



The General Secretary  
National Seoposenga Party  
310 Mutle Street Tlahabane  
0305

28/1/92

**Re: Your Application for Representation at CODESA**

We hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 22 January 1992.

The Daily Management Committee of CODESA has been charged by the Management Committee with the task of developing guidelines around which all such requests could be considered.

As soon as there are any developments regarding your application, your office will be informed promptly.

Yours Sincerely

M. Morobe  
(for Secretariat)

Murphy  
checked  
Sign please.

# National Seoposengwe Party

(N.S.P.)

Tel : 01466-54402 310 MUTLE STREET, TLHABANE 0305



22 Jan 1992

The Secretary  
Management Committee  
Fax 397-2211 ( 011)

Codesa P.O Box 307  
Isando  
1600

re: Our application for  
Representation at Codesa

Reference is made to our letter dated and faxed 17 December 1991.  
We have awaited your response thereto to date.  
At its meeting held Saturday 18 January 1992 the National Council ( of the Party ( NSP ) instructed that an urgent letter be directed to the Steering Committee ( Management Committee ) of Codesa urging consideration of and reply to the application of the Party as above and in its right as the only opposition Party with a viable constituency and registered in the territory and in this particular; attention is drawn to ( in our view ) the anomaly that representation at Codesa ( which we accept ) should have been accorded to the government of Bophuthatswana to the exclusion of views and organisations in opposition to it and to the regime which spawned Bop on policies internally and internationally condemned as a heresy and a crime against humanity. The NSP is aware of representation accorded several homeland, political parties other than governments and wonder why exception will seem to have been made with regard to Bophuthatswana and its government with dwindling support and contrary to what it wants the world to believe. A mini-referendum for Bop and monitored by Codesa should remove any doubt/s if any, as to who enjoys major support, the opposition or the government as it claims on the basis of results of general elections conducted and manipulated by government.

On our argument, Codesa could hardly claim to be representative as far as Bophuthatswana is concerned. It is not too late to correct this error.

Yours faithfully,  
NATIONAL SEOPONSENGWE PARTY

SIGNATURE: *[Handwritten Signature]*

DATE: *[Handwritten Date]*

( General Secretary



The General Secretary  
NATIONAL SEOPOSENGWE PARTY  
310 Mutle Street  
TLHABANE  
0305

30 April 1992

Dear Sir

We refer to the application by your organisation to be admitted as participant in CODESA.

The matter came up for consideration at the meeting of the Management Committee held on 27th April 1992. We have to advise you that the Management Committee has not completed its consideration of your application. It is hoped that the matter will come up for further attention at one of its forthcoming meetings due to be held in the coming week.

As soon as the Management Committee arrives at a decision, you will receive formal notification thereof.

We apologise for the delay and trust that you will bear with us as the Management Committee has had to process and decide upon a large number of applications.

With kind regards.

Secretariat

(F)

10/06/91

REPABOLEKI YA BOPHUTHATSWANA

REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA



REPUBLIEK VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ref. No. 7/3/3  
Enquiries N B MOKGETHI  
Tel. No. 29 x 2051

16/06/91

Private Bag X 2012  
MMABATHO  
8681

1991. 5. -8.

The Chairman  
National Seoposengwe Party  
C/o 310 Mutle Street  
TLHABANE  
0305

Dear Mr Sifora

INVITATION TO MEETING WITH A GROUP NEW ZEALANDERS : SUNDAY  
12 MAY 1991

The Department of Foreign Affairs will be acting as host to a group of four (4) members of the New Zealand Parliament from 12 to 19 May 1991.

A programme has been drawn up for their stay in Bophuthatswana. On Sunday 12 May 1991 the group will be at Sun City and the Department wishes to take this opportunity to invite the National Seoposengwe Party hereby to meet and have discussions with these honourable members of Parliament.

The venue for the meeting has been secured at the Small Mangope Room at the Sun City Main Hotel and it is suggested the meeting should start at 15h30 on Sunday 12 May 1991.

We should be most grateful if the National Seoposengwe Party could accept the abovementioned invitation.

Yours sincerely

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

/nj

RSVP : N.B. MOKGETHI  
TEL. (0140 292051 (W)  
(0140)22240 (H)



REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA

SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ref. No. 7/3/3

Enquiries F. I. MTJALI

Tel. No. 0140-293199

Private Bag X2012  
MMABATHO  
8681

The Chairman  
National Seoposengwe Party  
c/o 310 Mutle Street  
TLHABANE  
0305



Dear Mr Sefora

INVITATION TO MEETING WITH A GROUP OF GERMAN MP'S: SUNDAY,  
14 JULY 1991.

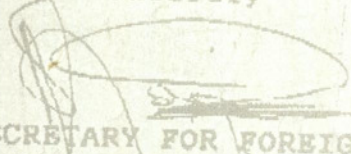
The Department of Foreign Affairs will be acting as host to a group of 4(four) German MP's.

A programme has been drawn up for their stay in Bophuthatswana. On Sunday 14 July 1991 the group will be at Tlhabane Sun and the Department wishes to take this opportunity to invite the National Seoposengwe Party hereby to meet and have discussions with these honourable members of Parliament.

The venue for the meeting has been secured at Tlhabane Sun's Conference room and it is suggested that the meeting should start at 15H00 on Sunday the 14th of July 1991.

The Department will be most grateful if the National Seoposengwe Party could accept the above-mentioned invitation.

Yours sincerely



SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RBVP: N.B. MOKGETHI  
Tel. (0140) 292051 (W) (0140) 22240 (H)

# National Seoposengwe Party

(N.S.P.)

Tel : 01466-54402 310 MUTLE STREET, TLHABANE 0305 - FAX 0142-960-985 Kopano le Kutlwano

SEOPOSENGWE PARTY



Attention: S.S van der Merwe  
& Mac Maharaj

24 Febr 1992

Codesa: P.O Box 307  
Isando

Dear sir/s,

re: N.S.P Application for representation

Herewith further particulars as per your correspondence dated 03/02/1992.

1. Date of formation of Party - 1972
2. Names of office bearers : ( see below )
3. Statement of political intent: Party's statement of Aims and Principles enclosed.
4. Card Membership: fluctuates from 27 thousand in 1977, to 17500/1987, to 15000 in 198 ( the lowest) Rising with tide of expectations and banning of PPP in Bop.
  - 4.1 Available figure ( 1990 ) 19320 and rising steadily
  - 4.2 Rallies ( national ) where and when permitted between 1000 & 2000 attendance
- 5 Meetings: Branch and regional attendance + - 200 and 1000 , latest at Atamelang to more than hall capacity of 1000 even by police reports. This must exclude meetings with foreign emissaries: English, German, Newzealanders, Japanese on foreign policy issues which abett apartheid.
  - 5.1 Publications: random selection of latest: Annexures (A) Election Manifesto (4); (B) Press Releases (2)
- 6.Participation: Base of NSP a homeland. Strategy in the circumstances is: " infiltration: "
  - 6.1 Parliament:(Bop) 1972- 1982 inspite of harassment and intimidation. 1982/1987, the dark years of repression. Sixtyfive arrests and detentions (including leader of Party) in one region alone and within three days August 27-30/1986, discharged and sued govnt - out of Court settlement. Abuse of electoral system leads to litigations, favouring Party in 3 instances. Internal security laws succesfully challenged in " supreme Court" but lost on appeal of govnt in Court of appeal of enclave.
  - 6.2 Local Govnt and Civics: NSP involved in both(see Memorand m to F.W de Klerk and supporting affidavits.

- 7. Offices: As above
- 8. Funding: By members subscription and donation. Little external funding and no " employed personnel "
- 9. Geographical Area: Bophuthatswana ( excluding Thaba-Nchu n the Rand and Western Tvl
- 10 Rules: See paragraphs : Chapt 4 & 13 of the Constitution.

Names of office beares ( 1988/1992 )

- 1. National Leader V.T Sifora 1.1 Dep Leader M.S Dikole
- 2. National Chairman J D Motsepe 2.1 " Chairman K Dikobe
- 3. National Sec S.M Matshego 3.1 Ass Sec S.M Moatshe (6)

National Council & Committee Members

- 1. S. Matlhoko - Ditsobotla J Modisapodi - Ganyesa
- 2. W.J Seremane- Molopo S. Segale - Mankwe (8)
- 3. Lehobe M - Odi P. Huma = Odi
- 4. Chief F Baisitse - Taung C. Mabina - Madikwe Tot (14)

Countersigned: V.T Sifora

Signed: S.M Matshego - ( Gen Secretary )

*S.M Matshego*  
 NATIONAL SEUPOSENGWE PARTY  
 SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: 52882  
( 01466 )

National Seoposengwe  
(Seoposengwe(Sops)

310 Mutle St  
Tlhabane 0305

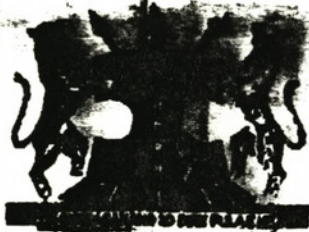
Ithophele Senotlolo !  
Le mo-President wa Bop a rialo le ge eene a tla mpe a boele kwa Botswana. A re tsa S.Afrika diphetogo di sa mo ame. Potso e tla nna khutshwane mme le karabo jaalo e le khutshwane: O MANG? Bokamoso ba gago, boagi ba gago le ba tshika ya gago, o bo batlela kae ? Kwa S.Afrika kgotsa kwa Bophuthatswana jaaka go buiwa ka diteme. Ga go ya tla go go arabela potso ye. E seng Seoposengwe, e seng Domkraga mo Bop. Baithamaki ba ba reng ba ka go arabela Potso ye, ga ba go rate. Itse jaalo. Ebile ga ba tlotle le seriti sa sa gago sa tlhago ( human dignity ), ga ana sepe le wena, ke moo a tla go go gataka ka maoto ka go go kotela, ka go go tshosa. Mo retologele. O sotla ka wena ! Tsamaya dikopano tse !

The key is in Your hands. The final choice will be yours. Has to be, if there is still respect for you, for your human dignity which is yours by creation. The President of Bop does not deny you this either. His choice is made. He will return to Botswana he says as changes in the RSA will not affect him !This will be his democratic right. Like him, neither Seoposengwe nor the Democratic Party must presume to speak for you on the single, simple question: Who are YOU ? What's your CHOICE : a citizen of S.Africa or a citizen of Bophuthatswana wherever that is in post-apartheid S. Africa. Nobody can answer for you without at the same time violating your person, your God-given human dignity either by force or by intimidation. Turn away from him. He is your enemy !  
Attend these meetings !

Dates	Venues	Times	Dates	Venues	Times
24-04	Kanana-Phokeng	14H00	03-03	Lemenong/Phokeng	14H00
27-01	Mosenthal(Phokeng)	14H00	04-03	Tsitsing/ "	14H00
28-01	Pampierstad	14H00	18-03	Matlhako/Madikwe	10H00
04-02	Mamotlhake	10H00	25-03	Mokgalwana-Disake M.Sch	13H00
10-02	St Joseph's(RCC)	14H00	05-04	Tlhabane Com Hall	18H00
18-02	Majaneng(Temba)	13H00			
15-04-90	MOSENTHAL				

Signed: M. Matshego (G.Sec)  
S. Matshego





REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA

## SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ref. No. 7/3/3

Enquires F. I. MTJALI

Tel. No. Q140-293199

Private Bag X2012

MMABATHO

8681

The Chairman  
National Seoposengwe Party  
c/o 310 Mutle Street  
TLHABANE  
0305



Dear Mr Sefora

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14 JULY 1991.

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The Department will be most grateful if the National Seoposengwe Party could accept the above-mentioned invitation.

Yours sincerely



SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RBVP: N.B. MOKGETHI

Tel. (0140) 292051 (W) (0140) 22240 (H)

What you  
NEED

To Know !

S E O P O S E N G W E P A R T Y

Statement of AIMS & PRINCIPLES

1. Definitions: Unless inconsistent with the -CONSTITUTION:

- Party shall mean the National Seoposengwe Party; abbreviation: N.S.P.
- Committee: Executive Committee at Branch and any level of Organisation;
- Conference: Any rally of the Party at Branch, District, Regional or National levels, open to all MEMBERS;
- National: Policy-making, planning and consultative body of deputies chaired Council: by the leader of the Party;
- Convention: the triannual, elective and national gathering of deputies;
- Homeland: South Africa in its entire geographic intergrity;
- Region: . Any administrative division/province of the homeland;
- Member: Any person with a valid membership card/token, registered with the Party;
- Leader: Head of the Party elected by National Convention or in the case of emergency, by the National Council subject to confirmation by the National Convention within six months of such election:

2. Aims and Objects: \* To achieve a non-racial society in the homeland - S.A.

\* To strive for a non-discriminatory, peaceful and prosperous co-existence of all the citizens of the common homeland;

\* To strive for, maintain and defend the territorial intergrity of the homeland for all its people under a unitary, federal or confederal government;

\* In the event of the latter (confederacy) to ensure, with every possible and legitimate means, an equitable redistribution of land and resources on a geographical rather than ethnic basis to the end that no part of the homeland ( South Africa) enjoys undue advantage over others;

\* To strive for a national, free and compulsory education for all the people of the homeland to the end that every individual member can make maximum contribution to the welfare of the state;

\* To uphold, maintain and respect the office and dignity of chieftainship as hallowed by tradition and evolved by national experience.

3. Our Manifesto: WE BELIEVE:

\* that there is but one Race - the human race in all its splendour of colour and diversity of cultures;

\* that differences in the human race, be they of colour or development in all fields of human experience are an accident of birth, geography and opportunity;

\* that South Africa is the homeland of all its people irrespective of origin or creed, hence our battle cry:

ONE SOUTH AFRICA, ONE NATION, ONE CITIZENSHIP:

\* that the policy and practice of apartheid under any label is divisive and therefore a policy of strife as setting one member of the human race against another and therefore inimical to the real interests of South Africa, of humanity and the tenets of the religion of Christ, which we embrace;

\* we believe there can only be one independent homeland South Africa itself within which cultural areas, where any, become viable entities ( provinces) within a unitary, federal or confederal structure- South Africa itself, and challenge the right, legal or moral of any man or group, to appropriate to themselves or sign away South Africa or any part thereof to another on any basis other than the National as against partisan considerations;

WE REJECT :

that God in his wisdom, made certain people inferior and others again superior and see in this the Aryan/Nazist illusion, which sees the human race in strata in terms of colour and/or culture; while we accept individual differences in any cultural group in terms of native ability and opportunity;

\* the homeland concept as expounded by the ruling National Party of South Africa and surrogates as being artificial, dishonest and therefore counter-productive in its economic political and social objectives;

\* the "independence" of Bophuthatswana or any "homeland" as subversive and a cruel fraud against the South African nation, both blacks and whites.

4. MEMBERSHIP:

Membership shall be open to all persons of African origin or who have adopted South Africa as their homeland and are of legal majority as as defined in the statutes of the state and who have accepted and fully subscribe to the Aims. Objects and Principles of the Party as above.

5. Honorary Membership:

May be acquired through special services to the Party; to the Country and shall be open to all citizens provided that such member may enjoy no voting rights but may participate in all deliberations and programmes of the Party.

310 Mutle Street  
Tlhabane 0305

Issued:

V.P. Mofora

Secretary

52882(01466)  
Tel 52882 (01466)  
Rustenburg

Chairman:

S.P. Ramakobya

Date: 27 July 1977

CHAPTER 4

4. MEMBERSHIP:

Membership shall be open to all persons of African origin or who have adopted South Africa as their homeland and are of legal majority as defined in the statutes of the state and who have accepted and fully subscribe to the principles and programmes of the Party ;

Honorary Membership may be acquired through special services to the Party or Country and shall be open to all citizens provided that such member enjoys no voting rights but participates in all deliberations and programmes of the Party.

CHAPTER 5

5. LANGUAGE :

The official languages of the Party are Tswana and English provided that at the discretion of the chairman, any language may be used for deliberations.

6. RELATIONS :

Relations with other organisations, national or international, are the prerogative of the National Council. The Party shall, in general, relate and share programmes with any organisation/group which strives for similar objectives as transparent in their declaration of aims, principles and programmes in the interests of the South African nation as interpreted by the NSP.

CHAPTER 7

7. ORGANISATION :

For purpose of effective organisation and control in a geographically dispersed constituency (South Africa), the principle of decentralisation of function will be applied without sacrifice of essential administrative cohesion.

The Party adopts the following organs :

7. 1. The National Council: The National Council ( N.C. ) shall be composed as follows :

Elected by Convention :

National Leader  
Two deputy Leaders  
National Chairman  
Secretary General  
National Treasurer  
Director (Youth Department)  
Director (Women's League)

Elected by National Council :

Deputy Chairman  
Deputy Secretary (Finance)  
Deputy Secretary (Publicity )  
Deputy Secretary (Organiser)  
National Chaplain  
Regional (Director)

7.2. Ex-Official Members :

- All public Representatives (National/Local)
- Chiefs (Members/ Associate Members of Party)
- Chairmen & Secretaries (Branch)
- Chairmen & Secretaries - Youth Depts (District)
- Chairmen & Secretaries - Women's Leag (District)

7.3. Functions and Powers of National Council :

The life of the Council shall be three (3) years and the Council shall convene at least once every year at the time and place designated by its chairman or his deputy but within ten (10) days of the elective Convention.

At its first meeting after an elective Convention, the National Council shall fill vacancies as under 7.1. above by secret ballot.

A quorum of the Council shall consist of the voting members and should any meeting of the Council not be quorate, the chairman may adjourn the meeting for not less than 24 hours and not more than 7 days, at which time the meeting shall be considered quorate.

Voting at sessions of the Council shall be in the discretion of the chairman when there is no consensus on any issue other than elections.

Elections at all sessions of the Council shall be by secret ballot and no member who has agreed to stand in Branch, District or Regional office or is a deputy at such session may stand down at elections of the Council except at the instance of the Council itself by motion.

The National Council shall be the final court of appeal within the framework of the constitution of the Party. It shall lay down policy and define attitude of the Party in regard to any matter, national or international, and shall generally see to the discipline, tone and good image of the Party as a whole and among its officials in particular. It shall receive, scrutinise all reports of the National Executive Committee (N.E.C.) and shall make recommendations to the N.E.C., Branch or Regional committee.

8. National Executive Committee ( N.E.C.)

8.1. Composition :

The National Executive Committee shall be elected by the National Convention as in 7.1. above and shall be composed as follows:

The National Leader and Deputies ( Ex-officio)

Office	Vote	Office	Vote	Tot
National Chairman (Chairman)	1	Deputy Secretary (Finance)	1	
Deputy Chairman	1	Deputy Secretary (Publicity)	1	
National Treasurer	1	Deputy Secretary (Organiser)	1	
Secretary General	1	National Director (Youth)	1	
Committee Members	3	National Director (League)	1	
		Regional Directors	4	

- 8.2. The life of the National Executive Committee shall be three (3) years provided that in the case of vacancies by resignation, expulsion and/or suspension from the Party, a special meeting of the National Council shall convene to normalise the position ;
- 8.3. The National Executive Committee is the highest administrative organ of the Party and shall meet at least once a quarter at the time and venue to be designated by its chairman or deputy in consultation with the Secretary General ;
- 8.4. The National Executive Committee shall be the watch-dog of the constitution and shall see to the application of the aims and object of the Party as interpreted in its resolutions, its minutes, statements and Manifesto.
- 8.5. The National Executive Committee shall, on the instance of the Branches concerned or in its discretion, institute Districts and appoint a chairman/ director from list submitted by the district or branches involved who shall function under its supervision and guidance and may, on the instance of three or more chairmen, combine a number of districts into a Region under a Regional Director elected by the National Council from list submitted by the districts involved solely in the interests of growth, communication and or effective organisation of the Party.
- 8.6. The National Executive Committee shall be the keeper of all records, the Party, control assets, liabilities and commitments, prescribe rules, regulate books and records of the Party at all formations of organisation.
- 8.7. The National Executive Committee is charged with regular inspection of property of Party, books and records entrusted to subordinate organs. Proper and complete inventories of such property, books and records shall be filed with the Party's Head Office and shall be produced on demand by the National Council.
- 8.8. The National Executive Committee shall be responsible for the annual audit of financial books and to this end, Branch reports and supporting documents, financial statements must reach the National Executive Committee on or before 31 August of each year.
- 8.9. Audited financial statements by accredited auditors or any suitably qualified person shall be submitted annually to the National Council or the National Convention on or before 30 November of each year :
- (i) The National Executive Committee, in consultation with the Leader shall convene special District, Regional or National Conferences on any emergency issues as these arise provided that at least one third of existing Branches and/or Districts may requisition for such conference to deal with specific agenda.
  - (ii) The National Executive Committee is responsible for the preparation and distribution of agenda of the Convention, special conferences and the National Council and shall generally ensure and expedite the implementation of decisions taken.
  - (iii) The National Executive Committee shall initiate and or prosecute on behalf of the Party in all matters affecting discipline or legal action, service appeals from members of the Party through Branch and/or District committees provided that in the case of defaulting members and employees of the Party, such member or servant may exercise the right of appeal to the National Council. The decisions of the National Council in such cases will be final.

CHAPTER 9

AD HOC (Portfolio) Committees

The following sub-committees are established under the hand and supervision of the National Executive Committee for meaningful participation and involvement of the Party whenever possible.

9.1. Judicial and Labour :

Within the framework of the laws of the state and rules of this constitution, the Judicial and labour relations committee shall note, research and advise on any matter of law and/or Labour relations affecting the Party or local community and shall make recommendations to the National Executive Committee or National Council on such measures as might be taken to relieve stress, or its account take such steps as it may deem necessary and desirable and report immediately on steps taken to the N.E.C. or N.C.

- 9.2. The Committee shall contain, research and make recommendations to the N.E.C. on appeals by or against defaulting members of the Party or its employees.
- 9.3. The Committee shall institute disciplinary or legal action on behalf of the Party on instructions of the N.E.C.
- 9.4. The Committee shall have powers to initiate and launch fund-raising programmes to its account in consultation with the N.E.C.
- 9.5. The composition of the Judicial and Labour Committee shall be as follows:

Deputy Leader ( Chairman )  
Deputy Secretary ( Organiser )  
Secretary  
Three (3) Committee Members elected by N.C. not necessarily  
from within itself

9.1.1 Education and Welfare :

Within the framework of the laws of the state and the rules of this constitution, the Education and Welfare Committee shall :

Concern itself with, institute and develop programmes aimed at the educational and welfare needs, as well cultural standards of the local community;

Research and advise on any matter of education and welfare adversely affecting the Party and/or members of the local community brought to its notice by the National Executive Committee or the National Council and shall make recommendations to the appropriate body on such measures as might be taken to relieve stress or on its account take such steps as it may deem necessary and desirable and report immediately on steps taken to the N.E.C. or N.C.;

The education and Welfare Committee shall have powers to initiate and launch fund-raising programmes on its account in consultation with the N.E.C.;

The Committee shall be composed as follows :

The National Deputy Chairman ( Chairman )  
Director of Youth Department ( Secretary )  
Director of Women's League ( Deputy Secretary )  
Two Committee Members elected by N.C. not necessarily from  
within itself

9. 1.2. The Finance Committee :

Within the framework of the laws of state and the rules of this constitution, the Finance Committee is the watch-dog of the Finances, financial records and books and all documents relating to finance. It shall :

On or before 31 July of each year work out and inform each Branch of the Party of its assessment, payable to the National Executive Committee annually;

The assessment shall be based on :

On the numerical strength of the Branch i.e. actual paidup membership as at the end of the previous financial year, plus one third of this amount for the next financial year up to membership strength of 800 (eight hundred), provided that not less than one fifth of paid-up membership remains in the offers of the Branch in any one financial year up to but not exceeding R100.00 (one hundred rands

Any funds raised by the Branch, other than membership fees, shall be to the account of the Branch excepting special National levies for a specific purpose e.g. legal aid as may be levied by the N.C., payable to the account of the National Executive Committee.

The Finance Committee shall, on instructions of the N.E.C., frame and prescribe procedures to be adopted and followed by any and all formations of the Party with regard finances. It shall control and supervise assets and commitments, prescribe books of record and shall bring any irregularities to the attention of the National Executive Committee.

The treasurer is charged with the safekeeping and control of monies and all financial assets accruing to the account of the National Executive Committee and shall deposit all such funds with a commercial bank determined by the National Executive Committee.

He shall be co-signatory of all cheques and payments made on behalf of the Party.

All payments to or by the National Executive Committee shall be by crossed cheque, crossed Postal Order, Money Order, Cash or by Bank transfer.

All financial transections in the name of the Party shall bear the signatures of the Treasurer and either the Secretary or Chairman



Books and/or records of the Party shall be audited annually before meetings of the National Council or National Convention and All Branch financial books, records and bank statements must be submitted to the Finance Committee on or before 31 August in any one year for audit and annual reports.

The National Convention and/or National Council shall appoint its own auditors;

The financial year of the Party ends on 31 August.

The Finance Committee shall be composed as follows :-

- National Treasurer - ( Chairman )
- Deputy Secretary (Finance) Secretary
- Three Branch or District Secretaries with the highest pro rata membership as per annual returns to the National Executive Committee - 31 July

9. 1.3. The Publicity Committee :

Within the framework of the laws of state and the rules of this constitution, the Publicity Committee shall interest to the community, liaise with the public authority and with organisations or groups striving for the same and/or similar objectives as the Party. The Publicity Committee shall be charged :

With issuing Press releases on behalf of the Party in constant consultation with the Leader of the Party, the National chairman or the Secretary General;

With Party publications and statements pertaining to accurate information to members through their Branches and to the general public on issues of general importance ;

With maintenance of healthy public relations where possible with other organisations and the public authority without however compromising the Party on any of its principles ;

The Publicity Committee shall be composed as follows :-

- the Secretary General (chairman ) - Deputy Secretary (Publicity Secretary)
- the National Chaplain and two committee member elected by the National Council

CHAPTER 10

10. Administrative Divisions :

10.1 The Cell :

Any number of Party members within the same locality/village or township may constitute themselves into a cell for purposes of organisation, discussion and planning, provided that the number does not exceed fifty (50) ;

- 10.2. When the number exceeds fifty, members may, on their instance and/or in the discretion of the Secretary General or Deputy Secretary (Organiser), be constituted into a Branch with all the responsibilities, rights and liabilities pertaining thereto;

The cell is non-executive, may not be represented at any conference or Convention and enjoys no financial privileges.

10.2 The Branch :

The branch of the Party is the functional unit of the Party and shall consist of not less than fifty ( 50 ) members.

Each Branch Shall supervise all aspects and activities of the Party within the area of its jurisdiction as determined by the Deputy Secretary ( Organiser ) in consultation with the Secretary General ;

Each Branch shall, under the hand of the National Executive Committee be in control of its funds and may develop its fund-raising programmes, open its banking account with a recognised commercial institution provided that its annual estimates of income and expenditure have been approved by the National Executive Committee ;

Annual membership subscriptions collected by the Branch on behalf of the Party shall be paid into the account of the National executive Committee on an annual assessment determined by the N.E.C. itself ; ( see 9.1.2 ) provided that such assessment does not exceed four-fifths of the estimated income of the Branch from members annual subscription and provided that special levies for example, legal Aid, levied by the N.E.C. for a particular matter, shall be paid in full into the account of the National Executive Committee ;

All disbursements to the treasury by Branches will be by crossed<sup>d</sup> cheque, crossed Postal Order, or bank transfer and if by cash, personally to the treasurer, for which a receipt must be immediately issued to deponent;

A Branch shall hold at least one conference annually when delegates to the National Council/National Convention shall be elected and recommendations in the form of motions submitted;

Disestablishment :

Any Branch of the Party may be de-established by the National Executive Committee on the recommendation of the Secretary General in the interests of administration or organisation or when paid-up membership declines materially e.g. below 50 ;

A Branch shall have an executive committee composed as follows :

- Chairman
- Vice Chairman and Chairman of projects committee
- Secretary - Treasurer
- Vice Secretary - ( financial )
- Vice Secretary - ( project Committee )
- Three elected committee members Total: 8 (eight)

A Branch shall keep at least the following books :

Branch Register, Cash Book ; Ledger and cheque book, all acquired by the Branch from own funds, plus a Receipt Book supplied by National Executive Committee on establishment of Branch ;

All Branch financial returns must reach the Secretary General on or before 31 August or as prescribed by the Finance Committee.

10.3 The District :

Three or more Branches in a town/village or neighbouring towns or villages or townships may, with the approval of the Secretary General on the advice of the Deputy Secretary ( organiser ) constitute themselves into a District of the Party provided that their combined membership is not less than One Thousand ( 1,000 ) members .

The District is non-executive, consultative, deliberative and organisational, exercises no financial function, enjoys no financial benefits and cannot be represented directly at any conference or Convention of the Party ;

The chairmen of Branches constituting a District shall appoint one approval of the Secretary General ;

The Director shall be responsible for the co-ordination and liaison of the work and Party programmes within his/her District.

10.4 The Region :

The Region is wholly organisational and may consist of any number of Districts as determined by the National Executive Committee from time to time on the recommendation of the Secretary General ;

For the purpose, the Homeland shall be divided into four or more Regions each under a Regional Director elected by the Convention or the National Council.

The Regional Director, in close consultation with the Deputy Secretary (Organiser) is responsible for growth and expansion of the Party within his/her Region ; for liaison between the Region and the National Executive Committee and between districts in Region and / or Branches within the Districts of his/her Region in consultation with District Directors where these exist.

Funds :

Funds for Regional use will be by system of Requisition to the account of the National Executive Committee provided that the National Executive Committee may not vote more than one third of the money accruing from Branches in the Region in any one year ;

Control of Funds :

For purposes of control, each Region will account for all monies received and used by it in the same way as Branches of the Party account to the National Executive Committee for monies received and used by them.

Regional Administration :

District Directors and in their absence, all Branch Chairmen in the Region shall elect an Executive Committee from among themselves as provided for under 10.2 under the chairmanship of the Regional Director.

CHAPTER 11

ii. Functions of Executives :

11.1. The National Leader

The leader is the chief executive of the Party and shall in the event of the Party winning national elections at the polls, lead the government as its Prime Minister, any member of the Party is eligible for leadership in the Party.

The Leader shall :

represent the Party Nationally and Internationally

be responsible for the guidance of the Party in its application of principles, policies and goals of the Party

in consultation with Secretary General and/or the Publicity Committee prepare and/or issue statements for general information and/or depict attitude of the Party on definite national or international issues

be elected by the Convention for a period of five (5) years provided that in any period of emergency or absence of the Leader, the Deputy Leader shall perform the functions of the leader

11.2. Deputy Leader :

The Deputy leader is elected by the Convention and shall, in the absence of the leader of the party, and over and above his functions as chairman of the judicial and Labour Relations sub-committee, deputise for the Leader in all national and international affairs and in all formations of the party. He is chairman of the National Committee

11.3 The National Chairman :

The National chairman will be :

The chief Executive officer of the party to whom the National executive committee (N.E.C.) members shall be responsible and shall preside at all meetings of the N.E.C. and National Convention.

SIGNATURE: .....  
DATE: .....

He shall :

Whenever necessary, and in consultation with the leader of the party and/or publicity sub-committee, issue statements on behalf of the party on definite national and international issues and in the absence of both the leader and deputy leader, represent the party in all its formations.

He shall :

See to the application of party principles, aims and objectives as interpreted in its resolutions, its minutes, statements and manifesto in all formations of the party - see to the implementation of decisions of the National Council(N.C.) and/or the National Convention and Generally supervise the functioning and smooth-running of the administration of the party at all its formations.

Be ex-officio member of all the sub-committees of the party and as chairman, exercise a deliberative and casting vote on any decision taken by open vote but not through the secret ballot.

Be cosignatory to all disbursements made by cheque and in consultation with the leader of the party, sign agreements and transactions on behalf of the party.

11.4. The Deputy Chairman :

The deputy chairman is elected by the National Council and shall, in the absence of the chairman, and over and above his duties in the Welfare and Educational sub-committee deputise for the chairman in all respects in all formations of the party.

11.5. The Secretary General :

The Secretary General is the chief administrative officer of the party and shall :

keep and/or cause to be kept, accurate and up-to-date records of the party in all its formations

keep and/or cause to be kept, minutes and of the National Executive committee, the National Council, the Convention and/or any special conference of the party

issue notices of such meetings, prepare and see to the distribution of agenda for such meetings and in consultation with the Branch/district or directorate of the party, prepare venue and accomodation of such meetings and/or conferences

be responsible for issuing statements on the stand of the party on any issue in consultation with the leader or national chairman on the basis of the principles, policy and objectives of the Party, and generally control publications and other material pertaining to accurate information and healthy public relations among the general membership through branches and generally to the public on any issue of public and/or national importance

be executive head of the publicity sub-committee and as such liaise between the party and the community, depict and preserve the good name of the party with the community, with organisations and/or groups striving for same or similar objectives as the party

be ex-officio member of all the act hoc of the party

be co-signatory of all disbursements made by cheque, and shall from time to time visit all Branches and/or districts for Party businesses

11.6. Deputy Secretaries :

( See under Portfolio committees - Chapter 8 ( a - d ).

11.7. Treasurer :

( See under Finance Committee - Chapter 8c )

11.8. National Chaplain :

He is the spiritual leader and adviser of the Party and shall :

make himself available at meetings of the National Council (N.C.) the Convention and special conferences convened by the National Executive Committee (N.E.Co.)

as member of the Publicity sub-committee, whenever necessary, contribute to publications of the Party and the general public

CHAPTER 12

12. QUORUM :

12.1. A meeting of the National Executive Committee or any of its sub-committees, Branch Executive Committee and District councils shall be considered quorate if half the to membership plus one, are present at the meeting proved that if the attendance is less than the quorum, the meeting will stand adjourned for not more than seven days at w time, the members present after such adjournment will form a quorum of the meeting shall dispose of the business of the meeting and made decisions which will be binding on all the members.

12.2. Voting :

Voting at all meetings of the National Executive Committee ( N.E.C. ) and/or its sub-committee, Branch and District committee meetings will be by show of hands un. the chairman/presiding officer, otherwise decides.

12.3. Delegations :

At all sessions of the Convention, conference and/or special conferences, branch delegations will be based on the formula as follows :

from fifty (50) members to 100 or part thereof two (2) delegates  
from one hundred (100) to 300 or part thereof four (4) "  
from three hundred (300) to 500 or part thereof six (6) "  
from five hundred (500) to 1000 or part thereof ten (10) "  
Above 1000 members, one (1) extra delegate for every 100 members,  
provide that at the discretion of the Secretary General in consultation  
with the National Executive Committee, any branch with a membership  
of five hundred but not more than 800, may be divided into two  
autonomous branches.

12.4 Voting at Convention and/or conferences of the party :

No branch shall have more than ten (10) votes;  
No member in arrears will be allowed to vote;  
The chairman presiding officer shall exercise a deliberative  
and a casting vote on any decision taken by open vote  
but not by secret ballot;  
Voting by proxy shall not be allowed.

CHAPTER 13

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES:

Any member of the National Seoposengwe Party who, by action or omission is in breach of the letter and spirit of any section, sub-clause or provision of this constitution, shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the Party and shall subject himself to disciplinary measures as the National Executive Committee may decide subject only to appeal to the National Council; a warning, a reprimand, a fine or suspension or both, or outright expulsion depending on the gravity of the offence.

Any member of the National Council, the National Executive Committee and/or any of its sub-committees, a district or branch executive committee member who absents himself from three consecutive meetings without cause or acceptable reason, forfeits his position in the committee.

A member of the Party, other than as provided for in this constitution, who issues a statement or make such statement through any of the media for public information or comment in the name of the Party without authorisation by the National Executive Committee, shall be deemed to have offended against the Party and is liable to disciplinary action as above.

CHAPTER 14

VACANCIES :

In the event of a vacancy occurring in any of the Party, other than an office in the National Executive and/or any of its sub-committee, elections will be duly held to fill the vacancy and shall immediately after, advise their immediate senior body and the Secretary General of such change ;

Vacancies in any office of the National Executive Committee shall mutatis mutandis be filled by the National Council acting on the mandate of the Convention.

CHAPTER 15

AMENDMENTS :

Amendments to this constitution shall be effected by not less than two thirds of the voting members present at a quorate convention or by the National Council subject to approval of the Convention.

Notice of a motion to amend shall be sent to the Secretary General not later than three months before Convention for distribution to all branches and shall within a month of receipt of such motion advise the branches accordingly, provided that in the case of an urgent motion, such motion will be placed before the N.E.C. without delay for consideration.

CHAPTER 16

INTERPRETATION :

In the event of any dispute and/or disagreement arising as to the meaning or interpretation of any section, clause or sub-clause, word or words of this constitution, the final arbiter shall be the Convention, in the interim, the National Council.

CHAPTER 17

PROPERTY :

The National Seoposengwe Party shall be empowered and entitled to se purchase, hire, lease, mortgage, pledge and in any way alienate or deal with both movable and immovable property acquired by any of i formations, which property shall be registered in its name or in the name of one of the trustees appointed for the purposes by the National Convention in the event of any law necessitating such a development.



CHAPTER 18

DISSOLUTION :

The National Seoposengwe Party may be dissolved at any time by resolution passed by the two thirds majority of voting members present at a quorate Convention convened for the purpose;

In the event, the National leader shall, in consultation with the National Executive Committee, and on receipt of a motion to dissolve supported by not less than two thirds of total number of branches composing the Party, convene an emergency National Convention within two months of receipt of such motion;

Any assets left after dissolution of the Party, shall be disposed of in a manner as shall benefit the people of South Africa.

E N D

NATIONAL SEOPOSENGWE PARTY (N.S.P.)

what you need  
TO KNOW!!

(The People's Party)

Batla Kitso  
Batla NNETE!!

Statement of AIMS & PRINCIPLES

Chapter : 1

DEFINITIONS : Unless inconsistent with the context :

- Party : shall mean the National Seoposengwe Party, abbreviated : N.S.P.
- Committee : Executive Committee at Branch and any level of organisation of Party ;
- Conference : Any rally of the Party at Branch, District, Regional or National levels open to all members ;
- Convention : The triennial, elective and national gathering of deputies ;
- National Council : policy-making, planning and consultative body of deputies chaired by the Leader of the Party ;
- Homeland : South Africa in its geographic integrity ;
- Region : Any administrative division/province of the homeland
- Member : Any person with a valid membership card registered with the party ;
- Leader : Head of the Party elected by National Convention or in the case of emergency, by the National Council subject to confirmation by National Convention within six months of such election

Chapter : 2

MANIFESTO : We believe that there is but one race - the human race in all its splendour of colour and diversity of cultures ;

We believe that differences in the human race, be they of colour or development in all fields of human experience are an accident of birth, geography and opportunity ;

We believe that S. Africa is the homeland of all its people irrespective of origin or creed, hence our battle cry :

ONE SOUTH AFRICA! ONE NATION! ONE CITIZENSHIP:

We believe that the policy and practice of partheid under any label, is divisive and therefore a policy of strife as setting one member of the human race against another and therefore inimical to the real interests of South Africa, of humanity and against the tenets of the religion of Christ, which we embrace;

Tel: 52882  
( 01466 )

National Seoposengwe  
(Seoposengwe(Sops)

310 Mutle St  
Tlhabane 0305

Itlhophele Senotlolo !  
Le mo-President wa Bop a  
rialo le ge eene a tla mpe  
a boele kwa Botswana. A re  
tsa S.Afrika diphetogo di  
sa mo ame. Potso e tla nna  
khutshwane mme le karabo jaalo  
e le khutshwane: O MANG? Bo-  
kamoso ba gago, boagi ba gago  
le ba tshika ya gago, o bo ba-  
tlela kae ? Kwa S.Afrika kgotsa  
kwa Bophuthatswana jaaka go buiwa  
ka diteme. Ga go ya tla go go ara-  
bela potso ye. E seng Seoposengwe,  
e seng Domkraga mo Bop. Baithamaki  
ba ba reng ba ka go arabela Potso  
ye, ga ba go rate. Itse jaalo.  
Ebile ga ba tlotle le seriti sa  
sa gago sa tlhago ( human dignity ),  
ga ana sepe le wena, ke moo a tla  
go go gataka ka maoto ka go go kotela,  
ka go go tshosa. Mo retologele. O  
sotla ka wena ! Tsamaya dikopano  
tse !

The key is in Your hands. The final  
choice will be yours. Has to be,  
if there is still respect for you,  
for your human dignity which is  
yours by creation. The President of  
Bop does not deny you this either.  
His choice is made. He will return to  
Botswana he says as changes in the  
RSA will not affect him !This will  
be his democratic right. Like him,  
neither Seoposengwe nor the Democra-  
tic Party must presume to speak  
for you on the single, simple ques-  
tion: Who are YOU ? What's your  
CHOICE : a citizen of S.Africa or  
a citizen of Bophuthatswana where-  
ever that is in post-apartheid S.  
Africa. Nobody can answer for you  
without at the same time violating  
your person, your God-given human  
dignity either by force or  
by intimidation. Turn away  
from him. He is your enemy !  
Attend these meetings !

Dates	Venues	Times	Dates	Venues	Times
24-04	Kanana-Phokeng	14H00	03-03	Lemenong/Phokeng	14H00
27-01	Mosenthal(Phokeng)	14H00	04-03	Tsitsing/ "	14H00
28-01	Pampierstad	14H00	18-03	Matlhako/Madikwe	10H00
04-02	Mamotlhake	10H00	25-03	Mokgalwana-Disake M.Sch	13H00
10-02	St Joseph's(RCC)	14H00	05-04	Tlhabane Com Hall	18H00
18-02	Majaneng(Temba)	13H00			
15-04-90	MOSENTHAL.				

Signed: M. Matshego (G.Sec)  
S: Matshego


8. Funding: By members subscription and donation. Little external funding and no " employed personnel "
9. Geographical Area: Bophuthatswana ( excluding Thaba-Nchu n th Rand and Western Tvl
- 10 Rules: See paragraphs ; Chapt 4 & 13 of the Constitution.

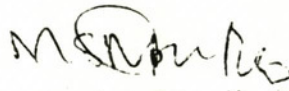
Names of office beares ( 1988/1992 )

1. National Leader V.T Sifora 1.1 Dep Leader M.S Dikole  
 2. National Chairman J D Motsepe 2.1 " Chairman K Dikobe  
 3. National Sec S.M Matshego 3.1 Ass Sec S.M Moatshe (6)

National Council & Committee Members

- |    |                          |              |               |      |
|----|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|------|
| 1. | S. Matlhoko - Botsobotla | J Modisapodi | - Ganyesa     |      |
| 2. | W.J Seremane- Molopo     | S. Segale    | - Mankwe      | (8)  |
| 3. | Iehobe M - Odi           | P. Huma      | = Odi         |      |
| 4. | Chief F Baisitse - Tsung | C. Mabina    | - Madikwe Tot | (14) |

Countersigned:   
 V.T Sifora

Signed:   
 S.M Matshego - ( Gen Secretary )

The Editor

310 Mutle Street  
Tlhabane 0305  
Tel: 2882(014654)  
18 Nov. 1988

By-elections: Bafokeng Region

(BDP gets six Seats - Star 21/11/88)

For all intents and purposes, the by-elections in the Bafokeng electoral division set for 17 January 1989 could all be over as at 12H10 Friday November 18.

The six candidates proposed and seconded by the National Seoposengwe Party (NSP) in the nomination court were disqualified on a technicality and not for the first time in our electoral experience in the territory. Both the opposition parties, the now defunct Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) and the NSP had to resort to the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court in the run to the general elections - 1987 to have their candidates reinstated. The circumstances were similar.

The issue in the recent nomination court sitting in Phokeng and leading to the disqualification of the NSP Candidates was failure on their part to produce Form Tss 362 issued to contesting parties to indicate therein their official candidates. The purpose of the form is to identify the candidate to guard against unauthorised persons claiming to represent any party involved in an election. It is not the only method of identification as any official of ~~the~~ party, present in the court, may do so. The supreme court of Bophuthatswana seemed to uphold this view in a judgment handed down in 1987.

Notwithstanding, officials of the NSP, aware of this form, asked to be supplied with it from the relevant officials as at 09H30 in the proceedings. The form was either not available for the court - improbable - or for the NSP notwithstanding repeated requests met by an intriguing silence or an attitude of no comment.

Only at about 12H05 did the returning officer find words to pronounce: it was the responsibility of the candidate to obtain form Tss 362 from the Electoral Officer ( in the court ) in Mmabatho ! or words to that effect. This put paid to the NSP to register its candidates within the stipulated time( 12H00 with an extra hour allowed by the Act.) The field was left wide open for the BDP candidates who were duly declared members of the National Assembly by default.

What next you may ask. Presumably the NSP goes back to the supreme court to seek redress - all being equal - an unnecessary exercise, we feel which also does the democratic government of Bophuthatswana <sup>little</sup> precious good to say the least.

NATIONAL SEOPOSENGWE PARTY

ENDORSED:  
(V-T-SIFERA)  
21/11/88

Signed: [Signature] (National Leader)  
DATE: 21/11/88

February 1991

Paper submitted at the  
Consultative Conference  
of the African National Congress  
held Johannesburg 14 December 1990

Theme: Change, its implications for  
the South African polity.

The operative word in our current history is change. Change in our  
eco-political systems is sweeping our little world from Goberschef's  
Soviet Republic, through East and central Europe to Margaret That-  
cher's United Kingdom.

Change is bringing down artificial barriers which divided whole commu-  
nities and families often as not against their wishes and better  
judgment. The Berlin Wall is past history and on Thursday, 22nd Novem-  
ber 1990, Thatcher resigned the leadership of her conservative Tory  
Party and by the same token, the premiership of the United Kingdom.  
The Verwoerdian ethic of separate but equal nations has proved hope-  
lessly unequal, a curse for the voiceless majority, a heresy and a  
nightmare for his progeny in the common fatherland today.

Change is upon us as we gather here today, witnesses of that change  
and together to make history and to examine its implications for us,  
leaders in our own right in our respective fields: political and  
community leaders, royalty, leaders in the church and education torn  
apart by pettiness and political expedience and pioneers in the  
sensitive arena of industry and trade.

But change will not be change unless it can transcend geographic and e



To the extent that they complied with or resisted government policy, they were seen as no more than symbols of oppression that was apartheid in the eyes of tribesmen and predictably, and in various degrees, reaped their share of the wrath and hostility directed against the "system". Caught in the cross-fire between the system and the expectations of communities indirectly and decreasingly under their sway, chiefs were deposed and often banished. In their place will be appointed with scant consultation, pliable scions of the ruling families, often against the grain of custom and invariably against the will of the majority of tribesmen in the same vein as the regime itself was imposed. The result has been fratricidal divisions of tribesmen into warring camps for or against government appointees ( " stooges " in the local vernacular ). Loss of life and destruction of property were nigh inevitable in these situations. The strategy of divide-and-rule, sustained by trade and industry over the decades, evidenced in the recent but flawed, <sup>ECUMENICAL</sup> ~~document~~-cal Rustenburg Confession, continues to convulse the townships and the line between urban and rural fades by the day.

The battle ahead will be long and hard fought. Our basic tool can be said in one word: DISCIPLINE, without which the twin facts of unity and success must remain no more than hope - a bad dream.

A disciplined freedom fighter prepared to concede the same freedom to viewpoints different from <sup>THEIR</sup> ~~their~~ own when freedom itself becomes a discipline rid of any element of licence - the freedom to be free to decide.

A disciplined village committee, tribal/local council committed to the discipline of freedom. A hereditary chief-in-council under the restraints of customary law and practice and thereby in touch with the nerve centres of the people they lead. A disciplined youth in organisation and association committed to a cause above themselves, a caring motherhood of the nation, the bearers of our culture and future and committed to that future



to that culture.

All this has nothing to do with the mercenary, the plague of vigilantes (sic) manipulated by and in the pay of the regime. <sup>ALL OF US</sup> ~~ALL OF US~~ however need to be vigilant, the eyes and ears of the struggle.

To our traditional communities we wish to say, leave our witches and wizards alone! Black Africa has survived and will continue to live in spite of them. At this stage of the struggle as at any other, we cannot afford divisions and thereby expose ourselves to those who will divide us in order to destroy us. Accommodate the so-called collaborator, teach and discipline him and win him for the struggle even as it might prove difficult to forget. Who are we to judge them without ourselves being subjected to the same judgment? Leave judgment to the unfailing tribunal of history and that will come when final victory is with the people in post-apartheid South Africa, the era of democratic majority in the affairs of the nation and for all South Africans.

We in the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) have seen our folly and like the prodigal son of Biblical times, have willed collectively to arise and go back to the fountainhead of our being and strength - the people - and there to make this humble act of contrition: "Make of us your servants and masters of none."

Forgive even while you may not forget. Open the door and let us in. The liberatory struggle is indivisible. History teaches this or nothing tragically underscored by the story of UNITA AND RENAMO.

Signed: *V.T. Sifora* ( General Secretary )  
 V.T Sifora

We the silent majority in Bophuthatswana are not an exception towards what is actually taking place in SOUTH AFRICA. Remember we are all SOUTH AFRICANS, No one is Bophuthatswana, Mangope is a liar and in himself and his children rich at our expences. People s' Leaders are out of jail, leaders w sacrifised their lives because of us. Dont follow Mangope to Botswana, follow UNITY MOVEMENT to SOUTH AFRICA. Ministers Cronje, Young and Paul Stones owns your properties. They rule us if they are our leaders. Minister Cronje was a Minister in Rhodesia. If he could not live w Blacks or work with Mugabe! How can he work with BATSWANA. He left Zimbabwe because he hates blacks. He was also expelled from Ciskei by Sebe, Because MANGOPE is corrupt, he look him. He had joined Mangope s' corus of not going to SOUTH AFRICA. Because in SOUTH AFRICA he is not Citizen. He has no where to go. He wont be a minister in SOUTH AFRICA because he is a Rhodis. Bophuthatswana is full of Rhodisians. They rule and control us eg, BNDC, BIIPF, BWSA, AGRIBAN, BBS and BECOR. Even in the Cabinet. Do we want to be ruled and controlled by this devils!

Please Comrades our home is South Africa. The country that our grantparents build. Do you know that minister Tlhabane shot a child in Moretele, but he is not detained. Why! We live fear Comrades. Black ministers are silenced by Mangope. Mangope said he continues with Independence, Where! For 12 years we are poor, for 12 year our children still write Bantu Education, for 12 years we still have pieces of lands, for 12 years Public Servants earn R600.00 per month. While minister Young, Cronje steals R10 000 000.00 every year, but Mango stays mum. Please my fellow comrades, let us unite and topple Mangope. He is like a Rumanian President. Who clinged to power until he was toppled by the people who suffered under him. Bophuthatswana has no land, money and mines. If you remains with mangope while your forefath build rich SOUTH AFRICA. You are South Africans, Let us stand and be proud of our father lan Mangope has two option, desolve the cabinet allow minister to go free or all the ministers must resign as they put their life in danger. Please ministers we dont blame you, you were pulled by the devil. You are respected people in South Africa. You have relatives all over the country. When we are free and united South African, you will be labelled as also puppet. Stand up and be counted. We the people we know that you dont want to continue as Bophuthatswana. As Mangope forces you so resign, you have our support. The Batswana nation not happy, because they are not Independant. Life is better under South Africa. We live und Fear, Bombs all over because of Mangope. Please note this is just the beginning, big things will come until Mangope is down. Unity movement is all over, well and alive, Let us unite against Mangope, we dont go to Botswana, we belong to South Africa. Botswana is our friend! neighbours. We are going back to South Africa, thats were we belong.

Long live Batswana, you are part of South Africa feel proud.

"United we stand, D~~ivided~~ we fall"

Petition to His Excellency, the  
President of Bophuthatswana :

Tlhabane 20-03-90

We, the undersigned, wish humbly to submit to Your excellency the wishes of the Tlhabane Action Committee in the document attached hereto.

We further want to submit that as a result of the march during which the attached document was to be handed to the police chaos set in as the police dispersed the mob. A serious infringement was made on the rights of the people as reflected in the Bill of Rights of the Bophuthatswana Constitution and we contend:

1. that the police had no rights to break up a peaceful march (see Bill of Rights, chapter 2, §§ 15.1 + 16.1) which intended to register the legitimate grievances of the people, and their fundamental rights;
2. that innocent people who happened to have been legitimately in the street were attacked and brutalized by the police;
3. that great indiscretion was reflected when the police chased people and followed them into yards where they were caught and brutalized irrespective of whether they were watching the march from these yards or were coming in from the street (one citizen was shot dead in his friend's yard);
4. that the police intimidated the inhabitants of Tlhabane when they removed some people from their houses - some from their afternoon rest - brutalized them and then arrested them (violation of Fundamental Right § 13.1, chapter 2);
5. that the police evinced a complete sense of recklessness and ruthlessness arising from the lack of circumspect when an old man who was sitting on his stoep had his leg smashed when the police shot him through the leg;
6. that the police showed a complete disregard for the rights of the people when they arrested them purely on the basis that they wore T-shirts welcoming Mr. Mandela back or expressing appreciation at the unbarring of the ANC (Your excellency at the meeting with Mr. De Klerk, President of the RSA, did exactly what the people felt) and that the

- AIC has never been banned in Bophuthatswana, thus the police were not enforcing any law;
7. that according to Fundamental Rights, chapter 2, § 12.4 the police violated the law by arresting people without promptly charging them, and that the people were arrested on the 25th February 1990 and some after, and only charged on the 15th March 1990 even then at the insistence of the trialists;
  8. that most of the arrested people were brutalized in police custody;
  9. that some women were abused with foul language and physical degradation by having their Mandela T-shirts torn off their bodies;
  10. that certificates for the confiscated T-shirts and other articles were not issued by the police;
  11. that people were not given adequate food, washing facilities and sleeping accommodation while in police custody;
  12. that parents, relatives and medical practitioners were not allowed access to the arrested people;
  13. that people were tortured while in police custody (kicked with booted feet, shamboked, beaten, electric shock applied to private parts, stripped naked and suffocated) in order to sign false statements - some statements not even being read to them - all this being in violation of fundamental human rights, chapter 2, § 11;

We stand for the upholding of human dignity and rights. The police should be protectors, not violators of the Law. The Defence Force is supposed to defend the country and its constitution against foreign intrusion, not to suppress the true feelings and opinions of its inhabitants. We quote: "The Constitution of the country may be weak and fragile in the hands of a strong and overpowering government of the day, but it should not be forgotten that it carries the hope of a peaceful and just future for all. It is possible for a strong, almost omnipotent government to kill a constitution and at the same time destroy the future hopes for peace and justice." (Prof. Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa; Bophuthatswana Pioneer, Vol.10 No.4 of July/August 1988).

In order that we can exercise our constitutionally given Fundamental Rights we urge the immediate lifting of the state of Emergency in Bophuthatswana.

on behalf of the concerned parents of Tlhabane,  
The Parents' Committee (elected on Wednesday 28th February 1981)

1. *[Signature]*

2. *[Signature]*

3. *[Signature]*

4. *[Signature]*

5. *[Signature]*

6. *[Signature]*

7. *[Signature]*

8. *[Signature]*

We the residents of TLHABANE wish to bring to your attention the following grievances which should be attended urgently:-

1. High service charges;
2. Poor infrastructure;
3. No amenities for community
4. Eviction of hostel dwellers without alternative accomodation
  - 4.1 Over-population in the hostel.
  - 4.2 Maladministration of both female and male hostel;
5. Poor medical services:-
  - 5.1 No hospital
  - 5.2 No ambulance service
  - 5.3 Inadequate clinical service
6. Insufficient educational institutions
  - 6.1 Insufficient pre-school institutions
  - 6.2 No creshes
  - 6.3 Insufficient school (both primary and high schools)
  - 6.4 High school fees fund but no books were given.
7. Our pensioner should be be payed monthly pension funds and that pension be commensurate to the high cost of living.
8. Poor postal services and telephones.
9. Poor roads without tarred and when is raining they turn to be rivers.
10. Inefficient administration.
11. SCRAPING OF GROUP AREAS ACT
  - 11.1 We are overcrowded in the peace of land that can only take 1000 people, but we are more than 70 000 yet Rustenburg Town population is less than 30 000 in the rest land.
12. We call for referendum to determined the legitimacy of the Bantustant of BOPHUTHATSWANA.

Issued by: TLHABANE CRISIS COMMITTEE

Received by: -----

For TOWN COUNCIL

NATIONAL SEOPOSENGWE PARTY (N.S.P.)

What you need  
TO KNOW!!

( The People's Party )  
Statement of AIMS & PRINCIPLES

Batla Kitso  
Batla NNETE!!

Chapter : 1

DEFINITIONS : Unless inconsistent with the context :

- Party : shall mean the National Seoposengwe Party, abbreviated : N.S.P.
- Committee : Executive Committee at Branch and any level of organisation of Party ;
- Conference : Any rally of the Party at Branch, District, Regional or National levels open to all members ;
- Convention : The triennial, elective and national gathering of deputies ;
- National Council : policy-making, planning and consultative body of deputies chaired by the Leader of the Party ;
- Homeland . South Africa in its geographic intergrity ;
- Region : Any administrative division/province of the homeland
- Member : Any person with a valid membership card registered with the party ;
- Leader : Head of the Party elected by National Convention or in the case of emergency, by the National Council subject to confirmation by National Convention within six months of such election

Chapter : 2

MANIFESTO : We believe that there is but one race - the human race in all its splendour of colour and diversity of cultures ;

We believe that differences in the human race, be they of colour or development in all fields of human experience are an accident of birth, geography and opportunity ;

We believe that S. Africa is the homeland of all its people irrespective of origin or creed, hence our battle cry :

ONE SOUTH AFRICA! ONE NATION! ONE CITIZENSHIP:

We believe that the policy and practice of partheid under any label, is divisive and therefore a policy of strife as setting one member of the human race against another and therefore inimical to the real interests of South Africa, of humanity and against the tenents of the religion of Christ, which we embrace;

CHAPTER 4

4. MEMBERSHIP:

Membership shall be open to all persons of African origin or who have adopted South Africa as their homeland and are of legal majority as defined in the statutes of the state and who have accepted and fully subscribe to the principles and programmes of the Party ;

Honorary Membership may be acquired through special services to the Party or Country and shall be open to all citizens provided that such member enjoys no voting rights but participates in all deliberations and programmes of the Party.

CHAPTER 5

5. LANGUAGE :

The official languages of the Party are Tswana and English provided that at the discretion of the chairman, any language may be used for deliberations.

6. RELATIONS :

Relations with other organisations, national or international, are the prerogative of the National Council. The Party shall, in general, relate and share programmes with any organisation/group which strives for similar objectives as transparent in their declaration of aims, principles and programmes in the interests of the South African nation as interpreted by the NSP.

CHAPTER 7

7. ORGANISATION :

For purpose of effective organisation and control in a geographically dispersed constituency (South Africa), the principle of decentralisation of function will be applied without sacrifice of essential administrative cohesion.

The Party adopts the following organs :

7. 1. The National Council: The National Council ( N.C. ) shall be composed as follows :

Elected by Convention :

National Leader  
Two deputy Leaders  
National Chairman  
Secretary General  
National Treasurer  
Director (Youth Department)  
Director (Women's League)

Elected by National Council :

Deputy Chairman  
Deputy Secretary (Finance)  
Deputy Secretary (Publicity )  
Deputy Secretary (Organiser)  
National Chaplain  
Regional (Director)



What you  
NEED

S E O P O S E N G W E P A R T Y

To Know !

Statement of AIMS & PRINCIPLES

1. Definitions: Unless inconsistent with the -CONSTITUTION:

- Party shall mean the National Seoposengwe Party; abbreviation: N.S.P.
- Committee: Executive Committee at Branch and any level of Organisation;
- Conference: Any rally of the Party at Branch, District, Regional or National levels, open to all MEMBERS;
- National: Policy-making, planning and consultative body of deputies chaired Council: by the leader of the Party;
- Convention: the triennial, elective and national gathering of deputies;
- Homeland: South Africa in its entire geographic integrity;
- Region: Any administrative division/province of the homeland;
- Member: Any person with a valid membership card/token, registered with the Party;
- Leader: Head of the Party elected by National Convention or in the case of emergency, by the National Council subject to confirmation by the National Convention within six months of such election:

2. Aims and Objects: \* To achieve a non-racial society in the homeland - S.A.

\* To strive for a non-discriminatory, peaceful and prosperous co-existence of all the citizens of the common homeland;

\* To strive for, maintain and defend the territorial integrity of the homeland for all its people under a unitary, federal or confederal government;

\* In the event of the latter (confederacy) to ensure, with every possible and legitimate means, an equitable redistribution of land and resources on a geographical rather than ethnic basis to the end that no part of the homeland ( South Africa) enjoys undue advantage over others;

\* To strive for a national, free and compulsory education for all the people of the homeland to the end that every individual member can make maximum contribution to the welfare of the state;

\* To uphold, maintain and respect the office and dignity of chieftainship as hallowed by tradition and evolved by national experience.

3. Our Manifesto: WE BELIEVE:

\* that there is but one Race - the human race in all its splendour of colour and diversity of cultures;

\* that differences in the human race, be they of colour or development in all fields of human experience are an accident of birth, geography and opportunity;

\* that South Africa is the homeland of all its people irrespective of origin or creed, hence our battle cry:

ONE SOUTH AFRICA, ONE NATION, ONE CITIZENSHIP:

\* that the policy and practice of apartheid under any label is divisive and therefore a policy of strife as setting one member of the human race against another and therefore inimical to the real interests of South Africa, of humanity and the tenets of the religion of Christ, which we embrace;

\* we believe there can only be one independent homeland South Africa itself within which cultural areas, where any, become viable entities ( provinces) within a unitary, federal or confederal structure- South Africa itself, and challenge the right, legal or moral of any man or group, to appropriate to themselves or sign away South Africa or any part thereof to another on any basis other than the National as against partisan considerations;

WE REJECT !

that God in his wisdom, made certain people inferior and others again superior and see in this the Aryan/Nazist illusion, which sees the human race in strata in terms of colour and/or culture; while we accept individual differences in any cultural group in terms of native ability and opportunity;

- \* the homeland concept as expounded by the ruling National Party of South Africa and surrogates as being artificial, dishonest and therefore counter-productive in its economic political and social objectives;
- \* the "independence" of Bophuthatswana or any "homeland" as subversive and a cruel fraud against the South African nation, both blacks and whites.

4. MEMBERSHIP:

Membership shall be open to all persons of African origin or who have adopted South Africa as their homeland and are of legal majority as defined in the statutes of the state and who have accepted and fully subscribe to the Aims. Objects and Principles of the Party as above.

5. Honorary Membership:

May be acquired through special services to the Party; to the Country and shall be open to all citizens provided that such member may enjoy no voting rights but may participate in all deliberations and programmes of the Party.

310 Mutle Street  
Tlhabane 0305

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Issued:

*[Signature]*  
V.P. Mifora  
27/07-77  
Secretary

52882(01466)  
Tel 52882 (01466)  
Rustenburg

Chairman:

*[Signature]*  
S.P. Ramakebaya

Date: 27 July 1977

7.2. Ex-Official Members :

- All public Representatives (National/Local)
- Chiefs (Members/ Associate Members of Party)
- Chairmen & Secretaries (Branch)
- Chairmen & Secretaries - Youth Depts (District)
- Chairmen & Secretaries - Women's Leag (District)

7.3. Functions and Powers of National Council :

The life of the Council shall be three (3) years and the Council shall convene at least once every year at the time and place designated by its chairman or his deputy but within ten (10) days of the elective Convention.

At its first meeting after an elective Convention, the National Council shall fill vacancies as under 7.1. above by secret ballot.

A quorum of the Council shall consist of the voting members and should any meeting of the Council not be quorate, the chairman may adjourn the meeting for not less than 24 hours and not more than 7 days, at which time the meeting shall be considered quorate.

Voting at sessions of the Council shall be in the discretion of the chairman when there is no consensus on any issue other than elections.

Elections at all sessions of the Council shall be by secret ballot and no member who has agreed to stand in Branch, District or Regional office or is a deputy at such session may stand down at elections of the Council except at the instance of the Council itself by motion.

The National Council shall be the final court of appeal within the framework of the constitution of the Party. It shall lay down policy and define attitude of the Party in regard to any matter, national or international, and shall generally see to the discipline, tone and good image of the Party as a whole and among its officials in particular. It shall receive, scrutinise all reports of the National Executive Committee (N.E.C.) and shall make recommendations to the N.E.C., Branch or Regional committee.

8. National Executive Committee ( N.E.C.)

8.1. Composition :

The National Executive Committee shall be elected by the National Convention as in 7.1. above and shall be composed as follows:

The National Leader and Deputies ( Ex-officio)

Office	Vote	Office	Vote	Total
National Chairman (Chairman)	1	Deputy Secretary (Finance)	1	
Deputy Chairman	1	Deputy Secretary (Publicity)	1	
National Treasurer	1	Deputy Secretary (Organiser)	1	
Secretary General	1	National Director (Youth)	1	
Committee Members	3	National Director (League)	1	
		Regional Directors	4	
				16

- 8.2. The life of the National Executive Committee shall be three (3) years provided that in the case of vacancies by resignation, expulsion and/or suspension from the Party, a special meeting of the National Council shall convene to normalise the position ;
- 8.3. The National Executive Committee is the highest administrative organ of the Party and shall meet at least once a quarter at the time and venue to be designated by its chairman or deputy in consultation with the Secretary General ;
- 8.4. The National Executive Committee shall be the watch-dog of the constitution and shall see to the application of the aims and object of the Party as interpreted in its resolutions, its minutes, statements and Manifesto.
- 8.5. The National Executive Committee shall, on the instance of the Branches concerned or in its discretion, institute Districts and appoint a chairman/director from list submitted by the district or branches involved who shall function under its supervision and guidance and may, on the instance of three or more chairmen, combine a number of districts into a Region under a Regional Director elected by the National Council from list submitted by the districts involved solely in the interests of growth, communication and or effective organisation of the Party.
- 8.6. The National Executive Committee shall be the keeper of all records, the Party, control assets, liabilities and commitments, prescribe rules, regulate books and records of the Party at all formations of organisation.
- 8.7. The National Executive Committee is charged with regular inspection of property of Party, books and records entrusted to subordinate organs. Proper and complete inventories of such property, books and records shall be filed with the Party's Head Office and shall be produced on demand by the National Council.
- 8.8. The National Executive Committee shall be responsible for the annual audit of financial books and to this end, Branch reports and supporting documents, financial statements must reach the National Executive Committee on or before 31 August of each year.
- 8.9 Audited financial statements by accredited auditors or any suitably qualified person shall be submitted annually to the National Council or the National Convention on or before 30 November of each year :
  - (i) The National Executive Committee, in consultation with the Leader shall convene special District, Regional or National Conferences on any emergency issues as these arise provided that at least one third of existing Branches and/or Districts may requisition for such conference to deal with specific agenda.
  - (ii) The National Executive Committee is responsible for the preparation and distribution of agenda of the Convention, special conferences and the National Council and shall generally ensure and expedite the implementation of decisions taken.
  - (iii) The National Executive Committee shall initiate and or prosecute on behalf of the Party in all matters affecting discipline or legal action, service appeals from members of the Party through Branch and/or District committees provided that in the case of defaulting members and employees of the Party, such member or servant may exercise the right of appeal to the National Council. The decisions of the National Council in such cases will be final.

CHAPTER 9

AD HOC (Portfolio) Committees

The following sub-committees are established under the hand and supervision of the National Executive Committee for meaningful participation and involvement of the Party whenever possible.

9.1. Judicial and Labour :

Within the framework of the laws of the state and rules of this constitution, the Judicial and labour relations committee shall note, research and advise on any matter of law and/or Labour relations affecting the Party or local community and shall make recommendations to the National Executive Committee or National Council on such measures as might be taken to relieve stress, or its account take such steps as it may deem necessary and desirable and report immediately on steps taken to the N.E.C. or N.C.

9.2. The Committee shall contain, research and make recommendations to the N.E.C. on appeals by or against defaulting members of the Party or its employees.

9.3. The Committee shall institute disciplinary or legal action on behalf of the Party on instructions of the N.E.C.

9.4. The Committee shall have powers to initiate and launch fund-raising programmes to its account in consultation with the N.E.C.

9.5. The composition of the Judicial and Labour Committee shall be as follows:

Deputy Leader ( Chairman )

Deputy Secretary ( Organiser )

Secretary

Three (3) Committee Members elected by N.C. not necessarily from within itself

9.1.1 Education and Welfare :

Within the framework of the laws of the state and the rules of this constitution, the Education and Welfare Committee shall :

Concern itself with, institute and develop programmes aimed at the educational and welfare needs, as well cultural standards of the local community;

Research and advise on any matter of education and welfare adversely affecting the Party and/or members of the local community brought to its notice by the National Executive Committee or the National Council and shall make recommendations to the appropriate body on such measures as might be taken to relieve stress or on its account take such steps as it may deem necessary and desirable and report immediately on steps taken to the N.E.C. or N.C.;

The education and Welfare Committee shall have powers to initiate and launch fund-raising programmes on its account in consultation with the N.E.C.;

The Committee shall be composed as follows :

The National Deputy Chairman ( Chairman )  
Director of Youth Department ( Secretary )  
Director of Women's League ( Deputy Secretary )  
Two Committee Members elected by N.C. not necessarily from  
within itself

9. 1.2. The Finance Committee :

Within the framework of the laws of state and the rules of this constitution, the Finance Committee is the watch-dog of the Finances, financial records and books and all documents relating to finance. It shall :

On or before 31 July of each year work out and inform each Branch of the Party of its assessment, payable to the National Executive Committee annually;

The assessment shall be based on :

On the numerical strength of the Branch i.e. actual paidup numbership as at the end of the previous financial year, plus one third of this amount for the next financial year up to membership strength of 800 (eight hundred), provided that not less than one fifth of paid-up membership remains in the offers of the Branch in any one financial year up to but not exceeding R100.00 (one hundred rands

Any funds raised by the Branch, other than membership fees, shall be to the account of the Branch excepting special National levies for a specific purpose e.g. legal aid as may be levied by the N.C., payable to the account of the National Executive Committee.

The Finance Committee shall, on instructions of the N.E.C., frame and prescribe procedures to be adopted and followed by any and all formations of the Party with regard finances. It shall control and supervise assets and commitments, prescribe books of record and shall bring any irregularities to the attention of the National Executive Committee.

The treasurer is charged with the safekeeping and control of monies and all financial assets accruing to the account of the National Executive Committee and shall deposit all such funds with a commercial bank determined by the National Executive Committee.

He shall be co-signatory of all cheques and payments made on behalf of the Party.

All payments to or by the National Executive Committee shall be by crossed cheque, crossed Postal Order, Money Order, Cash or by Bank transfer.

All financial transections in the name of the Party shall bear the signatures of the Treasurer and either the Secretary or Chairman

Books and/or records of the Party shall be audited annually before meetings of the National Council or National Convention and All Branch financial books, records and bank statements must be submitted to the Finance Committee on or before 31 August in any one year for audit and annual reports.

The National Convention and/or National Council shall appoint its own auditors;

The financial year of the Party ends on 31 August.

The Finance Committee shall be composed as follows :-

National Treasurer - ( Chairman )  
Deputy Secretary (Finance) Secretary  
Three Branch or District Secretaries with the highest  
pro rata membership as per annual returns to the  
National Executive Committee - 31 July

9. 1.3. The Publicity Committee :

Within the framework of the laws of state and the rules of this constitution, the Publicity Committee shall interest to the community, liaise with the public authority and with organisations or groups striving for the same and/or similar objectives as the Party. The Publicity Committee shall be charged :

With issuing Press releases on behalf of the Party in constant consultation with the Leader of the Party, the National chairman or the Secretary General;

With Party publications and statements pertaining to accurate information to members through their Branches and to the general public on issues of general importance ;

With maintenance of healthy public relations where possible with other organisations and the public authority without however compromising the Party on any of its principles ;

The Publicity Committee shall be composed as follows :-

the Secretary General (chairman ) - Deputy Secretary (Publicity Secretary)  
the National Chaplain and two committee member elected by the  
National Council

CHAPTER 10

10. Administrative Divisions :

10.1 The Cell :

Any number of Party members within the same locality/village or township may constitute themselves into a cell for purposes of organisation, discussion and planning, provided that the number does not exceed fifty (50) ;

- 10.2. When the number exceeds fifty, members may, on their instance and/or in the discretion of the Secretary General or Deputy Secretary (Organiser), be constituted into a Branch with all the responsibilities, rights and liabilities pertaining thereto;

The cell is non-executive, may not be represented at any conference or Convention and enjoys no financial privileges.

10.2 The Branch :

The branch of the Party is the functional unit of the Party and shall consist of not less than fifty ( 50 ) members.

Each Branch Shall supervise all aspects and activities of the Party within the area of its jurisdiction as determined by the Deputy Secretary ( Organiser ) in consultation with the Secretary General ;

Each Branch shall, under the hand of the National Executive Committee be in control of its funds and may develop its fund-raising programmes, open its banking account with a recognised commercial institution provided that its annual estimates of income and expenditure have been approved by the National Executive Committee ;

Annual membership subscriptions collected by the Branch on behalf of the Party shall be paid into the account of the National executive Committee on an annual assessment determined by the N.E.C. itself ; ( see 9.1.2 ) provided that such assessment does not exceed four-fifths of the estimated income of the Branch from members annual subscription and provided that special levies for example, legal Aid, levied by the N.E.C. for a particular matter, shall be paid in full into the account of the National Executive Committee ;

All disbursements to the treasury by Branches will be by <sup>d</sup>crossed cheque, crossed Postal Order, or bank transfer and if by cash, personally to the treasurer, for which a receipt must be immediately issued to deponent;

A Branch shall hold at least one conference annually when delegates to the National Council/National Convention shall be elected and recommendations in the form of motions submitted;

Disestablishment :

Any Branch of the Party may be de-established by the National Executive Committee on the recommendation of the Secretary General in the interests of administration or organisation or when paid-up membership declines materially e.g. below 50 ;

A Branch shall have an executive committee composed as follows :



- Chairman
  - Vice Chairman and Chairman of projects committee
  - Secretary - Treasurer
  - Vice Secretary - ( financial )
  - Vice Secretary - ( project Committee )
  - Three elected committee members
- Total : 8 (eight)

A Branch shall keep at least the following books :

Branch Register, Cash Book ; Ledger and cheque book, all acquired by the Branch from own funds, plus a Receipt Book supplied by National Executive Committee on establishment of Branch ;

All Branch financial returns must reach the Secretary General on or before 31 August or as prescribed by the Finance Committee.

10.3 The District :

Three or more Branches in a town/village or neighbouring towns or villages or townships may, with the approval of the Secretary General on the advice of the Deputy Secretary ( organiser ) constitute themselves into a District of the Party provided that their combined membership is not less than One Thousand (1,000 ) members .

The District is non-executive, consultative, deliberative and organisational, exercises no financial function, enjoys no financial benefits and cannot be represented directly at any conference or Convention of the Party ;

The chairmen of Branches constituting a District shall appoint one approval of the Secretary General ;

The Director shall be responsible for the co-ordination and liaison of the work and Party programmes within his/her District.

10.4 The Region :

The Region is wholly organisational and may consist of any number of Districts as determined by the National Executive Committee from time on the recommendation of the Secretary General ;

For the purpose, the Homeland shall be divided into four or more Regions each under a Regional Director elected by the Convention or the National Council.

The Regional Director, in close consultation with the Deputy Secretary (Organiser) is responsible for growth and expansion of the Party within his/her Region ; for liaison between the Region and the National Executive Committee and between districts in Region and / or Branches within the Districts of his/her Region in consultation with District Directors where these exist.

Funds :

Funds for Regional use will be by system of Requisition to the account of the National Executive Committee provided that the National Executive Committee may not vote more than one third of the money accruing from Branches in the Region in any one year ;

Control of Funds :

For purposes of control, each Region will account for all monies received and used by it in the same way as Branches of the Party account to the National Executive Committee for monies received and used by them.

Regional Administration :

District Directors and in their absence, all Branch Chairmen in the Region shall elect an Executive Committee from among themselves as provided for under 10.2 under the chairmanship of the Regional Director.

CHAPTER 11

ii. Functions of Executives :

11.1. The National Leader

The leader is the chief executive of the Party and shall in the event of the Party winning national elections at the polls, lead the government as its Prime Minister, any member of the Party is eligible for leadership in the Party.

The Leader shall :

represent the Party Nationally and Internationally

be responsible for the guidance of the Party in its application of principles, policies and goals of the Party

in consultation with Secretary General and/or the Publicity Committee prepare and/or issue statements for general information and/or depict attitude of the Party on definite national or international issues

be elected by the Convention for a period of five (5) years provided that in any period of emergency or absence of the Leader, the Deputy Leader shall perform the functions of the leader

11.2. Deputy Leader :

The Deputy leader is elected by the Convention and shall, in the absence of the leader of the party, and over and above his functions as chairman of the judicial and Labour Relation sub-committee, deputise for the Leader in all national and international affairs and in all formations of the party. He is chairman of the National Committee

11.3 The National Chairman :

The National chairman will be :

The chief Executive officer of the party to whom the National executive committee (N.E.C.) members shall be responsible and shall preside at all meetings of the N.E.C. and National Convention.

SIGNATURE: .....  
DATE: .....

He shall :

Whenever necessary, and in consultation with the leader of the party and/or publicity sub-committee, issue statements on behalf of the party on definite national and international issues and in the absence of both the leader and deputy leader, represent the party in all its formations.

He shall :

See to the application of party principles, aims and objectives as interpreted in its resolutions, its minutes, statements and manifesto in all formations of the party - see to the implimentation of decisions of the National Council(N.C.) and/or the National Convention and Generally supervice the functioning and smooth-running of the administration of the party at all its formations.

Be ex-officio member of all the sub-committees of the party and as chairman, exercise a deliberative and casting vote on any decision taken by open vote but not through the secret ballot.

Be cosignatory to all disbursments made by cheque and in consultation with the leader of the party, sign agreements and transections on behalf of the party.

ii.4. The Deputy Chairman :

The deputy chairman is elected by the National Council and shall, in the absence of the chairman, and over and above his duties in the Welfare and Educational sub-committee deputies for the chairman in all respects in all formations of the party.

ii.5. The Secretary General :

The Secretary General is the chief administrative officer of the party and shall :

keep and/or cause to be kept, accurate and up-to-date records of the party in all its formations

keep and/or cause to be kept, minutes and of the National Executive committee, the National Council, the Convention and/or any special conference of the party

issue notices of such meetings, prepare and see to the distribution of agenda for such meetings and in consultation with the Branch/district or directorate of the party, prepare venue and accomodation of such meetings and/or conferences

be responsible for issuing statements on the stand of the party on any issue in consultation with the leader or national chairman on the basis of the principles, policy and objectives of the Party, and generally control publications and other material pertaining to accurate information and healthy public relations among the general membership through branches and generally to the public on any issue of public and/or national importance

be executive head of the publicity sub-committee and as such liaise between the party and the community, depict and preserve the good name of the party with the community, with organisations and/or groups striving for same or similar objectives as the party

be ex-officio member of all the act hoc of the party

be co-signatory of all disbursements made by cheque, and shall from time to time visit all Branches and/or districts for Party businesses

11.6. Deputy Secretaries :

( See under Portfolio committees - Chapter 8 ( a - d ).

11.7. Treasurer :

( See under Finance Committee - Chapter 8c )

11.8. National Chaplain :

He is the spiritual leader and adviser of the Party and shall :

make himself available at meetings of the National Council (N.C.) the Convention and special conferences convened by the National Executive Committee (N.E.Co.)

as member of the Publicity sub-committee, whenever necessary, contribute to publications of the Party and the general public

CHAPTER 12

12. QUORUM :

12.1. A meeting of the National Executive Committee or any of its sub-committees, Branch Executive Committee and District councils shall be considered quorate if half the total membership plus one, are present at the meeting provided that if the attendance is less than the quorum, the meeting will stand adjourned for not more than seven days at which time, the members present after such adjournment will form a quorum of the meeting and shall dispose of the business of the meeting and made decisions which will be binding on all the members.

12.2. Voting :

Voting at all meetings of the National Executive Committee ( N.E.C. ) and/or its sub-committee, Branch and District committee meetings will be by show of hands unless the chairman/presiding officer, otherwise decides.

12.3. Delegations :

At all sessions of the Convention, conference and/or special conferences, branch delegations will be based on the formula as follows :

from fifty (50) members to 100 or part thereof two (2) delegates  
from one hundred (100) to 300 or part thereof four (4) "  
from three hundred (300) to 500 or part thereof six (6) "  
from five hundred (500) to 1000 or part thereof ten (10) "  
Above 1000 members, one (1) extra delegate for every 100 members,  
provide that at the discretion of the Secretary General in consultation  
with the National Executive Committee, any branch with a membership  
of five hundred but not more than 800, may be divided into two  
autonomous branches.

12.4 Voting at Convention and/or conferences of the party :

No branch shall have more than ten (10) votes;  
No member in arrears will be allowed to vote;  
The chairman presiding officer shall exercise a deliberative  
and a casting vote on any decision taken by open vote  
but not by secret ballot;  
Voting by proxy shall not be allowed.

CHAPTER 13

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES:

Any member of the National Seoposengwe Party who, by action or omission is in breach of the letter and spirit of any section, sub-clause or provision of this constitution, shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the Party and shall subject himself to disciplinary measures as the National Executive Committee may decide subject only to appeal to the National Council; a warning, a reprimand, a fine or suspension or both, or outright expulsion depending on the gravity of the offence.

Any member of the National Council, the National Executive Committee and/or any of its sub-committees, a district or branch executive committee member who absents himself from three consecutive meetings without cause or acceptable reason, forfeits his position in the committee.

A member of the Party, other than as provided for in this constitution, who issues a statement or make such statement through any of the media for public information or comment in the name of the Party without authorisation by the National Executive Committee, shall be deemed to have offended against the Party and is liable to disciplinary action as above.

CHAPTER 14

VACANCIES :

In the event of a vacancy occurring in any of the Party, other than an office in the National Executive and/or any of its sub-committee, elections will be duly held to fill the vacancy and shall immediately after, advise their immediate senior body and the Secretary General of such change ;

Vacancies in any office of the National Executive Committee shall mutatis mutandis be filled by the National Council acting on the mandate of the Convention.

CHAPTER 15

AMENDMENTS :

Amendments to this constitution shall be effected by not less than two thirds of the voting members present at a quorate convention or by the National Council subject to approval of the Convention.

Notice of a motion to amend shall be sent to the Secretary General not later than three months before Convention for distribution to all branches and shall within a month of receipt of such motion advise the branches accordingly, provided that in the case of an urgent motion, such motion will be placed before the N.E.C. without delay for consideration.

CHAPTER 16

INTERPRETATION :

In the event of any dispute and/or disagreement arising as to the meaning or interpretation of any section, clause or sub-clause, word or words of this constitution, the final arbiter shall be the Convention or, in the interim, the National Council.

CHAPTER 17

PROPERTY :

The National Seoposengwe Party shall be empowered and entitled to sell, purchase, hire, lease, mortgage, pledge and in any way alienate or deal with both movable and immovable property acquired by any of its formations, which property shall be registered in its name or in the name of one of the trustees appointed for the purposes by the National Convention in the event of any law necessitating such a development.

CHAPTER 18

DISSOLUTION :

The National Seoposengwe Party may be dissolved at any time by resolution passed by the two thirds majority of voting members present at a quorate Convention convened for the purpose;

In the event, the National leader shall, in consultation with the National Executive Committee, and on receipt of a motion to dissolve supported by not less than two thirds of total number of branches composing the Party, convene an emergency National Convention within two months of receipt of such motion;

Any assets left after dissolution of the Party, shall be disposed of in a manner as shall benefit the people of South Africa.

E N D

Motion of No.confidence in the Government, Proposed by the  
Chief T.R. Pilane

Leader: National Seoposengwe Party:

28 April 1982  
=====

Preamble: In moving this motion of no-confidence in the govern-  
ment of the day in the " independent " Republic of Bo-  
phuthatswana Mr Speaker sir, the official Opposition in the House begs  
to recall a statement made in the House by His Excellency, the Presi-  
dent chief L.M. Mangope on 31 July 1981.

Closing the plenary session of your House, he refers to  
consultations between the governments of: the R.S.A, Transkei, Bophu-  
thatswana and Venda on 20 July of that year at which consultations,  
and in his words, no progress was made: there had been no agreement  
on any of the issues raised. The issues themselves are perinnial in  
debates in this House and for a reason: they are fundamental to our  
continued existence as an independent state and basic to our recogni-  
tion as such by the international community. Both sides of your House  
Mr Speaker, seem agreed on this point.

LAND: The twin-issues of Land and Consolidation will, in the  
nature of the politics of South and Southern Africa be crucial to  
any further developments, to any steps taken or envisaged, to quote  
the President again: " towards the speedy and smooth evolution of a  
new dispensation in Southern Africa acceptable to all societies in  
the sub-continent " he said, to the 1820 Settlers Foundation on  
Friday, 23 November 1979 (RDM 24/11/79). Fail to settle these two  
issues and we submit Mr Speaker sir, that all talk of co-existence,  
of co-operation in any form, is so much eye-wash and Tswanas in par-  
ticular and Blacks in so-called national states can forget it as a  
bad dream any idea of constellating, federating or confederating  
because words become meaningless, dilatory catch-phrases used by a  
fear-ridden oligarchy lost for direction and with no hope of execu-  
tion. Afterall, even states in a federation require the infra-struc-  
ture of land and reasonable borders as a prime pre-requisite. Anythi/  
ng else Mr Speaker must lead to a certain confrontation.

At the Capetown talks in 1981, the government of R.S.A  
and not for the firat time, comes out clearly and in unequivocal  
terms, and leave no doubts whatever as to their intentions and future  
policy directions on the same divisive elements deriving from Apart-  
heid. There will be no land made available to this government or for  
that matter ceded to the territory of any national state(in the poli-  
tical jargon flowing from Pretoria) excepting on the basis of the  
Native Trust and Land Acts of 1936.



We further submit Mr Speaker sir, that talks of 100,000 or 200,000 hactres ceded to Bophuthatswana and orchestrated recently in the public media of the country are irrelevant to the crucial debate on Land and consolidation in Bophuthatswana. The basis of such accretions remains the Land Act of 1936 to which the Tswana, as the President commendably reminded Mr P.W. Botha if indeed he needed any reminding, had no role or part. Even if the Tswana had had any share at all in the diabolical dispensation on land Mr Speaker sir, there was then no talk of homelands and less still of the independent variety. In fact the whole exercise of 1936 had but one aim: to force the Blacks out of their traditional lands or such of these as still remained after the latter scramble for land by land-hungry, gun-totating whites by depriving them of economic viability.

Patriotism: The Opposition in your house Mr Speaker sir, has often been accused of unco-operativeness, of irresponsibility, of ratting on talks on independence constitution in 1976. The reasons are never canvassed in your House nor appreciated by those who should know better like the President who has in the past four years not failed to heap the opposition with abuse when he is short-changed on reasoned argument, which is often. It must be hoped that the President in the course of this debate will see his way clear to giving specific replies to issues which will be raised in the present debate. He owes this to himself, to this House, to the Tswana nation which has an interest and a right to know its fate in the current political chess between the government of the R.S.A and black inhabitants of this fair land. Addressing a meeting of some 400 people in Marapyane on the theme: Independence goes On, (RDM 15.8.77), he has gone on record as saying: " I am not going to report to anyone from the Opposition, because they walked out when the independence issue was raised in the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly last year.."( 1975). Exactly a month before, July 1977, the chief Minister of Bophuthatswana was still shouting for all the earth to hear: "No False Uhuru ." and proceeded to lecture the " white government " in these scathing terms: " Do they not realise that the world is in any case against them ? That time was against them ? That history is against them ? " - memorable words Mr speaker sir, from the lips of a leader of a people at the time, conscious of the price of leadership and prepared to pay that price. Nor was the chief Minister of Bophuthatswana alone in this attitude. Millions shared the sentiment, black and white then as now and as demonstrated in August 1977 when only 12% of Tswana would associate themselves with the idea of independence and voted the present government into power. The Opposition did no more than sound the same warning and not to some mystical white government, but to this government as in their historical walk-out in 1975 on land and citizenship in 1975, unresolved then as now or only paper-covered; in their for-

protest and petition under the hand of S.J.J. Lesolang and thirty-nine others to the South African government. Not only that Mr Speaker sir, The Opposition in your House has remained constant in their conviction on any future dispensation for the Tswana in the land of their birth: " A FULLY AUTONOMOUS AND NON-ETHNIC BOPHUTHATSWANA IN A GEOGRAPHICALLY INTERGRATED SOUTH AFRICA." In 1982 they are in good company. Quoth Mr P.W. Botha, speaking to his vote in the current session of the South African parliament: the land of South Africa and its resources cannot be divided, they can only be distributed. But already in 1981 Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman chairman of the Committee on Consolidation of Bophuthatswana among others, was already saying: South Africa cannot afford 10 or 20 separate economies. That being the the case, the Opposition has over four years stated that South Africa can least of all afford 10 to 20 separate political systems withi its borders and if thereby Mr Speaker sir, the opposition in your House was being less patritic, less responsible and perhaps treasonable in its stand, then the government of Bophuthatswana must stand accused of a strange but fatal gullibility or it must be argued that their reasons for " opting " for independence in 1977 were a classic understatement for their true motives.

#### Breach of Contract:

Not only will there be no land Mr Speaker sir, but such land parcels as are released under the 1936 quota will be jointly controlled or administered by the government of the RSA and the respective national state and this for the arrogant reason that the government of South Africa must make sure that such land is properly used. But this was again irrelevant as the statement by Mr P.W. Botha was in essence the measure of our independence in the National Party scheme of things. There is nothing new in this or is there for this government? The President of Bophuthatswana went to needless pains to show that no land that that has been ceded to Bophuthatswana was ever not properly used. If indeed there was anything new in what Mr Botha said and this government can by any stretch of imagination not have been aware of these stipulations, limitations and proviso's to independence, do these revelations not represent a point of departure from the independence accords, a breach of contract by the South African government?

Mr Speaker sir, even as the chief Minister of Bophuthatswana was telling the nation that the question of citizenship had been finally "satisfactorily resolved under the circumstances" on Tuesday, 11 October 1977, the premier of South Africa, Mr J.B. Vorster, was telling his white electorate that independence was granted to people and not to countries. (RDM 15 October 1977). Tswanas in particular and blacks generally are by this dictum reduced to a rare species of mankind. The significance of this small print on the political calender completely escaped this government.

government/.

It must be hoped however that the cynicism therein contained did not. Tswanas could have their independence if they wanted it but without the corollary of land as common to all self-respecting nations including the Afrikaner to whom the Vorster formula does not apparently apply. Even as early as this, the writing was on the wall. All the Tswana needed was a Joseph or a Daniel to read the writing and to give the interpretation thereof. This government failed to read the signs of the time. It is difficult Mr Speaker sir, to think, less still to accept that the President of Bophuthatswana was not aware of all this, all the time the snares were laid for him. The time has arrived we submit, for him to rise both physically and metaphorically and tell the nation what the circumstances were that led him to accept independence " under the circumstances ! ", to go further, Mr Speaker and tell the Tswana the extent of their commitment to independence agreements made in 1977 on false premises. What we are saying Mr Speaker sir, is briefly that there was never real intention on the part of successive Pretoria regimes to grant independence to Apartheid national states beyond the status of vassalage, of satellite mini-states manipulated from Pretoria by not-so-remote control. There is no such intention NOW.

Trust and

Land Acts:

Your House Mr Speaker requires no lectures on the patent aims then (1936), or the historical connotations then as now on the Land Acts. Suffice to state that on the provisions of these Acts, roughly 13% of the total land surface of South Africa is prescribed for occupation by Blacks (and not just Tswanas) representing close on 80 % of total population. The rest of the land is earmarked for white ownership and occupation. Whites are estimated at little less than 20 % of total population and the ratio is falling rapidly.

We recapitulate this painful fact for us Mr Speaker sir, for a reason which might become relevant in discussions by your House in the course of the present session. Among matters referred to by the president in the dying hours of the 1981 session is the suggestion of firstly: A Commission from this House to investigate the "Squatter Problem" in all Bophuthatswana, and secondly, to make recommendations and legislate measures for their control and thereby hopefully, and in the President's words: " to protect the rights of the children of Bophuthatswana." Perhaps the President will proceed to identify and define these rights which have already not been raped by the Land Act of 1913 and its amending provisions contained in the Native Trust and Land Acts of 1936. Rights, we submit Mr Speaker which cannot be isolated from nor denied the children of all South Africa in the long and medium term without a situation arising, " too ghastly to contemplate " in the words of a co-author of our faked independence. This government set off in 1977 to acquire the historical lands of the

lands of/

the Tswana set out in a resolution of this House in 1973. In 1982, they have not even acquired the 1936 quota and are told off, together with the heirs-elect of independence, Pretoria-version, to go back home and " think again " as if they have not been thinking all this time. We submit Mr Speaker sir, that the whole issue of land on which is based the fundamental issue of co-existence and survival in South Africa, including Bophuthatswana, is beyond the control of this government.

Squatters: The descendents of black people squeezed out of the land in 1936 for employment in works, mines and white-owned farms are in the seventies redundant squatters, black-spots and slums which qualifies them for insensitive mass-population removals from the very areas into which they were enticed, forced and exploited and into resettlement camps lacking in every elementary amenity - water, sanitation, productive employment to mention but few, in the already land-restricted homelands by a minority which claims exclusive right to South Africa and not for the first time in the interests of colonialism and capitalist commerce and industry with the added motive of creating in South Africa, an artificial white majority. Our contention Mr Speaker is and has been, that the cake of South Africa cannot be divided. It can only be shared. The wealth of South Africa, says the Prime Minister of South Africa, cannot be divided. It can only be distributed. Distribution rather than division (RDM 17 April 1982 )

Speaking to Patrick Lawrence of the Rand Daily Mail, the President of Bophuthatswana expresses himself very strongly on what he calls free movement within South Africa. " Yes,.. " he says, " free movement across borders... and free movement of people all over S. Africa to sell their labour wherever they wish.. ! " What is the President of " independent " Bophuthatswana really saying to the Nation, to South Africa and the world ? What is the fuss ( there can be no question of national interest ) about political boundaries which cannot be re-drawn by independence, whatever dreams Pretoria cherishes for South Africa and without consulting South Africans ?

Pensioners: In Winterveld, as in Klipgat and the Morsgats of the land, the squatters, placed in those " temporary " camps perfectly legally by act of South African government, have become Cinderella communities with both the governments of of Bophuthatswana and South Africa engaged in futile and irrelevant arguments as to responsibility. In a telegram, the Black Sash of South Africa makes a passionate appeal - " In the year of the Aged " to the government of South Africa for the payment of pensions and disability grants in Winterveld, as ( the sting is in the tail ) " the Bophuthatswana government has not fulfilled the terms of pre-independence agreement with the South African government . " This problem was brought to the attention of the Bophu-

government in a letter dated 1 October 1981. In the same report by Jo Shallis of the Rand Daily Mail ( RDM 8 April 1982), the re-action of the Department of Co-operation and Development is characteristic: " If these allegations are true," they state, "then, in the opinion of the Department, the inter-state agreement about the payment of social pensions is not being complied with.." In terms of so-called inter-state agreement signed in 1977, Bophuthatswana was to be responsible for all non-Tswana pensioners in homeland areas, and South Africa would look after all Tswana pensioners in the Republic...'

" People are dying," wails Jo Shallis, "for want of assistance while governments are negotiating..."

#### Internal

Pressures: But Mr Speaker sir, the plight of squatters does not really begin nor end here. Winterveld could well be a bone of contention. What about non-Tswana pensioners residing legally in Bophuthatswana in the tribal areas ? Many of them, perhaps most, are born and bred in areas encompassed by Bophuthatswana today. Many hold residence permits issued by the tribal authority on payments ranging from R 60,00 to R 200,00 on acceptance by the tribal authority. They have made their contributions in developments in the tribal authority area in schools, clinics and tribal offices, even to the extent of buying the local chief a car. To all intents and purposes, they are Tswana. They are not receiving social pensions nor disability grants. Applications in some cases date back to 1976 and earlier because in most of these cases, the local chief will not recommend to the district magistrate over a tiff with the applicant which could arise from arrears in payment of tribal levy or "Tumediso ya Kgosi " if this is general. Arrears will often date decades past and demanded even from scholars leaving school for work and applying for necessary documents from the tribal office ( the local Labour Bureau office) in terms of Influx Control Measures of the country. The amounts involved can be high for both pensioner-applicant and ex-scholar.

#### Citizenship

##### Denied:

In 1979, your House Mr Speaker passed the Electoral Act as amended in 1981 according to which only citizens of Bophuthatswana can exercise the vote even if the non-Tswana resident had voted in 1972 and 1977. This Act has been interpreted to mean that the applicant-pensioner must acquire citizenship certificate before he can aspire to pension benefits or disability grants. But it is exactly the endorsement of such application for citizenship that is often withheld by the tribal authority for reasons already stated and inspite of the fact that the applicant may qualify in law. The chances of his qualifying for citizenship are minimal. To whom does the applicant turn in such cases ? The magistrate will as often return him to the chief who will often have a Reason NOT to comply. People are dying while governments negotiate and chiefs are hit-

Hitting/

back on the subject. But can they, in law Mr Speaker sir ?

It is worth repeating again and again: We are not dealing here with immigrants of Europe or the Americas who are significantly not squatters in South Africa. We are here not discussing the problem of a wave of refugees from foreign parts and the President more than indicates the direction along which solutions must be sought. Let people of South Africa move freely in South Africa and "sell their labour wherever they wish". But is this what this government is saying and if so, how do they reconcile their new stance with independence within the borders of the same country? The President of Bophuthatswana has his sights on target: "one country, a greater South African nationality and a common citizenship for all in South Africa wherein we can ply our trades and skills wherever we wish and not in some cuckooland of wishful thinking.

Labour Relations: Tswanas have not only become foreigners in South Africa by our independence Mr Speaker sir, They have also acquired the status of Contract Workers whereby taking annual leave to which the labourer is entitled under South African laws in mines and works entails termination of services and renewal of contract for each succeeding year notwithstanding so-called inter-state agreements to the contrary. But not only that Mr Speaker. In the course of his employment the worker has accumulated certain assets in contributions to various Funds, among which the Bophuthatswana National Provident Fund is the most important and onerous. Contributions towards this Fund can be as high as R19,90 per month or more. The trouble arises when the worker loses his employment either because of refusal by erst-while employer or even the Recruiting Agency to re-new contract on expiry of contract period - usually a year, or through normal retrenchment of work-force as a result of interplay of market forces. In both these cases, the worker has no control of factors involved but may find himself jobless much against his better judgment and vital interests. This situation surfaced recently in the Platinum Mining Industry in Bophuthatswana. Our preliminary findings Mr Speaker are: The J.C.I group of companies, faced with a situation of near-strike by workers affected, decided after consultation with the South African government, to pay the worker at least an amount equal to his contributions to the Fund, plus interest. But this was for workers employed in the South African Section of the mining complex.

The Bophuthatswana government on being consulted by the same company adopted a different attitude. The miner had been made to understand and was beginning to accept, that he could not draw from the Fund nor withdraw the amounts so accumulated until after two years; two years during which he could be a defenceless victim of recession or whim of employer as in the present case. What guarantee has the

has the/ worker that two years after being laid off, he will still get his money ? The latest attitude of the Bophuthatswana government in the matter seems to be that the money cannot be drawn on until the miner has reached the age of 55 years, more than five decades after service termination with the mines. If all this is true Mr Speaker, what is the government doing to protect the interests of the worker ? The worker wants this assurance for peaceful labour relations.

Yet another Fund is the Unemployment Insurance Fund towards which contributions could range from R2,00 to R5,00 per month. Confusion Mr Speaker is rampant especially since monies to this Fund were said to have been transferred from South Africa to Bophuthatswana after independence. The operations of this fund are not always clear to the worker or officials in Bophuthatswana handling the Fund. The Fund was established against unemployment, whether through loss of job for reasons beyond the control of the worker, as through illness or accoutrement leave as affecting women. We have referred some of the cases which came to our attention to the Department of Internal Affairs in the past two years who in turn seem to have referred some cases to Pretoria. Who benefits from this Fund Mr Speaker sir and what are the procedures ? Clerks at the magistrate courts are not always helpful in this matter beyond advising the jobless to "look for work !

A third Fund eating into the workers' pocket is the Death Benefit Fund in the mines supposed to benefit the family of the miner who dies in the service of the mine, over the first year or two. The problem arises in the case of a contributor who dies after leaving service with the mine or mining group. Who benefits from his contribution to the Fund while still a miner ? Miners will say they have been told by management that in such cases, the amounts are forfeit and if this can be true, to whom ? There is wide dissatisfaction over the application of the various Funds affecting the worker of Tswana origin in both South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

These then are the realities of Bophuthatswana Mr Speaker sir as we see them, issues which have to be faced squarely and answers given by your House, by all South Africans in the interest of all.

I thank you sir.

Signed: T.R. Pilane.

( M.P. Mankwe )

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 Tel: 29128 From the Secretary's Desk. 310 Mutle Street  
 (01421): ( National Seoposengwe Party ) Tlhabane 0305

(B)

The Editors

(S.A.P.A )

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WHEN ENDS DOMINATE MEANS

Irrespective of political viewpoint or affiliation, the national struggle for a government of the political majority for all South Africa should bring all compatriots together. It is however useful to remember that the campaign for liberation has over decades attracted hostility, made enemies with a vested interest in keeping us apart and therefore weak and ready tools for use and not in our interest. We play into their hands when we allow strategy - a modus operandi, to assume the status of a principle - the cause, and thereby defeat <sup>ing</sup> our own ends. The single dominant principle, on which we all seem agreed, is the dismantling of apartheid and all it has represented and represents. The way forward seems clear: to support the move towards a constitutional dispensation acceptable to the democratic majority in the country and by the same token, support for an interim government/arrangement/authority or whatever to facilitate process ( the burial of apartheid) which must needs dominate means ( the colour of the coffin ) in the service of national unity.

" The Last Mile " will be the most demanding, even provocative, calling for heads and hearts. We are into negotiations. After the wrangling, mudslinging and breastbeating preceeding it, the Preparatory/Steering Committee meeting passes into history, its shortest chapter so far characterised by disciplined determination and for this, all true compatriots round the country owe a word of thanks to all participants. The dice is cast and even Bophuthatswana concedes the reality by its very active presence at a moot of all South Africans on a South African agenda. They have little choice, if any in the matter but to engage as best they can, vigorously and hopefully positively in the re-writing of history for future generations.

We make this special appeal to them, their next logical step: to allow and now, open and free political activity to all, including the yet unregistered parties in the territory with an interest in the cause of democracy, enshrined in their constitution but sadly respected in its breach. As a registered political Party in Bop, we should know what we are talking about and they know. Evidence of this abounds and is readily available for the media.

Signed: *V.T Sifora* ( National Leader )  
 V.T Sifora

*V.T Sifora*  
 1991-12-02



The Editor: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The Democratic Option: Bop in Perspective ( Star Dec 7 )

In both his State-of-the-Nation message and Acceptance speech launching his third and last term of office under the existing constitution, the state President of Bophuthatswana ( Bop), makes two significant but contentious statements. He assures a " delegation " from Latvia and the Ukraine among others that he has " altered his Internal Security laws " sufficiently to accommodate even the ANC - his current obsession - to register as a political party in his beleaguered enclave, so that they, (ANC) " could challenge his popularity at the polls " (Star Dec 7 )

The statement is significant for what it leaves unsaid. It omits to tell his audience of 3000 odd ( the lowest ever at such occasions, including children ) that in order to register, any aspiring political organisation must show the support of at least 3500 followers who must also be citizens of Bop ( as against residents ) . A tall order by any standard where open, free and unhindered political activity - canvassing membership for starters, is denied under pain of harassment, arrest and even violence at risk of life and limb before, during and after forms of " <sup>fence</sup> interrogation " a euphemism in Bop as in the RSA, their cradle and <sup>members</sup> members. The statement omits to say that the Internal Security Amendment Act 1991 which claims to extend the freedoms of association and assembly to registered parties, without <sup>their</sup> first having to obtain written permission to conduct a meeting/gathering, invests chiefs and headmen with authority to refuse and even disperse any such gathering in the area of their jurisdiction and at their whim. We need only refer to a recent meeting of the National Seoposengwe Party ( NSP ) - a registered Party in Bop, permitted in writing by <sup>the</sup> local Tribal Authority and dispersed by the police on instructions of the acting chief who either did not know about the meeting or if he did, did not personally permit the meeting and proceeded to repudiate the authority of his own Tribal Authority who granted permission signed by the tribal secretary and sealed with the official stamp of the tribe !:

If indeed the ANC or its Youth League opts to "assassinate " and/or alternatively " bring Mangope to his knees and make Bop ungovernable ... "(sic), the tired rhetoric must be seen and read in the perspective of abuse of

power and mounting repressive action by an apartheid government, its chiefs, its security forces even as we enter the era of negotiations for a better politico-economic dispensation for all South Africans and the question must be asked: who benefits by the death, natural or by assassination, of the President of Bop? In Aug 1986, the leader of the NSP with more than 60 of its members in Bafokeng and Mmakwe regions alone was roped in with similar charges: threats to assassinate the President, topple his government by force and holding unlawful meeting/s. The charges were never pressed in a court of law and all suspects were ultimately freed some of them with severe injuries following "interrogation": Does the President perhaps nurse a death wish? Let it be said this once more: We want him alive and at the bargaining tables with his peers. This is how the NSP, the ANC will have it whatever his phobias and remind him: his next logical step after his active presence at the recent Codesa I sessions will be to allow even to yet unregistered political organisations, free political activity activity on his patch and to set free, all political prisoners including Captain Phiri, in terms of the Pretoria Minute which by implication, he accepts and notwithstanding his newly discovered, Christian and Humanitarian conscience, ~~rather borrowing from Pretoria,~~

Signed: *V.T Sifora* ( National Leader )  
 V.T Sifora

NATIONAL SEDIBENGWE PARTY

SIGNATURE: .....

DATE: .....

(An Election Manifesto 12-09-1989)

# National Seoposengwe Party

310 MUTLE STREET, TLHABANE 0305 — TELEPHONE (014654) 2882



## WHY VOTE FOR OPPOSITION?

BECAUSE:

If a Democracy at all, Bop NEEDS it.

BECAUSE:

You are Involved: Like it or NOT.

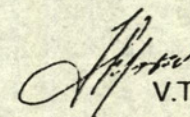
BECAUSE:

You and YOU alone, Must Decide the Tomorrow.

BECAUSE:

YOU are that Tomorrow and YOU Dare Not Leave that Decision to Yesterday's men/Women With eyes only for Today and for Themselves; Unaware of Change, the eternal Call of the spirit That God-made Man shall be FREE, the FREEDOM to be FREE; Free to decide that We shall be Free, Free to decide that we shall Not be Free. Unaware that they are secure only when You Are, Unaware that an injury to One is an injury to ALL. Small men, small women who survive by our Divisions And gloat on the innocent blood of young and old. To whom "Devide and Rule," has become a Religion, Whether in Soweto or Leeufontein, Justice is the Lamb Sacrificed even like their Christ, upon the alter of Lust. In the RSA as in BOP who take their lessons from the RSA. Our message to the young at heart and mind is simple: Remove this pestilence so Man may live And give glory ever to the CHRIST.

1. A WORD OF CAUTION: In terms of the National Security Act (Act 32 of 1979) no meeting of more than 20 persons may be held without the written permission of the Minister of Law and Order. This provision has never been invoked during an election or by-election. It may be used this time round according to the local magistrate-on advice, he says of his minister.
- 1.1 The National Seoposengwe is a registered Party in Bop. Only on Tuesday, 25th July 1989, it's candidates were duly sworn in by a Nomination Court and by implication if not law, permitted to conduct a campaign for support by inter alia, holding meetings.
- 1.2 Anything else must be political suicide and the Party has no intention of doing this AGAIN. It has had an experience of this between July 1986 to date when it's meetings were disallowed, in spite of application for "permissions", or disbanded by government agents. Some chiefs who did not seem to know or care what the law said or over-enthusiastic members of the security forces. For this reason, the Party sought and obtained relief from the Supreme Court of Bop 23-04-1987. They may still do so. They are under orders, whether they like it or not. Even more important, they are our blood kin. Hence:
- 1.3 This appeal to members and supporters to keep cool should this happen and leave it to Party executives to settle. Give them no cause for adverse action. We have a job: to send our own delegates to Mmabatho!
- 1.4 As blacks we can no further afford it to be set upon each other by forces who must divide us in order to rule us, their hirelings and upstarts, including Domkrag (BDP) the ruling Party Ga re Loswe!
2. OUR REQUEST: Whether meetings are allowed or not, the Bafokeng know themselves, know what they want and know what party they want to represent them in their situation.
3. AGENTS/BADISA: We need them. To protect our interests at Polling Stations.
4. Finally, register NOW as a voter if you have not done so yet!



V.T. Sifora



Baemedi ba Seoposengwe  
Thebe Ya Sefokeng, ke ba:

V.T. Sifora—Tlhabane	L.T. Makgale—Serutube
W.K. Mokgatle—Saron	P.N. Maledu—Kanana
B.J. Nthau—Ponodung	S.M. Matshego—Tlhabane

### S O P S :

BAFOKENG ROMANG BATHO BA!

N.B.: Kopo ya rona re le Lekoko: A e re mo'dikopang tsa rona, re ithomphe, re tlotlaneng, re se senyisiwe ke baikepi.

(A)

(Ditlhopo mo Phong: By-Elections Bafokeng Region 12-09-1989)

# National Seoposengwe Party

310 MUTLE STREET, TLHABANE 0305 - TELEPHONE (014654) 2882

SEOPOSENGWE PARTY



Kopano le Kutlwano

## WA WELWA

Mokwena Wee, bula Matlho,

Magosi le ya welwa Wee!

Matlhaku go fsha Mabapi, a rialo Motswana.


Emang ka Maoto, Phokeng e raya Wena.

Iwelang lefatshe, le ditswateng tsa lone.

Magosi maoto ke mmopa, ba ngathelwa ka letsogo, Bana le moro ga re shabe, Tlhago o ile le Beng. Go jakwa ka lona ke bathati ka letlowa la Kemanosi, Gona re ema kae, nega e gapilwe, go tshimo, go se Phulo, Setsha re se phaka ka dikgoka - motho motho yo motle. Seoposengwe ga se porofite, le iponetse ka Matlho, Sona sa re: Tsoga Mokwena, Itemogele! Ikgethele!

## TSIBOSO:

1. Ka molao wa bophuthatswana o reng: (Internal Security Act) e re re ka kopana le wena, re be re letliiwe ke Puso ka Lekoko la Domkrag. Ke yona, Puso Ya batho ka BATHO? Molao yo, ga ise wa diriswa mo gare ga Ditlhopho.
2. RE YA LE KOPA: Mo dikopanong tsa rona, e ka nna mo dikolong, lekgotla la motse, mabatla, a re ithlompheing, re tlotlaneng. Re itse se re se gabaletseng, Bakwena abaitse se ba se batlang. Ga ba se rutiwe ke mang kapa mang!
3. Re le Lekoko le le kwadisitweg jaaka la Domkrag (Registered) le bo nthlompheing (Candidates) be lona ba ne ba kwadisiwa maloba fa ka 25 July 1989 (Nominated) ga re yo Loswa ke Domkrag! Lekoko la NSP le tia itse gore le tsaya dikgato dife.
4. Go ntse jaalo, ge dikopano tsa rona di ka iletswa/phatlalatswa ka sepodisi/sesole, ba rata, ba sa rate, re se tshwenyane le bona Ke baromiwa (Civil Servant) Gagolo jaang, ke nthatshika le wena. A re se LOSWE ka mathaitai a BDP ka mono a reng: Ba LOSE, o tle o Buse! Ke lerumo la seburu sa bogolo: DIVIDE and RULE Them!

  
V.T. Sifora

Baemedi ba Seoposengwe  
Thebe Ya Sefokeng, ke ba:

V.T. Sifora - Tlhabane  
W.K. Mokgatle - Saron  
B.J. Nthau - Ponodung

L.T. Makgale - Serutube  
P.N. Maledu - Kanana  
S.M. Matshego - Tlhabane

## SOPS:

BAFOKENG ROMANG BATHO BA!

N.B.: Kopo ya rona re le Lekoko: A e re mo dikopanong tsa rona, re ithlomphe, re tlotlaneng, re se senyisiwe ke baikepi.

MEMORANDUM FROM RESIDENTS OF ODI DISTRICT  
"BOPHUTHATSWANA" SUBMITTED TO THE CHIEF  
MAGISTRATE OF ODI DISTRICT ON THE 7TH FEB 1990

We the residents of Odi District having peacefully marched to your offices at Zone 5 Ga-Rankuwa, hereby present to you this memorandum containing the following grievances:-

HOUSING AND SERVICES

We protest :

- the shortage of houses
- exploitative rental and service charges, notably electricity, water and telephones.
- BBS Demands interest on houses which we have already paid up long ago.
- privatised housing which results in high unaffordable houses sold through your monopoly company BBS.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

We demand adequate and free Health and Welfare services for all.

WORKERS AND UNEMPLOYED

We reject the slave - wages and bad working conditions which your government encourage and defend in the interest of employers.

- We demand a Living Wage and full Trade Union rights for all workers.
- We demand full unemployment benefits fit for living and the reduction of unemployment by securing jobs for all.
- We demand full maternity and parternity rights as workers.

PEOPLE ON DEATH ROW

We call for the abolition of the Death Penalty and the immediate commuting of the Death Sentences.

- We demand the right of those to life.

## ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION

We reject and condemn the denial of rights to non-Tswana speaking residents and patriots.

- We call for an end to all forms of Ethnic Discrimination.

## PENSIONERS AND DISABLED PEOPLE

- We demand the restoration of respect and dignity to our senior citizens and disabled.
- We demand a Living Pension Allowance and concessions on all necessities for living for our people.

## TRANSPORT

- We demand transport which is affordable, available, comfortable and safe all times.
- We demand that we be consulted and that we jointly take decisions on all proposed fare increases.
- We demand regular maintenance and construction of roads, tarred and marked with road signs for safety.

## DISCRIMINATION IN TRADING RIGHTS

- We reject all forms of discrimination (ethnic and otherwise) in issuing of trading and transport licences.
- We reject the increases in motor vehicle licence fees and demand affordable tariffs.

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

We reject all forms of discrimination against women (including legal rights) particularly those resulting to loss of property ( houses, custody of children) when their husbands have passed away.

## FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION, SPEECH AND PRESS

- We demand our right to belong to organisations of our own choice.
- In particular we demand :-
  - to form and belong to SRC's.

- Teachers to form and belong to Trade Unions.
- Nurses to form and belong to Trade Unions.

### PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION

- We reject the creation of elite and selective schools ( e.g. the so-called International High School in Mmabatho) for the benefit of the few.
- We demand that the doors of learning and culture be opened to all.

### SAFETY AND SECURITY FOR ALL RESIDENTS

- We condemn the crime wave which the police and army are obviously unable to combat.
- We demand the full safety and security of all residents.

### REJECTION OF THE HOMELAND SYSTEM

- We reiterate our rejection of the homeland system.
- We call on Mr Mangope and his "Cabinet" to resign and join democratic forces whose historical task is the creation of a free, non-racial, democratic and unitary South Africa.

We call for a REFERANDUM for the return to a new South Africa.

**FORWARD TO THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA !**

ANNEX 2 (1)

Abaroso ya telekeramo  
Telegraphic address BOSIAMISI



Tshupetso  
Reference 13/3

Kgetsanaposo X2033  
Private Bag

M. J. COPANE  
Bolsa go/Enquiries

(0140) 29 - 2403  
Nr. Mog./Tel. No.

LEFAPHA LA BOSIAMISI  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
MMABATHO  
8681

01 MARCH 19 90

ATTENTION: MR A. C. GREYLING

The Magistrate Odi  
Private Bag X1002  
GA-RANKUWA

REPLY TO MEMORANDUM OF GA-RANKUWA RESIDENTS.

Please inform the organisers of the above movement that the Government replies as per attached memorandum.

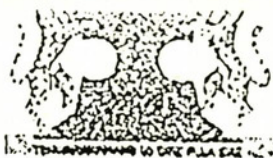
Your assistance and mediatory role is appreciated.

M. J. COPANE

SECRETARY FOR JUSTICE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. J. Copane', written over the typed name and title.





REPLY TO MEMORANDUM FROM RESIDENTS OF ODI DISTRICT SUBMITTED TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF ODI ON 07 FEBRUARY 1990.

HOUSING AND SERVICES:

The shortage of proper housing for all its citizens is also a matter of concern to this Government. Many new houses have already been built, especially in the Mabopane area. It must however be borne in mind that funds are needed to build these houses. As far as the B.B.S is concerned it must be pointed out that this is an independent Building Society which is not controlled by the Government.

HEALTH AND WELFARE:

This is very high on the priority list of the Government. These services are very expensive and can only be supplied as far as funds are available.

WORKERS AND UNEMPLOYED:

The accusations about slave-wages and bad working conditions are false. This Government stands for exactly the opposite. You must however not forget that if the industrialist does not get a reasonable return from his investment he may withdraw it and invest elsewhere which can result in fewer jobs and more employment.

Trade Unions are not prohibited in Bophuthatswana. Workers are entitled to organise themselves into trade unions subject to the provisions of the law.

PEOPLE ON DEATH ROW:

You should bear in mind that those in death row are there as a result of a conviction and sentence passed by competent court. They are not there on political reasons but for the killing of innocent people.

The laws concerning the death penalty were also recently amended to make provision for an automatic right of appeal where the death sentence has been imposed.

ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION:

This is not part of the policy of this Government.

PENSIONERS AND DISABLED PEOPLE:

All efforts are made to cater for the aged and disabled but petitioners should not ignore our culture in this respect viz, that of extended family.

TRANSPORT:

Public transport is run by private enterprise and the Government cannot intervene.

As far as maintenance and construction of roads are concerned it must be appreciated that we started in 1977 with almost no infrastructure. The construction of new roads is very expensive and can only be done as far as funds are available. Costs are escalating and funds must be obtained somewhere - hence the modest increase in motor licence fees.

DISCRIMINATION IN TRADING RIGHTS:

This is not the policy of this government.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS:

There is no discrimination against women. Where husbands have passed away women should contact the estate section of magistrate's offices for the assistance free of charge.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION, SPEECH AND PRESS:

The Government is not opposed to free political expression provided it is done in an orderly fashion and subject to the provisions of the law. Any group of people who want to express political expression are free to register themselves as a political party in terms of the Electoral Act:

PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION:

Education is very high on the priority list of the Government and more funds are utilised there-on.

The International School in Mmabatho has become necessary to cater for the needs of the children of people of diverse nationalities and cultures living in Mmabatho.

SAFETY AND SECURITY FOR ALL RESIDENTS:

The Government also stands for the full safety and security of all residents but also call on petitioners to assist the police in *combating* crime and unlawfulness.

REJECTION OF THE HOMELAND SYSTEM:

In this regard you can only be referred to the recent press statement by His Excellency the President in which it was clearly stated that the independence of Bophuthatwana is not negotiable.

\*\*\*\* M M A B A T H O C R I S I S C O M M I T T E E \*\*\*\*

MANGOPE ON A SUICIDAL PATH

Mangope has stated once again that "There is no question of reincorporation", and that "Independence will last for 100 years". Other nomeland governments have however made fairly positive statements on reincorporation (eg. Transkei referendum) and have taken other positive actions in relation to the reforms taking place in South Africa. Mangope, with a long history of repression against his own people, continues to sell out, - a role he seems to have played during his entire adult life. His speech of February 19th reminds the world of Ian Smith's statement - "Majority rule, not in my lifetime!" Shortly thereafter Zimbabwe achieved its liberation. Mangope is quite clear not able to learn from history, - or is it that he and his cohorts are benefiting too greatly from their independence.

The question is not whether Bop will be reincorporated, but when and how. Bop was set up as part of the Grand Apartheid structure, and as Apartheid is dismantled, so too will Bop be dismantled. Now is the time to stand up to Mangope and his handful of collaborators! It is our democratic right and duty to demonstrate and to march, despite the fact that Mangope has said there is no need for demonstrations in Bop. There is a greater need here than in any other part of South Africa where people have been marching for their freedom for some time.

We need not be afraid of the police. The police are not our enemy and are in sympathy with the people. We have our own "Rockman's" in Bop.

You can blow out a candle, but you can't blow out a fire, - once the flame begins to catch the wind will blow it higher!!

MANGOPE - RESIGN OR FACE DEFEAT!

THE WINDS OF CHANGE ARE AGAINST YOU!

## STAYAWAY!

STAYAWAY!

GA DINAMELWE KA DI 26-02-90

RONA BAAGI BOTLHE BA METSE YA MO TIKOLOGONG YA MORETELE - BATSADI, BOMME, BAIHUTI, BARUTABANA, BADI RI LE BONA BADIREDI BA PUSO. RE RATA GO ITSSESE PUSO YA BOPHUTHATSWANA GORE GA RE KITLA RE YA DITIRONG KOOTSA DIKOLONG KA MANTAGA 26 TLHAKOLE 1990. TSOTLHE DI TLA EMA.

RE TSAYA KGATO ENO E LE YONA SEBETSA KOOTSA SEITSHIRELETSO SEO RE NANG LE SONA MME E BILE RE KA SE DIRISA KGATLHANONG LE PUSO E RE SA E RATENG. RE BUA JAANA KA GONNE MO BEKENG E E PETILONG, RE TSERE DINGONGOREBO TSA RONA JAANA RE LE BAAGI BA METSE YA MO MORETELE MME RA DI ROMELA KWA PUSONG. DINGONGOREBO TSA RONA MO GARE GA TSE DINGWE ENE E LE:

\* GO BOGISWA GA BAAGI KE BA SESOLE LE SEPODISI SA BOPHUTHATSWANA.

\* GO TLHOKA METSI MO MAGAENG, LE DITUELO TSE DI KWA GODIMO TSA METSI MO TEMBA.

\* GO PEDISWA GA DITEKETE TSA BAIHUTI BA METERIKI.

PELA RE MAKADITSWE KE GO BONA MORAGO GA MATSATSI A SE KAE, SEPODISA LE SESOLE DI BETSA BAAGI BA EERSTERUS FA BANE BALE TSELENG YA GO TLA KWA TEMBA - 'WORKERS RALLY'

SE SE RE MAKADITSENG THATA KE GE SEPODISI LE SESOLE SA BOPHUTHATSWANA DI TSHARA BAAGI BA TEMBA - TEMBA CIVIC ASSOCIATION, MME LE GONE JAANONG BA SA KWALETSE KGOLECELONG BONE KE JOE MAROGA, RAYMOND MOTLHE, TEBOGO MAKGALEHOLA LE FANTIE MNISI.

KE KA NTLHA YA MABAKA A' RE TSAYANG KGATO YA GORE GA YENA RE YA TIRONG KOOTSA DIKOLONG GO PITLHA KA DI 02 MARCH 1990 (FRIDAY)

MME CAPE RE RE FA BA SA NTSHE. BAETAPELE BA RONA PELE GA MONDAY 05 03 1990 RE KA TSWELE PELE KA GO DULA LE GO GATELELA KA TSE DINGWE

INTSITSWE KE BAAGI BA TEMBA.

TLASE KA PUSO YA BOPHUTHATSWANA.

BOPHUTHATSWANA POLICE



BOPHUTHATSWANA POLISIE

P/Bag — P/Sak

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ X2004

Ref./Verw.: 24/4/2/90  
 Enq./Navrae: Lieut. Ngoato  
 TEL.: 32111 X 2279

THE COMMISSIONER  
 MAFIKENG  
 8670

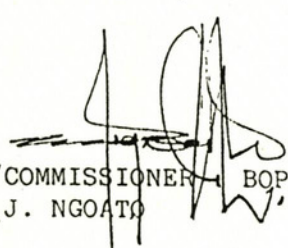
1990.02.16

The Party Leader  
 National Seoposengwe Party  
 310 Mutle Street  
 TLHABANE  
 0305

Dear Sir

RE : NOTICE TO HOLD MEETINGS.

1. I refer to your letter dated 1990-01-10.
2. Please be informed that the Honourable Deputy Minister of Law and Order A.N. Sepoe has directed that you should apply for authority to hold only one meeting at a time; i.e. a separate application must be submitted for every intended meeting for consideration.
3. Your co-operation shall be appreciated.

  
 f/COMMISSIONER  
 L.J. NGOATO

LIEUTENANT  
 BOPHUTHATSWANA POLICE

/amm



# University of Bophuthatswana

TO ALL MEMBERS OF STAFF

## UNIVERSITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS DEPORTATION

The 68th Meeting of the Council of the University of Bophuthatswana held today Friday 2 March 1990, debated fully and with concern the issue of the deportation of a member of staff, [REDACTED].

The following motion was passed by an overwhelming majority:

"The Council of the University of Bophuthatswana condemns in the strongest possible terms the deportation of [REDACTED] and the unwillingness of the authorities to accede to the request of the University that the decision be revoked. The Council believes that if [REDACTED] had infringed any law of Bophuthatswana he should have been charged and tried. If he had not, then no action should have been taken against him. Council urges the Government to reconsider its position and wishes the Minister to try to resolve the matter in a constructive manner."

The above information has been released to the media this afternoon, 2 March 1990.

  
W S MOSELEHI  
SECRETARY OF UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

10/06/88

EX. C

(A)

MAPODISI A BOPHUTHATSWANA

Ts. P. 40

BOPHUTHATSWANA POLICE



BOPHUTHATSWANA POLISIE

P/Bag - P/Sak // P/O. Bdx / P/dsbys/ X1001

Ref./Verw.:	54/1/2
Enq./Navrae:	Maj. Kgafela
TEL.:	2143

DISTRICT COMMANDANT  
MOGWASE  
0302

1988-06-10

Mr. V.T. Sefora  
310 Mmutle Street  
T.HABANE  
0305

APPLICATION FOR MEETINGS: SEOPASENGWE PARTY

1. Kindly note that your application to hold Political Meetings as indicated in your application has been refused.

.....:MAJ.  
 DISTRICT COMMANDANT :MOGWASE  
 (Z. KGAFELA )

/lmd