

United Christian Democratic Party



Ready to deliver where others have failed

Foreword by Kgosi LM Mangope

As we look to the next general election in South Africa every citizen of this country has to do some deep and honest soul-searching about where we have been, where we are, and where we are going.

In the first instance we must accept that the hard-won right to vote and thereby influence the future of our country is profoundly important. It is a right which we should all exercise as responsible citizens irrespective of who we support.

1 But in making your choice as to which party to support I would like to outline briefly why you should give your most serious consideration to voting for the United Christian Democratic Party.

In predicting the future one necessarily has to look at the present and the past.

Under the current African National Congress dispensation we have witnessed a general decline in standards which, in any normal society, would have seen the current crop of leaders drummed out of office in disgrace.

Almost without exception they have blundered and staggered from one self-inflicted crisis to the next, losing precious credibility abroad, and at a cost which this country can ill afford, particularly the growing army of unemployed.



Kgosi LM Mangope, Leader

The list of failures of the ANC has reached epic proportions:

- Ineptitude, or lack of political will, or both, have seen crime escalate to a point where decent people have become prisoners in their own homes.
 - The criminal justice system has reached the point of collapse with a backlog of at least two years, and growing by the day.
 - Our schooling system, once the pride of Africa, has been reduced to a shameful state of chaos.
 - The much-vaunted overhaul of our health services has resulted in a collapse of even the most basic healthcare in many areas.
 - The civil service is a shadow of its former self with ill-discipline and total indifference the order of the day.
 - Our postal services have been reduced to a sick joke.
 - Nepotism and jobs-for-pals have become cancers in our society.
 - Instead of creating jobs this government is presiding over a loss of jobs never experienced before in this country.
 - Our infrastructure, most notably our roads, are deteriorating alarmingly due to criminal neglect.
 - The current government is spending billions of rands on corruption-tainted arms acquisitions for which we have no need, which we cannot afford, and which generations after us will still be paying for.
 - Affirmative action is being abused and manipulated to benefit the new elite while the masses look on in helpless frustration, and those with expertise leave the country in droves.
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- The labour movement and the pathetic communist party maintain a disproportionate degree of influence on government, smothering any hope of economic stimulation as they pursue their selfish, discredited agendas.
 - Our suffocating labour laws discourage investors and deprive the jobless of opportunities.
 - Our foreign policy, determined by misplaced loyalty to questionable benefactors from the days of the freedom struggle, is alienating the country from those who could contribute most to our progress.
 - New-born babies are condemned to death because our eccentric leadership questions the efficacy of internationally accepted HIV/AIDS drugs.
 - The country is ridiculed internationally as it promotes African Renaissance while refusing to censure despotic rulers elsewhere on the continent.

The list is endless. Yet this litany of woe need not be so, and a look back in time proves this point beyond dispute.

A microcosm of how things could be in this country is found in the history of the UCDP when its predecessor governed Bophuthatswana, the jewel in the southern African crown. From extremely humble beginnings, those who found themselves in this frugally resourced "homeland" in the north-west of South Africa determined that they would seek inspiration from the scriptures and, by dint of hard work, dedication and discipline, produce a nation which would be the envy of the rest of the continent.

We succeeded.

Despite obstacles which would ordinarily have been considered insurmountable, the black, white and brown folk of Bophuthatswana

joined hands in harmony and worked single-mindedly towards a common objective.

In short order we had built a network of well-resourced schools whose highly disciplined teachers and pupils were soon producing the best matric pass rate in the country. Parents from every corner of South Africa were clamouring to enroll their children in our schools.

Then came our teacher training colleges whose graduates were sought after throughout the continent, and our own university to nurture and retain the cream of our intelligentsia.

Hospitals and clinics were established throughout Bophuthatswana, and training institutions to produce the qualified doctors and nursing personnel to man them.

Industrial colleges were established to train our young artisans, cultural institutions were created to foster and sustain the multiplicity of cultures we embraced, and agricultural colleges were created to produce highly-trained young farmers who would be equipped to farm successfully in the dawning age of technology.

Our dynamic young civil service drew on the expertise of a mix of accomplished professionals from around the globe and a new breed of dedicated young South Africans whose motivation was service delivery rather than the month-end pay packet and perks.

We invested heavily in infrastructure. Roads, telecommunications, dams, the electricity grid, public transport, industrial parks, railways, an international airport, subsidised housing, agriculture, game parks, the hotel and tourism industry, all received attention and resources as we established the magical success of Bophuthatswana.

Our government institutions such as the Development Corporation and the government's provident fund had amassed billions of rands by the time the collapse of Bophuthatswana was engineered by the present government.

Where is it all now? To be brutally frank it has all been squandered by those who were entrusted with its safekeeping and upkeep after the 1994 elections.

It is truly difficult to find one area of endeavour where the current government can be said to have achieved any measure of real success, not only in the North West Province, but throughout the country. It has relied almost exclusively on patronage to ensure its survival, but in order to continue buying support you have to have productive and sustainable resources. So far the ANC has only proved itself adept at spending what others have generated, while it remains hopelessly incapable of catalysing the generation of wealth.

What South Africa needs as a matter of urgency is a new political conscientisation of the people which will result in a much more finely balanced political landscape. With our peculiar history, from which the ANC emerged as the flag bearers of the liberation struggle, the tendency to stick with the winners has been understandable, particularly in the years immediately following the demise of apartheid.

That period of uncertainty is over now. The hopelessly inadequate revolutionaries who were rewarded and have become the fat cats of the new elite must do the right thing now and disappear into the sunset of their own accord, or be helped on their way by the electorate.

They are yesterday's people, proven to be incapable of adjusting to our new democracy or, indeed, of understanding or administering it.

With the balance of power tilted so heavily in their favour it is doubtful many of these people have ever confronted the realities of democracy. Indeed, genuine and constructive criticism is labelled unpatriotic or racist, while the ultimate peoples' forum, parliament, is regarded as a nuisance and treated with contempt by a power-crazed and paranoid executive.

It is time for change. The sell-by date of the ANC has long passed. The UCDP is therefore appealing to all thinking South Africans to look at the record and act accordingly at the ballot box. We have proven that given the opportunity we can deliver the goods.

The present government, and the sycophants it has surrounded itself with, have lost touch with the very masses who thrust it into power with such enthusiasm in 1994 and 1999.

Our country needs a much more finely balanced spread of political power to ensure the checks and balances which keep a great democracy on its toes.

We know that power corrupts, and that absolute power corrupts absolutely. The ANC has enjoyed what amounts to absolute power for far too long.

Help us to create the political balance that will ensure we become the great democracy we so richly deserve to be.

Vote United Christian Democratic Party.

Thank you.

Lucas Manyane Mangope
Leader, UCDP

UCDP Management Committee Members



Mr PHK Ditshetelo,
Deputy Leader



Mr IS Mfundisi,
National
Chairperson



Mrs MN Matladi,
Secretary-General



Mr BJR Masilo,
Treasurer



Mr EB Pule,
Deputy
Chairperson



Mr JBS Moloabi,
Deputy
Chairperson



Gen PJ Seleke,
Deputy Secretary



Mr IR Mahuma,
Deputy Secretary
(Admin)



Mr RR Matladi,
President: Youth
League



Mrs IC Ditshetelo,
Deputy President:
Women's League



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Member of the
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Committee



Mr JOT Tihagale,
Member of the
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Committee



Mr MR Matlholwa,
Member of the
Management
Committee



Ms AM Seeco,
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Management
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Mrs TB
Motshegare,
Chairperson:
Women's League



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UCDP Management Committee

The UCDP Election Manifesto

1. Education

Working together towards educating the nation

South Africa has a single national education system, which is organised and managed largely on the basis of nine provincial subsystems.



**Mr IS Mfundisi,
National
Chairperson**



**Mr IR Mahuma,
Deputy Secretary
(Admin)**

The South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act 84 of 1996), provides for:

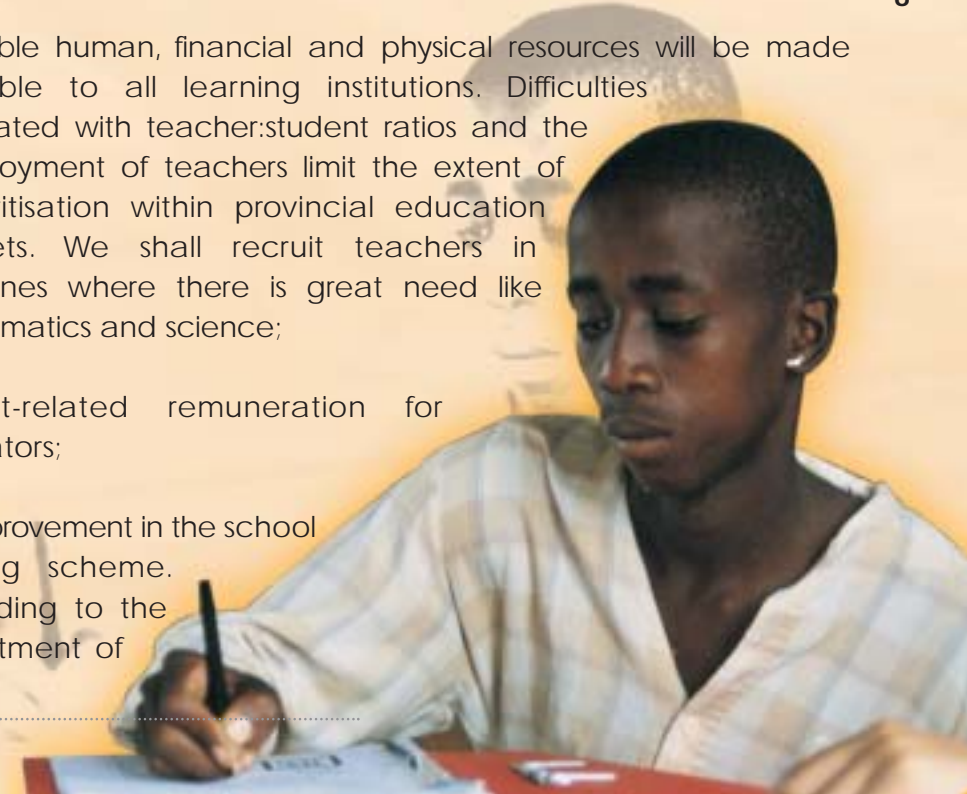
- Compulsory education for learners between the ages of seven and 15 years, or learners reaching the ninth grade, whichever occurs first;
- Two categories of schools, namely public schools and independent schools, and the establishment and maintenance of public schools on private property;
- Conditions of admission of learners to public schools;
- Governance and management of public schools, the election of governing bodies and their functions; and
- Funding of public schools.

A UCDP-led government will ensure:

- Access to quality education for all and the elimination of illiteracy among adults and youths;
- That public schools will not be allowed to suspend learners from classes without good reason; deny them access to cultural,

sporting, or social activities; refuse to issue school reports if parents have not paid school fees;

- Children who are older than 16 years and have never attended school will be referred to adult basic education centres;
- Discipline in learning institutions from both educators and learners. Principals will be required to keep a register of school attendance by both learners and teachers. The performance of teachers will be closely monitored, while malicious and disruptive behaviour by learners will be eliminated entirely from our schools and higher education institutions;
- Learning institutions will be free of evils such as substance abuse, sexual abuse, violence and dangerous weapons. The UCDP will ensure the safety of learners, educators and school property;
- Equitable human, financial and physical resources will be made available to all learning institutions. Difficulties associated with teacher:student ratios and the redeployment of teachers limit the extent of reprioritisation within provincial education budgets. We shall recruit teachers in disciplines where there is great need like mathematics and science;
- Market-related remuneration for educators;
- An improvement in the school feeding scheme. According to the Department of



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Health, 22,9% of children are stunted – a major symptom of malnutrition. Another 5,5% of children show other symptoms of malnutrition, such as abnormally low weight. Hunger, parasite infections, and micronutrient deficiencies affect children's learning capacity, school attendance and general well-being. This is unacceptable;

- The development of sound policies in education e.g. the institutionalisation of the in-service training of educators and educational management development, developmental appraisal system and the sustaining of educator organisations in line with acceptable educational needs of such organisations worldwide;
 - We shall encourage monitoring what is taking place in the schools and offer professional support on an on-going basis;
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- No discrimination against pupils, students or teachers with HIV/AIDS;
 - No teacher or pupil will be excluded from attending school or denied or dismissed from a post on the basis of their HIV/AIDS status;
 - There will be no medical testing of pupils, students or teachers;
 - No pupil, student or teacher will be required to disclose his or her HIV/AIDS status. However, voluntary disclosure will be encouraged; and
 - Special provision will be made at schools and other institutions to eliminate the risk of transmission.

2. Health

A fundamental right

More than 40% of all South Africans live in poverty, and 75% of these stay in rural areas where they are in many instances without access to health services. Government is committed to providing basic health care as a fundamental right.

The first part of the national health-care plan includes free health services at public primary health-care (PHC) facilities such as clinics, community health-care centres and municipalities.

The UCDP, in its efforts to make affordable health care more accessible to all, believes every patient has the right to:

- A healthy and safe environment;
- Participation in decision-making;
- Access to health care;
- Choice of health services;
- Treatment by a named health-care provider;
- Confidentiality and privacy;
- Informed consent;
- Refusal of treatment;



**Mrs MN Matladi,
Secretary-General**

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- A second opinion;
- Continuity of care;
- The right to complain about health services; and
- An effective, dependable and affordable health care system.

A UCDP-led government will ensure:

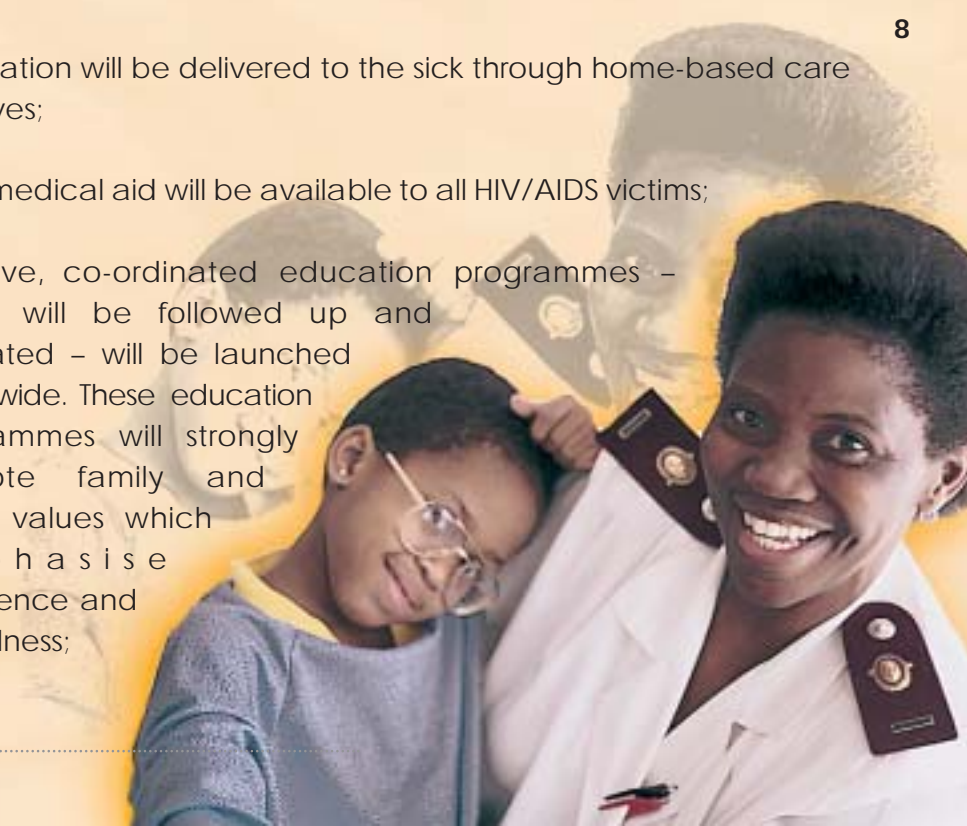
- A properly administered health service which will collect revenue and co-ordinate its debts;
- The strengthening and decentralisation of management which will address issues such as the management of hospitals' budgets, the attitude of staff towards patients, patient waiting times, and dispensary-related problems;
- Properly qualified health workers;
- Free medication to expectant women and children under six;
- Reopening of closed clinics and ensuring that they offer 24-hour service;
- Doctors and nurses who are committed and accountable; and
- At least one doctor who is readily available for each clinic or a cluster of them.

2.1. HIV/AIDS

In terms of the Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), and the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act 66 of 1995), people with HIV/AIDS are provided with legal protection, and no job applicant or employee may be tested for HIV/AIDS without his or her informed consent. AIDS is classified as a communicable disease in South Africa.

A UCDP-led government will ensure that:

- All HIV/AIDS sufferers and their families are provided with proper treatment, care and support;
- Special attention will be given to expectant women in an effort to stop mother-to-child transmission;
- Medication will be delivered to the sick through home-based care initiatives;
- State medical aid will be available to all HIV/AIDS victims;
- Intensive, co-ordinated education programmes – which will be followed up and evaluated – will be launched nationwide. These education programmes will strongly promote family and moral values which emphasise abstinence and faithfulness;



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- Sex education will be included in the education curriculum to promote self-respect, openness and responsibility in the youth. Strong emphasis in all education campaigns will be put on prevention; and
- Accurate statistics will be released on a regular basis. Through research, monitoring and surveillance the success of our education programmes will be gauged and adjusted according to success rates.

3. Trade and Industry

A strong and balanced economy

9 South Africa is a middle-income developing country with an abundant supply of natural resources; well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy and transport sectors; a modern infrastructure; and a stock exchange ranking among the ten largest in the world.



**Mr MR Matlholwa,
Member of the
Management
Committee**

The challenges the country is facing are to create a strong and balanced economy in order to eliminate poverty, develop a dynamic human resource capacity, facilitate the creation of a prosperous southern

African region, and engage itself in the world economy in a sustainable manner.

Privatisation

The UCDP is of the opinion that government should never be involved in business enterprises unless there is a truly compelling reason. Business is best left to the business community, which should never find itself in a position where government is using taxes extracted from business to compete with business.

Therefore, all business interests owned in whole, or in part, by government will be disposed of on the open market, with empowerment conditions where appropriate.

The funds raised therefrom should be judiciously used for the betterment of the lives of all South Africans.

Job Creation

Job creation leading to poverty alleviation which in turn will contribute to a reduction in the levels of crime will be a top priority of a UCDP government.

Of necessity preference will be given to assisting ventures which are labour intensive, and ventures which hold out the prospect of producing skilled workers.

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A UCDP-led government will implement policies which will deliver:

- The creation of jobs while promulgating laws that balance the rights of workers and employers;
- Stimulation of SMMEs and the provision of government-funded or government-enabled infrastructure and local economic development initiatives. Public-private partnerships are an important means of leveraging private-sector investment into these programmes, as is the restructuring of State assets;
- Attract investors and lower taxes while increasing the collection of taxes;
- We shall encourage a free entrepreneurial system.

To support the right to unimpeded access to the employment market deregulation will be controlled so that all entrepreneurs can benefit. We will:

- Prepare small business to meet the challenges of an internationally competitive economy;
- Create an enabling environment for small enterprises;
- Level the playing-fields between big and small businesses, as well as between rural and urban businesses;

- Facilitate greater equalisation of income, wealth and earning opportunities;
- Support the advancement of women in all business sectors;
- Create long-term jobs;
- Stimulate sector-focused economic growth;
- Strengthen cohesion between small enterprises;
- Attract foreign investors who will in turn benefit from tax concessions and fair labour laws;
- Development of developed co-operating corporations have to be put in place in order to have industrial zones. To establish Industrial Development Zones where raw materials will be processed locally and thus reap the fruits of beneficiation; and
- To make bursaries available to students to qualify for skilled blue-collar jobs.



4. Housing

Breaking the backlog

By May 2000, South Africa's housing backlog stood at three million houses. Although a range of parties provide housing, government is ultimately responsible for ensuring that housing opportunities are provided for all citizens.

The huge backlog accumulated over time, as well as additional pressure from new households entering the housing sector, affects the pace of delivery in housing across the country.

The present government's much-vaunted housing policy is floundering as a result of being ill-conceived and shoddily implemented. A UCDP government would immediately dispense with the policy of providing undignified and poorly constructed match box homes. Instead, we will undertake an accurate inventory of all government-owned land.

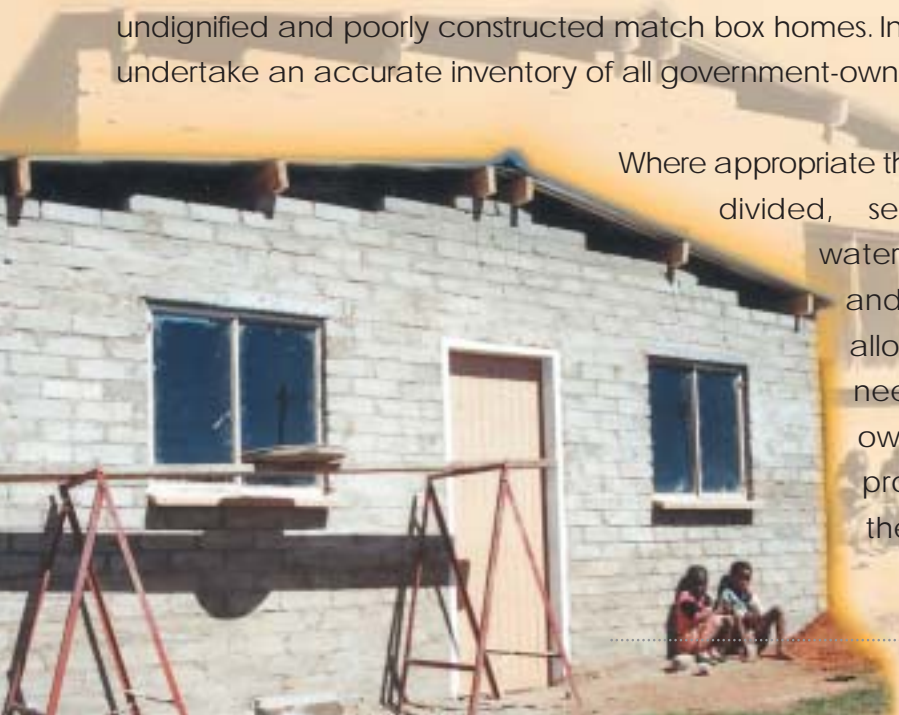
Where appropriate this land will be divided, serviced with water, electricity and roads, and allocated to the needy. The new owners will be provided with their title deeds

for the land and will be able to use same to begin the process of building the homes of their choice on their land.

Where state land is not available, a UCDP government will acquire the necessary land from present owners on a willing seller, willing buyer basis.

A UCDP-led government will ensure that:

- Maximum value will be extracted from social housing grants;
- Good, decent and habitable houses will be available for rental purposes;
- Co-operative rent-to-buy housing developments will be introduced;
- The behaviour of unscrupulous landlords will be regulated so that tenants do not pay exorbitant rents;
- Serviced sites will be provided to people who enter the housing market and who can afford the cost of a serviced site. This will allow the people to build according to their individual tastes and affordability;
- Contractors in the social housing industry will be closely monitored to ensure that people get the best product possible.



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5. Land Policy

Land reform was introduced by the Government in 1994, and is derived from Section 25 of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), which determines that:

- A person or community dispossessed after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to restitution of the property or to equitable redress;
- The Government must take reasonable legislative and other steps, within its available resources, to foster conditions that enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis; and
- A person or community whose tenure of land is legally insecure as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to tenure which is legally secure or to comparable redress.

A UCDP-led government will ensure that:

- The process of restitution will be speeded up. There is a legitimate need by the poor, labour tenants, farm workers, women and emergent farmers for agricultural and housing land; and
- Orderly and responsible market-led land redistribution, including unused state-owned land.



Mr EB Pule,
Deputy
Chairperson

6. Law and Order

The Crime Prevention and Justice Cluster of government departments is supposed to actively encourage a balance between crime prevention and law enforcement in a committed and sustained effort to achieve a safe and secure South Africa.

To this end, continuous investment in a more effective and accessible Criminal Justice System (CJS) must be matched with medium to long-term investment in initiatives that address the causes of crime.

The UCDP is committed to improving the efficiency of the CJS. Access to justice is essential to a safe society, and it is vital that society trusts the system to deliver justice to all.

Farm Killings

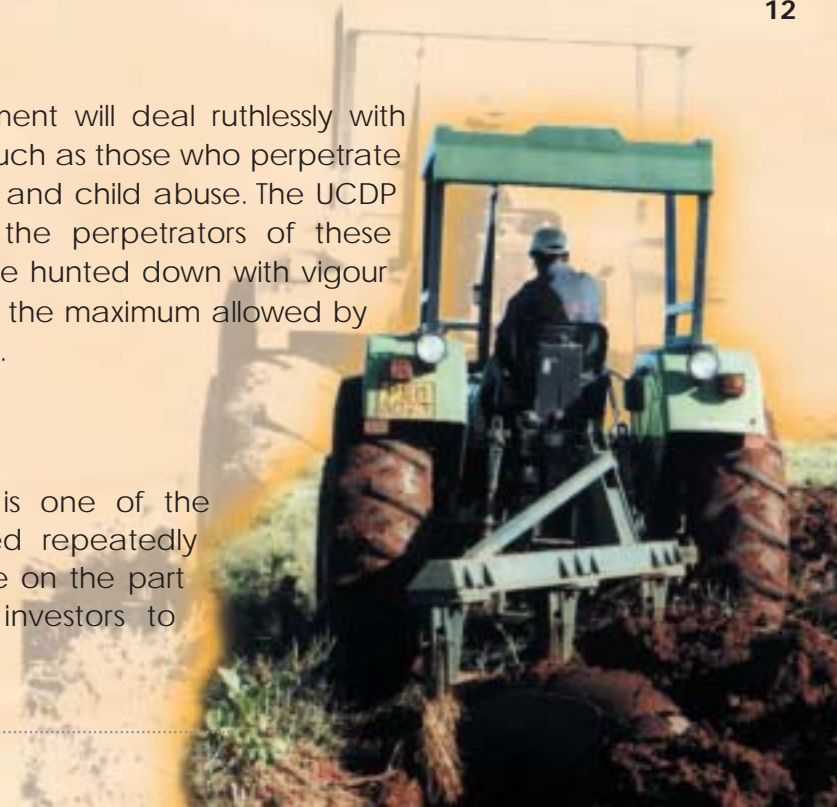
A UCDP government will deal ruthlessly with serious criminals such as those who perpetrate farm killings, rape and child abuse. The UCDP will ensure that the perpetrators of these heinous crimes are hunted down with vigour and dealt with to the maximum allowed by the country's laws.

Crime

Rampant crime is one of the reasons forwarded repeatedly for the reluctance on the part of international investors to



Gen PJ Seleke,
Deputy Secretary



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invest in South Africa. A UCDP government will ensure that the police and other law enforcement agencies are adequately funded, staffed and resourced to reduce crime to internationally acceptable levels.

A UCDP-led government will ensure the safety and security of communities by putting in place, and managing in a responsible manner:

- An accountable and well remunerated criminal justice system to wipe out crime and corruption;
- Specialised units to deal with sophisticated crime such as organised crime and criminal gangs. These units will follow the team approach whereby police investigators work closely with public prosecutors to prepare cases;
- Special courts dealing with sexual offences against women and children will be established countrywide. These courts will speed up the finalisation of such cases, provide a sensitive environment in which these cases are dealt with, and ensure that an intersectoral approach is adopted when dealing with sexual offence cases;

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- Improved service delivery including victim support and empowerment to ensure that victims of crime are treated with respect and dignity, are provided with information and the opportunity to testify without fear; and are protected from secondary and repeated victimisation;

- More effective measures to prevent escapes from custody. The processing and reviewing of all awaiting-trial cases will be fast-tracked;
- The rehabilitation of inmates; and
- Make available the services of chaplains to the police, staff of the prisons, and the inmates of the prisons.

6.1 Municipal Police Forces - Mobilising local crime prevention

The White Paper for Safety and Security – approved in 1998 – sets out the need for developmental and situational crime prevention based on risk factors, the close relationship between policing and social and situational crime prevention, and the need to actively involve local government and communities in crime prevention.

There is increasing acceptance that local government must play a leading role in developing local crime and violence prevention projects. These projects, where they exist, are fragmented and isolated.

A UCDP-led government will put in place policies which will:

- Communicate the rationale of Community Police Forums (CPFs) to communities. There is currently a rather limited understanding of the nature and benefits of community-based crime prevention;
- Give impetus to local prevention initiatives through the establishment of a funding mechanism whereby additional funds can be obtained to assist local authorities with the development of local crime prevention strategies and plans, and their implementation; and



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- Enable sustainable community-based crime prevention. To ensure sustainability in the long term, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders will be clearly defined.

7. Agriculture

In recent years the agricultural sector has undergone drastic changes. It was formerly a highly regulated sector with subsidies and financial concessions available to farmers, often at high cost. Since 1980, there has been a gradual reduction in agricultural support measures.

Export subsidies have been phased out and agricultural control boards that guaranteed secure markets for farmers were disbanded. Marketing is deregulated and the sector now has to respond to price signals in a free market. A major concern is to maximise viable and sustainable employment in agriculture.

The UCDP believes in sustainable, equitable and efficient agricultural development. We will:

- Encourage the development of the small-farming sector, as well as develop a more diverse support system for farmers. This will involve the integration of disadvantaged and small-scale participants into the mainstream of agriculture;
- Provide market access for disadvantaged market participants and recommendations to integrate them into a viable and sustainable agricultural system;



Mr JOT Tlhagale,
Member of the
Management
Committee



Mr GT Tiro,
Member of the
Management
Committee

- Make funds available to train farmers and offer bursaries to students to study agriculture at tertiary institutions;
- Encourage farmers to form co-operatives to market their products;
- Make available land for tilling and rearing livestock; and
- Subsidise farmers, especially in times of famine.

8. Water

Safe and clean drinking water for all

According to the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), it is every person's right to have access to clean water. However, more than 12 million people are still without adequate water supplies.

In its promise to give safe, clean drinking water to all, the UCDP will:

- Manage water resources in an integrated manner to ensure a healthy, stable water resource base to meet the current and future needs of South Africa, thus ensuring accessible, potable and healthy water for all;



Mrs SG Monare,
Member of the
Management
Committee



Mr TM Tlhabane,
Member of the
Management
Committee



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- Residential areas will have piped water. In dry areas boreholes will be sunk and engines and windmills installed;
- As a short-term job-creation exercise the locals will be employed to dig the trenches. Some locals will be employed to operate and maintain the engines; and
- Put in place programmes to establish new female-driven water boards to ensure effective operation of existing schemes, and to promote regional water supply.

Through these boards the UCDP will:

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- Ensure and define the rights of access to basic water-supply and basic sanitation services;
- Set out the rights and duties of consumers and those who are responsible for providing services;
- Set national standards, including norms and standards for tariffs, to ensure sufficient, continuous, affordable and fair water services;
- Promote the effective and sustainable use of financial and natural resources; regulate contracts for the provision of water services to promote their fair and transparent provision; and
- Create effective and financially viable statutory institutions to assist local government to fulfil its obligations under the Act.

9. Local Government

The Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) is the fundamental guideline in the way South Africa is governed and administered.

A UCDP-led government will ensure that:

- A system of local governance is established in which municipalities play an increasingly important role in service delivery, eradicating poverty and improving the social and economic conditions of South Africans;
- A local government system is put in place that will accept that urban and rural areas differ. This new vision will be developed and implemented through legislation such as the Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act 27 of 1998), the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998), and the Municipal Systems Bill, 1999, which will provide the building blocks for the new system of local government;
- New processes and institutions with new principles and support mechanisms will be created that will enable local government transformation to take place. Villages with traditional leadership will not be tied to urban areas, and conversely, the UCDP will distinguish between core local government and municipal functions;
- The position, authority and status of traditional leaders will be recognised by putting in place the national and nine provincial houses of traditional leaders;
- Traditional leadership will be strengthened and modernised;



Mr MJ Matladi,
Member of the
Book Committee



Mr TE Seatlholo,
Member of the
Management
Committee



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- Regional authorities for traditional leaders will be re-introduced;
- Services of ethnologists given more priority; and
- Efficiency and service delivery will be demanded of local government employees.

10. Infrastructure Transport

Investment in infrastructure builds economic capacity and enhances competitiveness, while contributing to the quality of life of poor people.

In the late eighties, when expenditure on the war in defence of apartheid redirected resources into the security apparatus, overall infrastructure spending began to decline.

Starting with a long-term perspective of infrastructure investment in South Africa, it was shown that the public sector and, in particular, public authorities, had reduced their investment in infrastructure significantly if measured against other sectors.

It was also shown that investment in social infrastructure had fallen in the nineties despite government objectives to reprioritise the budget to address basic needs.

A UCDP-led government will:

- Ensure that public-private partnerships and other alternative forms of service delivery are used to address the mounting backlogs in infrastructure;



Mr BJR Masilo,
Treasurer

- Ensure affordable, safe and efficient transport with good roads. In the case of roads, engineering estimates show that maintenance is sixteen times cheaper than construction;
- Ensure orderly and safe transport;
- Bring an end to taxi violence and ensure that state transport agencies such as Transnet, Spoornet, South African Airways and Metrorail serve people well;
- Prioritise reliable bus transport for indigent people in the rural areas; and
- Address the needs of the taxi operators to guard against monopolies by some associations. Subsidies for deserving people such as the aged, the disabled and school-going children will be introduced.

11. Sports, Arts and Culture

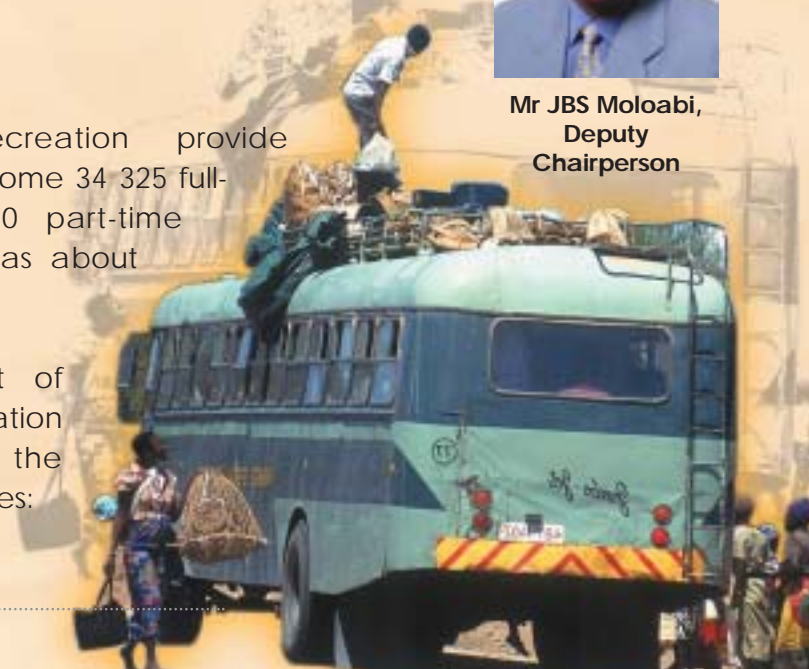
A nation at play

Sport and recreation provide employment for some 34 325 full-time and 6 140 part-time workers, as well as about 8 000 volunteers.

The department of Sport and Recreation has set itself the following objectives:



Mr JBS Moloabi,
Deputy
Chairperson



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- Increasing levels of participation in sport and recreation activities;
- Raising sport's profile in the face of conflicting priorities;
- Maximising the probability of success in major events; and
- Placing sport and recreation in the forefront of efforts to reduce levels of crime.

A UCDP-led government will:

- Ensure the construction of new sport and recreational facilities (similar to the existing Mmabana centres), as well as the upgrading and maintenance of the existing facilities.

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- Ensure that Section 185 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is implemented so that all communities may feel free and protected to practice their religious, linguistic; and cultural affairs;

- Ensure that sports fields are accessible to all. The broad community will be targeted without any differentiation in age or status, and physical activity among senior citizens will be encouraged;

- Ensure that English will not remain the lingua franca at official gatherings; and

- Ensure choral, gospel, classical and religious music are given a prime place in all activities.

12. Welfare and social assistance

The social assistance programme of the Department of Social Development provides benefits to approximately three million people comprising the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children under the age of seven years.



**Ms AM Seeco,
Member of the
Management
Committee**



**Mrs RB Madumo,
Member of the
Management
Committee**

The White Paper for Social Welfare emphasises the need to transform expensive institutional models of service delivery to a developmental model that empowers individuals and communities to become self-reliant.

However, there is concern over accessing the R100 monthly child welfare grant, and welfare being one of the sectors with the largest unspent budget.

The challenges facing social welfare service delivery in the country include the review of disability grants and mainstreaming of services for people with disabilities; the impact of phasing out State Maintenance Grants; and the availability of services for victims of violence across the country.

A UCDP-led government will:

- Ensure that poverty relief funds are properly administered by putting in place an integrated approach which will target the poor and clearly define timelines of allocations;
- Ensure that civil pensioners receive their social welfare grants regularly and timeously;

The UCDP Election Manifesto

- Offer bank and post office services as alternative options for receiving grants to reduce congestion at pay-points;
- Fight fraud in the pension system. We will ensure that beneficiaries are protected, and cared for, at pay-points;
- Educate beneficiaries on grant reviews; and
- Not outsource the payment of grants. The payment of social grants will remain the responsibility of government which will ensure that monies are protected and secured.

13. Gender Equality

The Presidency, in accordance with its jurisdiction over the national gender programme, proposed that Cabinet adopt the policy framework prepared by the Office on the Status of Women. The policy framework was titled South Africa's National Policy Framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality.

South Africa's definition of, and goals towards, achieving gender equality are guided by a vision of human rights which incorporates acceptance of equal and inalienable rights of all women and men.

A UCDP-led government will:

- Realise the equality clause in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa;



**Mrs IC Ditshetelo,
Deputy President:
Women's League**



**Mrs TB
Motshegare,
Chairperson:
Women's League**

- Give access to employment to all women. Theoretically women currently have access to a broader scope of positions in the labour market. However, these new opportunities are accessible to a narrow pool of women who have had access to skills development, education and training;
- Ensure equality to all mankind; and
- Put in place a strong gender commission that will effectively implement gender equality policies. Women will be actively involved in the definition, design, development, implementation, and gender-impact evaluation of policies related to economic and social changes.

14. Youth Commission

There is a need to have youth who are informed and aware of the social, economic, cultural and political development in their societies.

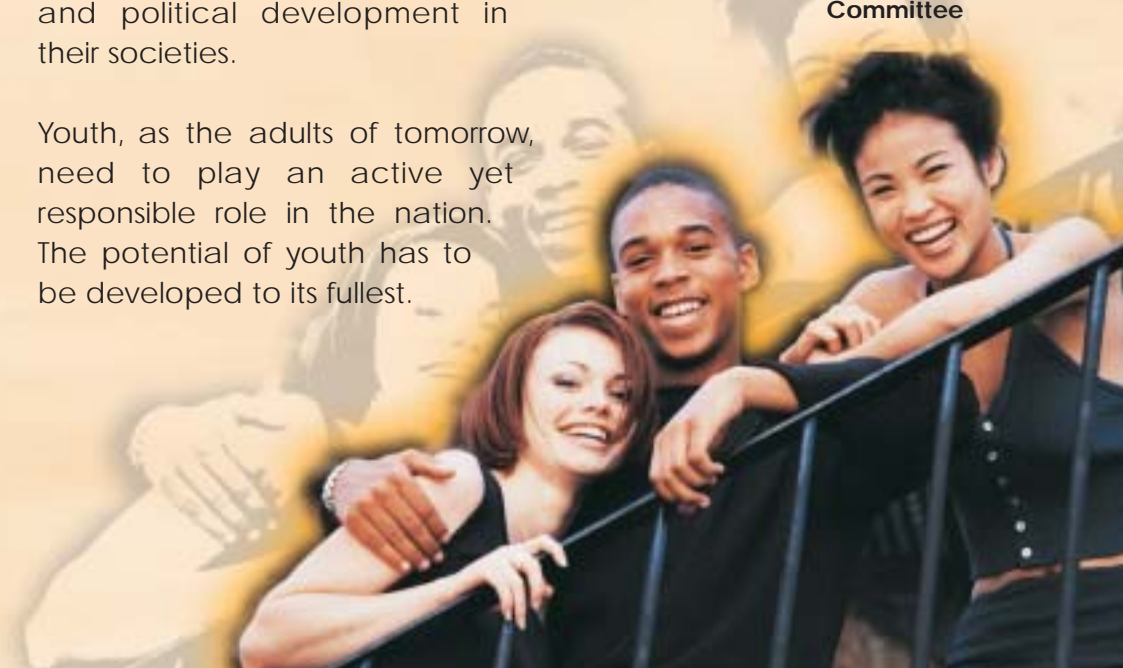
Youth, as the adults of tomorrow, need to play an active yet responsible role in the nation. The potential of youth has to be developed to its fullest.



**Mr RR Matladi,
President: Youth
League**



**Mr MP Tabane,
Member of the
Management
Committee**



The UCDP Election Manifesto

A UCDP-led government will:

- Establish a fully-fledged, fully representative Ministry of Youth Affairs which will see to the needs, interests, and aspirations of the youth. The Youth Ministry will be manned by experienced people who will see to it that cultural needs of all youth are met;
- Encourage the youth to appreciate the value of labour and hard work for a livelihood; and
- Nurture properly educated youth who will be prepared for the challenges which adulthood presents.

The UCDP is ready to tackle the country's problems with dedication and commitment.

**We will not rest until these ideals are realised.
Let's change South Africa once and for all.**



United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP) History

To understand why the United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP) under Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope should be in power, we need to look at the history of the man and his party.

As the ruling party in the then Bophuthatswana, the UCDP defied all the critics by emerging as a fabulously successful young country with no relative equal on the African continent.

This is in stark contrast to what has become of the North West Province since the current administration assumed control after the 1994 elections.

Standards and service delivery across the board have sunk to deplorable levels, with little hope of any improvement while the current government remains in power.

By contrast we take a brief look at the history and achievements of Bophuthatswana under the leadership of Kgosi Mangope.

The United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP) has its roots carved out of the rock and bush of Africa.

It is the belief of the UCDP that the church on earth is man's response to the divine command that His children should be nurtured in the love and knowledge of God.

Every individual and every nation has a right to expect to be accepted into the brotherhood of man in dignity and love. Discrimination in any form against any individual or nation based on race, ethnicity or skin colour was, is, and will always be regarded as entirely wrong in the eyes of the UCDP.

During the first decade since independence the erstwhile Bophuthaswana had developed to a remarkable degree and this is borne out by the growth of its many towns and villages.

The creation of schools, hospitals, clinics, telecommunications, roads, aerodromes, housing, water supplies and electricity were a further testimony to this growth.

1. Education and Training

An innovative education system is the greatest legacy any President could leave his country's future generations.

During his reign as President of the Bophuthatswana, Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope wanted an education system which would liberate his people from strictures imposed over centuries of deprivation, colonisation, oppression and bondage.

During the years of independence between 1977 and 1994 great progress was made in building schools, training centres, localising primary school examinations, and creating new high schools and colleges of education.

Between 1977 and 1986 the number of primary school children increased from 33 579 to 350 723, while teachers increased from 5 606 to 8 153 – dropping the teacher: learners ratio from 60:1 to 40:1.

The introduction of early childhood education heralded a new era in teaching the young, and by 1985 there were 272 Early Learning Centres (ELCs) catering for 21 283 children.



United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP) History

State-of-the-art Resources Centres, fully equipped with Learning Aids aimed at enhancing ELCs, were built in Mabopane, Mafikeng, Madikwe and Kudumane.

Education for the physically handicapped received attention and blind, deaf and crippled children were provided with learning facilities.

The number of adult education centres rose from one in 1976 to 173 in 1983 with the number of adult educators and students increasing significantly.

Also from Kgosi Mangope's dream grew the University of Bophuthatswana, now called the University of the North West.

Five colleges of education were built and were affiliated to the university, as well as the Institute of African Studies and the Institute of Development Research.

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The Department of Manpower was, among others, responsible for technical education. Formal training centres, called Manpower Centres, were put in place where modular training with certification and institutionalised apprentice training took place.

These Manpower Centres aimed at offering post-school vocational education and training, not only to apprentices and to tradesmen, but also to school leavers and adults who needed to be taught a skill.

Before 1977 when Sun International opened Mmabatho Sun, the people of Bophuthatswana had no formal

training in the hotel industry. Hotel schools were established to train waiters, barmen and chefs, and also offered management development courses.

2. Health

Unique progress, which saw Bophuthatswana emerge as one of the few African countries adopting modern health concepts and implementing them in a meaningful way, was achieved after independence.

At independence Bophuthatswana inherited 116 clinics – most of which were old and poorly designed. Of the nine hospitals in existence, eight were formerly mission hospitals. The only state hospital was a psychiatric facility.

A decade later 26 clinics were replaced and an additional 30 had been built in new localities. Five of these were polyclinics with the doctors living on-site. They were built in areas far from existing hospitals, bringing health services as close as possible to where people lived and worked.

In total ten hospitals and five polyclinics served an entire district and supervised all clinics within their areas.

The Victoria Hospital in Mafikeng became one of the first public hospitals in southern African to be privatised.

Supplementing these facilities were 209 stations which mobile teams visited according to a fixed schedule. In this way over half

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the villages with a population of 500 or more received primary health care.

Another milestone for the Bophuthatswana government was the establishment of the Bophuthatswana National Drug Information Centre. The facility subscribed to the Iowa Drug Information Service in the United States of America and was one of the very few in southern Africa.

In keeping abreast of international trends the training of nurses was expanded and diversified, and to ensure a high standard of instruction, the Nursing College was affiliated to the University of the Witwatersrand through the then University of Bophuthatswana.

Government also established special training programmes designed to serve primary health care services:

- A one-year curriculum Primary Health Care Nursing Programme with both classroom and practical aspects designed for experienced and registered nurses and/or midwives; and
- The Community Health Nursing Assistant course which trained community health workers who were recruited from rural villages and returned to work among the people under supervision of a clinic sister.

The nursing sector also took the lead in involving the community in health matters by establishing and fostering clinic committees, care groups and maternity helpers. Voluntary community members participated in all phases of health care in their communities by planning, delivering and evaluating the service.

3. Trade and Industry

A vital aspect of any economic system is the country's ability to manufacture and market modern consumer goods and the growing economy of Bophuthatswana was no exception.

The incentives and efforts of various corporations promoting the state worldwide drew many companies with diverse products.

Industries ranged from vehicle manufacturers producing components for their South African-based production lines, to ceramic plants and sophisticated laboratories.

Apart from providing valuable employment for the country's workforce, these viable industrial sectors replaced imports and promoted export income. Government also created a tax base from which it could draw its revenue in order to finance its services to the nation.

In addition to this, the Bophuthatswana government offered handsome incentives to attract investors to the country.

The stable political atmosphere, an almost inexhaustible supply of labour and raw materials, and excellent infrastructure and markets on Bophuthatswana's doorstep, lured investors from afar.

Eight designated industrial development areas existed in the country where the majority of industries were involved in clothing and textile manufacturing, as well as furniture



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production. The rest were all connected to engineering, assembling, moulding and printing.

Government's new incentive package for small manufacturers, which came into effect during 1985, acted as a catalyst for further industrial growth throughout Bophuthatswana.

The Department of Manpower played a key role in helping the country's population realise their full potential as skilled workers.

A wide range of courses was offered including trade, technical, administration, commercial, craft and catering tuition.

A cash grant system existed for companies which undertook private training schemes which were approved by the registrar of training.

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The commerce branch of the Department of Economic Affairs promoted trade, established new concerns, and created an appropriate environment for participation.

Some of this Department's highlights included:

- The opening of shopping centres at Kudube in the Moretele district, at Lehurutse, Thaba 'Nchu, Mogwase, Mothibistad, Phokeng, Thlabane and Mabopane;
- The reconstruction of the Mmabatho shopping centre;
- The opening of Bophuthatswana House in London;

- The R6 million Molopo alluvial diamond diggings; and
- The opening of smaller shopping centres at Pudimoe and Pampierstad.

Many industrialists believe a vital factor contributing to a country's economic success is the government's official attitude encouraging free enterprise, and the spirit of free enterprise was also an important concept in Bophuthatswana. Hence a Council for Consumer Affairs was established to ensure that it continued and fostered economic development.

This Council circumvented unfair trade practices and educated both buyers and suppliers in sound consumer behaviour.

The Yabeng Investment Company, which was launched in June 1983 by Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope, was a vehicle whereby the public could purchase shares in Bophuthatswana's best known commercial companies.

With this investment opportunity the needs of small, and often first time, investors were met by government.

With the formation of Sun International (Bophuthatswana) 1979 (Sun Bop) several important developments had been completed within ten years.

The major project was Sun City which was opened in 1979 with the hotel and Gary Player golf course. In 1984 the Cascades hotel was completed and in 1985 the crocodile farm and monorail were opened.



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In addition to this complex, Sun Bop built:

- The Mmabatho Sun hotel;
- The Thaba 'Nchu Sun hotel;
- The Molopo Sun hotel;
- The Tlhabane Sun hotel;
- The Morula Sun hotel; and
- The Carousel hotel.

Mining also played a major role in the economic development of Bophuthatswana and by March 1976 no fewer than 34 mines – including five platinum mines employing more than 53 000 people – were being worked.

The Bophuthatswana Chamber of Industries and Mining was established in 1979. Its objectives were:

- To safeguard the interests and promote the welfare of industry and mines – both large and small;
- To strengthen the economic climate for industry and mines, and to promote a sound economic policy through which industry and mines can prosper and grow; and
- To promote sound industrial relations and regularly liaise with relevant authorities to influence legislation for the benefit of both employers and employees.

More than 65 000 people were placed in jobs in the country while the contract of employment for more than 174 000 people were attested for work outside Bophuthaswana.

The apprenticeship division of this Department:

- Ensured that as many people as possible were indentured as apprentices in the various trades;
- Ensured that these apprentices received full training as prescribed by legislation; and
- Enabled people – other than apprentices – who worked for five years or more in a particular trade to undergo a trade test.

4. Housing and Land Policy

Independence for the nation of Bophuthatswana had meant that individuals were also able to achieve status as homeowners in their country.

Taking over 30 000 housing units – mainly two- and four-roomed – at independence the Bophuthatswana government continued to build housing units concentrating on Mmabatho, the industrial areas of Mogwase, Babelegi, Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane, and Seloseshu, and areas close to mining towns.



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Between 1977 and 1982, 6 300 units – flats, cluster housing, cottages or individuals units – were built. Major developments also included infrastructure such as water, sewerage, roads, stormwater, drainage and electricity.

Where possible individuals were encouraged to purchase their own homes.

Greater emphasis was also placed on private development of infrastructure and construction of affordable houses. Residential serviced stands were provided at various levels of affordability, and those in the poorest sector who could not afford accommodation were assisted by government.

The need to provide sufficient housing needs was met through the combined efforts of government, the private sector, the individual and employers.

During 1982 a Department of Lands and Rural Development had been instituted. Land Administration had to sort out a number of problems such as rights on state land – reserved for tribes and "trust farms" allocated to tribes.

In 1979 the Land Control Act was passed to administer land properly and effectively. Its main objective was to ensure orderly development, particularly of the rural areas. Among other things

the Act provided ways to set aside land for specific purposes such as roads, urban development and other projects.

The Land Allocation Board, which was appointed by an Act of Parliament, had as its principal function the allocation of farming land to bona fide farmers for an initial period of seven years. Farming land was allocated in Rustenburg, Marico, Ramatlabama and Ganyesa.

5. Law and Order

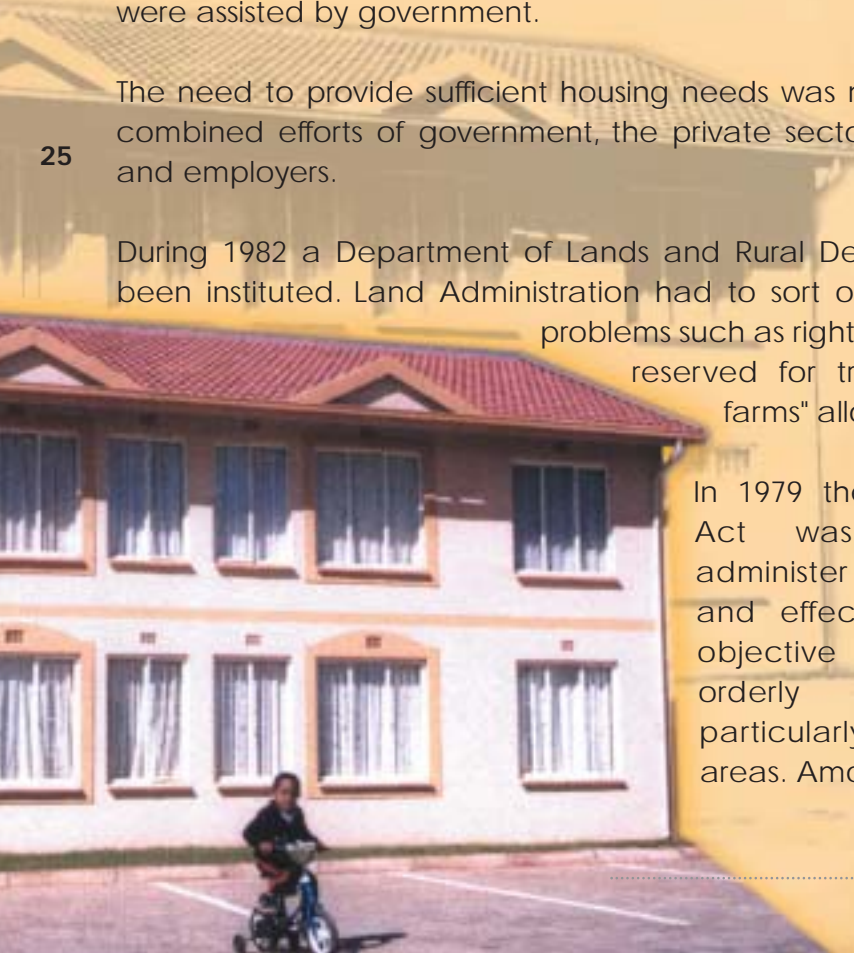
The Bophuthatswana Police Force was established in November 1977 to take over from the South African Police Force when police stations were remanned, police districts organised, and district boundaries demarcated.

Various police traffic units were incorporated at the same time into the traffic branch which was a separate unit. It was brought under the umbrella of the Police Department in 1979.

An Administration Section which consisted of personnel, auxiliary services, quartermaster, finance, inspectorate and communications was formed.

An Executive Division was established and the Police Transport Fleet was administered by the Department of Transport. This marked the beginning of the Police Force, "one of the people and of the nation", and in May 1978 the Bophuthatswana Police Act was promulgated.

During the last part of 1981 and the beginning of 1982 the first 40 women were appointed in the Force, and this number increased to over 300 in short order.



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Under the leadership of Kgosi Mangope a sophisticated police radio network was installed throughout Bophuthatswana, a Police Training College was established, a dog section was introduced, and the traffic section became part of the force.

The Police Force kept up with all the modern trends in criminology and certain specialised sections were created to deal with particular types of crime. The University of Bophuthatswana also established degree courses for police and prisons science and administration.

Independence also saw the construction of several new Magistrates' Offices – especially in areas where none existed prior to 1977 – which adequately provided for Regional Courts, and Circuit Court sittings of the Supreme Court.

Modern court buildings were built in Ga-Rankuwa, Kudumane, Mogwase, Mmabatho and Itsoseng.

A Law Commission – a body of legal experts from various areas of the legal field – was established in 1982 with the primary objective of removing all discriminatory legislation which existed at independence.

Prior to 1977 the country did not have a prison. The Bophuthatswana Prison Service was established in that year and the then Commissioner and his staff had to establish the infrastructure for an efficient service. They also compiled the Prisons Act.

The Rooigrond Prison outside Mafikeng, then known as the Bophuthatswana Central Prison, was taken over from the South African government eight months after the formation of the Bophuthatswana Prisons Service.

With the incorporation of Mafikeng into the country the old Mafikeng Prison was also taken over. This was used mainly as a reception centre for unsentenced prisoners, and a holding centre for sentenced prisoners employed on government projects in Mmabatho.

The Odi Region Prison was opened in 1984. It was the first prison built by government and compared favourably with modern prisons in southern Africa.

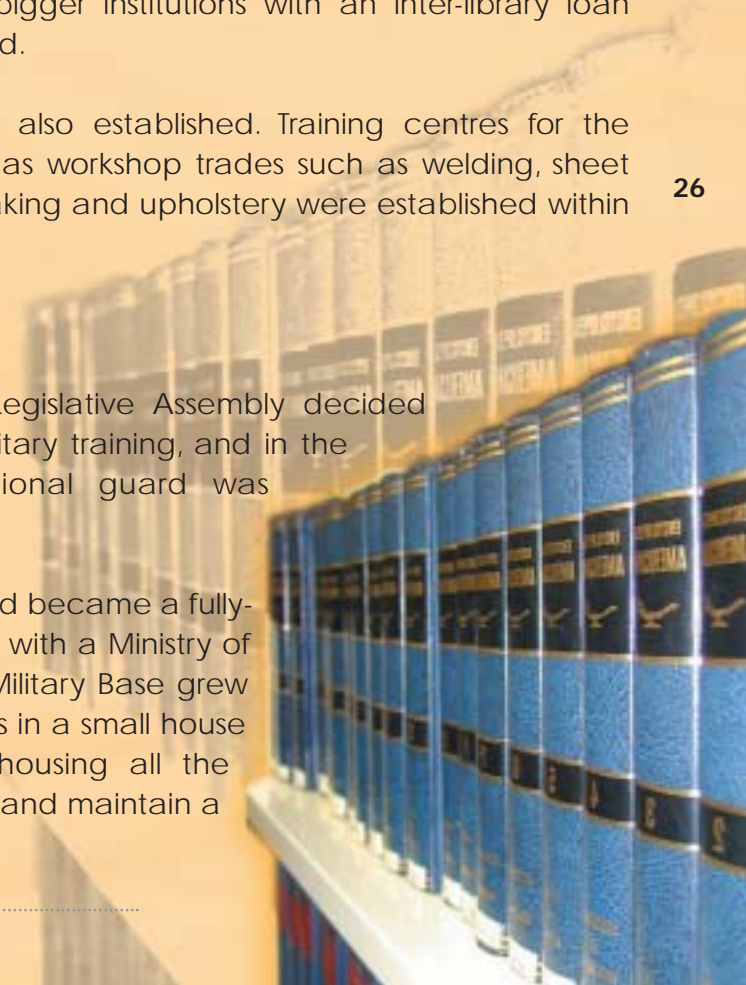
During imprisonment inmates were encouraged to improve their educational qualifications and well-stocked libraries were established in all the bigger institutions with an inter-library loan system for books needed.

A literacy project was also established. Training centres for the building trades as well as workshop trades such as welding, sheet metal work, cabinet making and upholstery were established within the prisons.

Defence Force

The Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly decided during 1976 to start military training, and in the following year a national guard was established.

Two years later this guard became a fully-fledged Defence Force with a Ministry of Defence. The Molopo Military Base grew from humble beginnings in a small house to the headquarters housing all the sections needed to run and maintain a



United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP) History

fast growing defence force. These included personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics, finance, welfare, military police, sickbay, a military law section, as well as a chaplain service.

An air component, which had been added in 1981, grew to a well-balanced military air wing with its first intake of paratroopers graduating in 1986.

6. Agriculture

Spread over three diverse agro-economic zones Bophuthatswana attached great importance to the agricultural sector to produce food for the nation off its own soil.

In the mixed farming zones of the country grains such as maize, sorghum and wheat were cultivated in addition to oil seeds including sunflowers, soya beans and groundnuts. The Taung and Tsholofelo irrigation schemes also helped to produce cotton, wheat and vegetables.

This economic sector created rural employment and income by utilising natural resources on which local processing industries could be based.

Maize production more than doubled from the time of independence until 1981 when 138 000 tonnes of maize was produced.

Other agricultural schemes included intensive dairy and poultry farming, and cattle grazing zones.

Although farming, as with other economic activities, was seen as the preserve of private enterprise, the Department of Agriculture took steps to promote an environment for participation by rural communities.

Among the bodies which were created to promote agriculture was the Agricultural Development Corporation (Agricor).

The Agricultural Bank of Bophuthatswana's growth in the first five years of its existence was phenomenal and highlighted the bank's service to the agricultural sector on which an estimated 80% of the country's population was to some extent dependent.

Agricultural development programmes also included community upliftment that linked all aspects of village life in a concerted drive for economic and social advancement based on the income derived from improved farming practices.

Agricultural education was further promoted by the Department at the Taung Agricultural College where agricultural officers were trained to teach farmers modern techniques.

The Department provided other services including a veterinary programme to inspect dipping procedures, pest and disease control and assistance to co-operative bull breeding schemes which improved the general standard of stock throughout the country.

Government's concern for its people was best expressed by the measures it took in May 1983 to alleviate the country's severe



United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP) History

drought when the Executive Council appointed a Cabinet Committee to deal with the situation.

During the first 30 months of the operation drought relief:

- Fed on a regular basis 42 000 destitute men, women and children in rural areas;
- Established hundreds of food gardens;
- Provided 32 000 tonnes of cattle feed to farmers whose animals were in danger of perishing;
- Removed over 45 000 unproductive cattle from the veld;
- Transported nearly 26 million litres of water to villages, schools, clinics and other institutions where water supplies had failed;
- Sunk and equipped 81 new boreholes in villages where supplies had failed;
- Repaired over 480 boreholes where machinery had failed; and
- Provided wages for 2 500 farm labourers.

The Department of Agriculture further provided fieldworkers who offered an advisory service to farmers including animal and crop production, animal health and forestry.

Other major agricultural development projects included:

- The Eerstespoort dam;

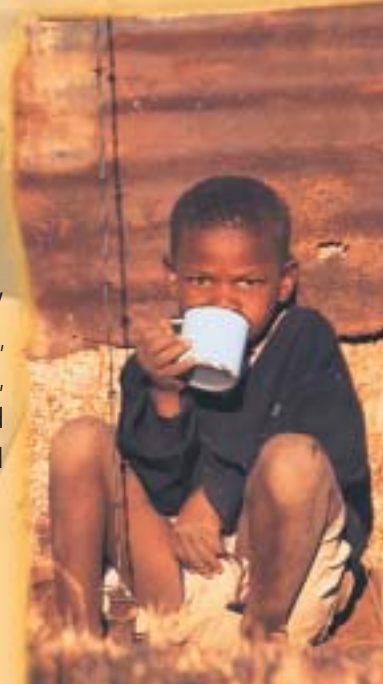
- Shiela dryland project;
- The Taung irrigation schemes; and
- The Mimosa nest poultry project.

State veterinarians were located at strategic points from where they could offer specialised service in animal health to farmers, and a farmer training centre offered courses in crop and animal production, machinery maintenance, animal health, vegetable production, poultry keeping and irrigated crop production.

7. Water

The principal functions and duties of the then Water Affairs section were:

- To determine a national policy for the optimal development of available water resources and schemes, an economical water supply from elsewhere if necessary, and optimal utilisation of the country's available water;
- To commission and to employ suitable, qualified professional engineers to design and supervise the construction of all the necessary installations, dams, reservoirs, storage, pipelines, other waterworks, the necessary sewerage, effluent, disposal systems and other facilities, and water reclamation systems for the desired purification of the effluents; and



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- To undertake all scientific and engineering investigations, studies, surveys and experiments relating to water matters such as rainfall, run-off, loss through evaporation, land erosion, the quality of water found underground and on the surface, and methods of purifying and utilising water for domestic, agricultural and industrial use.

Reports on the geological setting of available ground waters, the quantities, the potability or non-potability of such water in every district, and the different geophysical methods of siting water boreholes in various terrains were compiled. More than 40 boreholes were sited and drilled.

8. Infrastructure and Transport

Public transport is the lifeblood of any country and more so in a developing country where private vehicle ownership is still relatively low by western standards.

In the then Bophuthatswana a large proportion of the economically active population had to travel long distances to reach their places of employment, and rural people had to travel a fair distance to buy their provisions.

Government policy dictated that private enterprise should be responsible for the country's transport, thus allowing small bus companies to perform this task. Larger companies were allowed to operate when the smaller companies could not

meet consumer demands.

Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings operated ten bus depots with 825 buses. Altogether 22 companies operated in the country – some with a single bus.

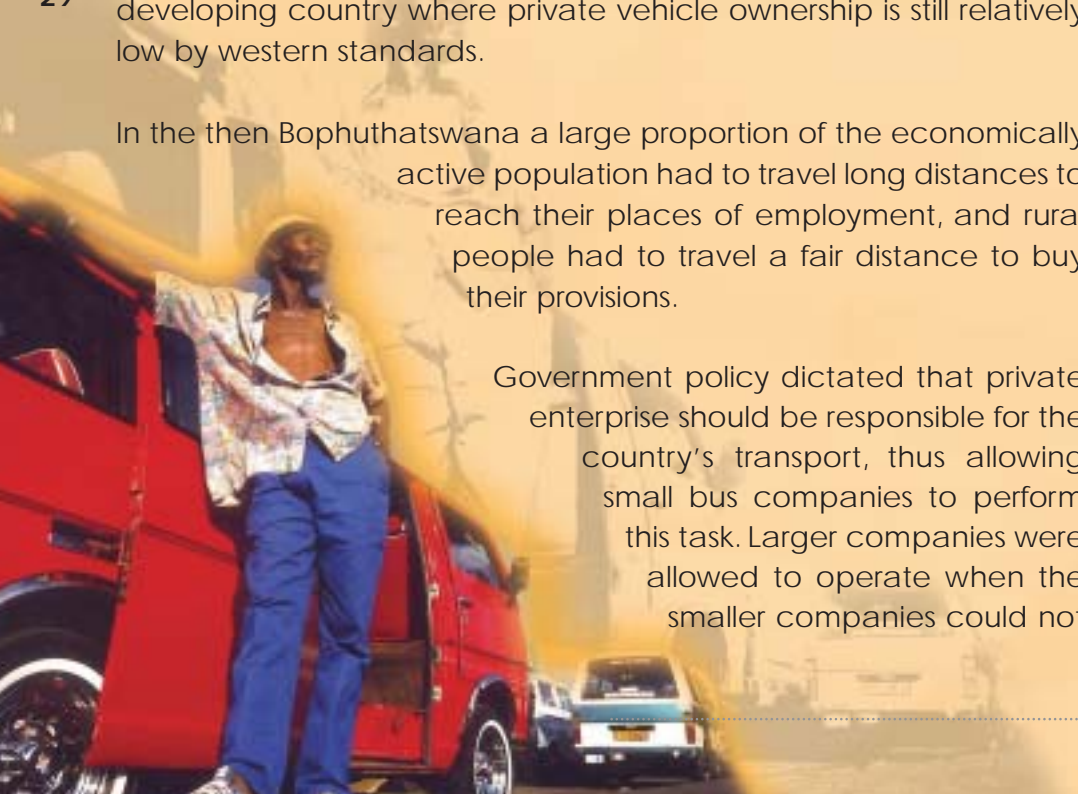
The Department of Transport was mainly regulatory to protect public interest by regulating vehicle and driver safety, fares and tariffs.

The continued development of the country depended on rural roads, and for this reason government focused on road construction and good maintenance which were vital components of infrastructural development.

Some of the outstanding road works completed have been associated with the Sun International hotels at Pilanesberg and Thaba 'Nchu, which together with their adjacent game parks, were important sources of government revenue and popular tourist attractions.

Other important tarred routes were:

- The Mangope highway between Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane;
- The Kudube to Makapanstad highway;
- The Mabopane to Winterveldt road;
- The Soutpan to Swartdam road;
- The Sun City to Mogwase road;
- The Matooster to Bierkraal road;
- The eastern and northern bypasses of Mmabatho;
- Sheila to Goedgevonden via Gelukspan hospital;
- Mastooster to Mabieskraal;



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- Mastooster to Bierkraal;
- The Mmabatho to Bethel road;
- Vryhof to Makouspan;
- Makouspan to Itsoseng road;
- Zeerust to Lobatse;
- Lehurustshe to Borakalalo;
- Mebran to Klipvoor dam;
- The Sweethome road on the Kuruman/Vryburg route past Mothibistad up to Motlhare;
- Barokalo to Swartkopfontein;
- The provincial road between Bloemfontein and Maseru had been resealed – including the portion through Bophuthatswana; and
- Dinokana to Matlase.

BopAir

From a one-man, single-engine charter operation to a fully fledged scheduled carrier operating sophisticated prop jet aircraft in seven years sums up the meteoric rise of the country's national airline, BopAir.

This had been achieved to a large extent by the foresight of the country's president, Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope, who recognised the need for a sophisticated air transportation system in a dynamic and progressive economy.

- The Mmabatho International Airport, from which wide-bodied jet aircraft could fly directly to Europe, was officially opened in June 1984.

9. Telecommunication

Bophuthatswana broadcasting was launched with the birth of Radio Bophuthatswana "a station with a mind of its own" on 5 December 1978 as a service to the people and as a means of communication with government.

The overriding mandate of the station was to educate, to inform, and to entertain. The station started broadcasting with one transmitter covering Mmabatho and the surrounding areas.

Eight years later the station's signal reached deep into South Africa, and was also heard in southern African countries including Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, and Lesotho.

In 1986 Radio Mmabatho Lehtswe la Setšhaba, was added to its broadcasting service, and then Radio Sunshine.

BopTV commenced transmissions in 1981. The station reflected the traditional values of the Batswana, and news formed an integral part of the station's daily transmissions.

Edutel was also launched on BopTV to assist in teaching middle and high school learners throughout the country. It also provided adult education for those who never had any schooling.



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More than 15 000 lesson tapes were produced and distributed to schools which did not receive television signals.

10. Sports, Arts and Culture

Another bridge was built in Bophuthatswana – not of concrete slabs and steel pylons, but from people’s skills for the development of the nation – taking people from where they were to what they could become.

Several Mmabana Cultural Centres, which nurtured people by developing their talents and encouraging their growth, were established throughout the country.

Mmabana, meaning Mother of the Children, was Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope’s vision. He felt this unique and ambitious project was crucial for the success of a society, which was not only measured by the level of nutrition and employment, but also by the level of creativity.

These centres housed facilities for learning and experiencing the arts including:

- Dancing
- Gymnastics
- Music
- Sport
- Theatre.

These centres also provided basic medical facilities and Early Learning

Centres where three to six-year-olds were given a better chance of succeeding at school and so at life.

The country’s national handicraft project, which was also conceived by Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope, trained students in traditional or new handicraft which they then passed on to their rural communities to generate income and to stimulate the tourist market.

Students enrolled on a two-year contract basis during which they were not paid but housed and fed at government’s expense. Trainees were taught by experts to make jewellery, ceramics, carpets, and other textile products.

The living museum at Lotlamoreng dam attracted many tourists to the region and generated income.

Government believed the pleasure of sport was to be experienced by a greater number of Batswana – both as spectators and players.

Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope also commented that sport was one of the great vehicles for character development, especially where teamwork was required such as football.

11. Local Government

The primary component of any local government system is a local community consisting of a number of families and single people, relatively densely settled on an easily identifiable piece of land, who share a common social, economic and political quality of life.



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In the then Bophuthatswana, like in most other African states, local communities could be roughly distinguished by their characteristic lifestyle – whether rural or urban orientated.

The urban communities were settled in proclaimed townships and were outnumbered by rural communities which were haphazardly settled on tribal, state and privately owned land. Rural communities were governed by tribal authorities or local magistrates.

The need of local government legislation was therefore recognised soon after independence. An administrative basis for developing a local government and guiding and controlling urban local authorities came about with the establishment of a Directorate of Local Government, which developed into a fully fledged Local Government and Housing Department. Governors, deputies and assistants were appointed in the 12 districts - who were responsible for government service and facilitating delivery - taking government to the people.

However, the country did not forget its origins and traditional authorities played a leading role in dispensing justice and interpreting the law. This ensured that tribal customs and territorial integrity were maintained.

In line with government's decision to take its service to the people, personnel manning tribal offices were educated to read and interpret the laws, codes, circulars and letters sent to tribesmen.

Conclusion

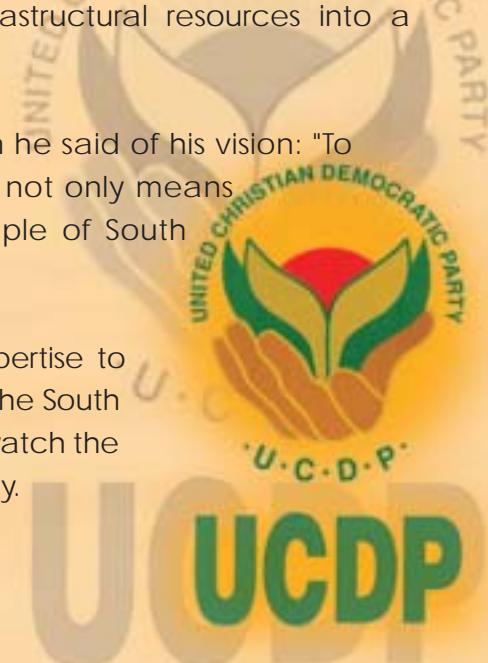
Every person has a story to tell, a story about his life experience. This is always unique for no two individuals can ever have the same life experience.

There are old nations and new nations; small nations and big nations; strong nations and weak nations; wealthy nations and poor nations; nations at war within their own communities, where civil strife has become a way of life, and nations at peace, where stability and security bring prosperity and mutual understanding. Ambition fans the flames of dissension in some nations while goodwill ministers to the aspirations of the people in others, making their future a bastion of hope. Each nation has its own identity...

One of these nations was Bophuthatswana. The country, under the leadership of Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope, had a remarkable record as it nurtured and developed, its people and mobilised of the country's human, economic and infrastructural resources into a dynamic and viable society.

Kgosi Mangope put it succinctly when he said of his vision: "To win a place in the sun for my people, not only means for the Batswana, but for all the people of South Africa".

The UCDP still has the mill and the expertise to repeat the Bophuthatswana miracle in the South Africa of today. Vote for the UCDP and watch the miracle repeated in our new democracy.



Vision

The vision of the UCDP is to be the leading party in uniting all South Africans, Christians and non-Christians alike, in a truly democratic, non-racial and non-sexist partnership inspired by the desire to work together in a diverse society in building a prosperous and free nation.

Mission

The UCDP commits itself to:

- I. Undo the hardships of all South Africans by creating a conducive environment, that also induces personal and individual initiative for meaningful development, to take root in eradicating poverty, addressing unemployment, homelessness, diseases, crime and other political socio-economic ills of our country;
- II. Offer the people of South Africa a solid foundation based on Christian principles, with a clear and unequivocal vision to raise and maintain the quality of life of all citizens and effect good governance;
- III. Unlock, develop and employ both human and material resources in areas of great need in partnership with civil society, in the most equitable, non-discriminatory and just manner in improving the quality of life of all citizens of our country; and
- IV. To foster and protect Christian family values.

Contact details

Head Office:

PO Box 3010

Mmabatho

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Tel: (018) 381 5691/01/02

Fax: (018) 381 7346/2353

E-mail: secretary@ucdp.org.za

Please visit our website at www.ucdp.org.za to read the UCDP Party, Womens League, and Youth League Constitutions.