier BN Rametsekhoale and Colonel Sehlabo Sehlabo. Both men, like Sixishe, were Jonathan loyalists.

Lesotho's new military ruler, General Justin Lekhanya, promised that an inquest would be held into their deaths in an interview with Weekly Mail on March 28. Today, nearly eight months later, the inquests have still not been held.

The identity of men who shot

Sixishe, Makhele and their wives before tossing their bodies over a cliff is a matter of conjecture.

They may have been members of a "South African-based death squad", although Sixishe's original charges that South African assassins were operating in Lesotho were treated sceptically by a well-placed diplomat.

The murderers of Sixishe and Makhele may equally well have been men avenging earlier killings carried out during the last years of Jonathan's long rule, when Sixishe and Makhele, as cabinet ministers — and before that, functionaries of the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) — were forced to explain and rationalise

the murder of Jonathan's enemies and suspected foes by Jonathan loyalists.

One thinks of Odilon Sehru, King Moshoeshoe's secretary, whose charred corpse was found near his car, and of Edgar Matuba, the editor of *Leseteyana La Lesotho*, who was taken away by armed men and shot.

As a South African, one thinks particularly of Thamu Zani, a final year law student at the National University of Lesotho and acting representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress in Lesotho, who was shot dead together with five PAC comrades by the Lesotho Paracommandos by the Lesotho Paracommandos. The PAC Military Force patrol Sixishe labelled the shooting an accident. The PAC rejected his explanation.

Finally, Sixishe, Makhele and Jonathan's personal secretary, Rantshameng Mantete, were seen as particularly dangerous men by the new military regime because of their close connections with the North Korean Embassy and the North Korean-trained and armed BNP Youth League.

It was perhaps not accidental that the murder of the Sixishes and Makheles took place last Saturday after the funeral of Lesotho's first prime minister, Sekhonyana Marsenbane, during which there were displays of support for Jonathan.

The support, including use of the "Victory" sign of the BNP in defiance of the prohibition on political campaigning, may have kindled fears anew and, with them, homicidal rage.

The people who may be able to identify the killers, Tsolo and Mantseane Lelala, are in hospital. They were abducted with the Sixishes and Makheles but somehow escaped death in the fusillade of bullets.

Both are in St Joseph's Hospital near Roma under heavy police guard. So far no independent investigator has been able to talk to them.

MURDERED PAIR WERE 'HAWKS' ON SA

By MIKE PITSO, Maseru

THE murder of two former Lesotho cabinet ministers and their wives was termed "regrettable" this week by Col Sekhobe Letsie, the Military Council member responsible for justice and security.

"It appears there are those who have not accepted a call for peace and reconciliation," he said, adding that the police would do everything possible to track down the killers. Yesterday the two survivors of

Saturday night's attack, Tsolo and Mantseane Lelala, were still being treated at St Joseph's Hospital at Roma, journalists were not allowed access. Mrs Lelala is the sister of Mrs Desmond Sixishe, who was abducted from the Lelala residence on Saturday night with her husband, the former minister of information, former foreign minister Vincent Makhele and

his wife; and the Lelalas. The six were abducted by three heavily-armed gunmen, allegedly in uniform.

Mantseane Lelala was found next to the bullet-riddled bodies of the Sixishes and Makheles, her husband, who escaped the gunmen, reappeared on Tuesday, according to Lesotho Commissioner of Police Major General James Dingiswayo.

Before the military takeover in January, the two cabinet ministers had

been regarded as "hawks" on South African relations.

Sixishe began his career in Lesotho as a freelance correspondent for several South African newspapers and later edited the Basotho National Party newspaper *Molatsa*. He was, director of the Lesotho Tourist Board and Radio Lesotho, then press secretary to then-Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan before his appointment to a cabinet post.