

博普塔茨瓦纳的旗帜与象征 (1972 – 1994)

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摘要

1977年12月6日，博普塔茨瓦纳成为南非十个所谓的“家园”（或班图斯坦）中第二个接受“独立”的地区。根据当时南非的种族隔离政策，家园是专门为特定种族的人设立的地区。博普塔茨瓦纳是南非茨瓦纳语族的专属领土。

尽管没有得到国际认可，博普塔茨瓦纳实际上是一个拥有自己旗帜、国徽、国歌以及其他主权象征的政治实体。本文聚焦于1977年至1994年间，博普塔茨瓦纳政府在其名义上的独立国家存在期间使用的旗帜和其他主权象征。

在南非首次全民普选后，种族隔离政策正式结束，博普塔茨瓦纳作为一个独立的政治实体停止存在，并在1994年4月27日重新并入南非。

The Flags and Symbols of Bophuthatswana (1972–1994)

Bruce Berry

Abstract

On 6 December 1977 Bophuthatswana became the second of South Africa's ten so-called Homelands (or Bantustans) to accept 'independence'. In terms of South Africa's policy of apartheid then in force, the Homelands were areas set aside for people of a specific ethnicity. Bophuthatswana was the territory reserved for the Tswana-speaking people of South Africa.

Despite not being internationally recognised, Bophuthatswana was a *de facto* political entity with its own flag, coat of arms, anthem, and other symbolic trappings of sovereignty. This paper focuses on the flags and other symbols of sovereignty used by the Government of Bophuthatswana during its existence as a nominally independent state between 1977 and 1994.

Following South Africa's first universal adult suffrage elections which formally ended apartheid, Bophuthatswana ceased to exist as a separate political entity and was re-incorporated into South Africa on 27 April 1994.

1. 引言

博普塔茨瓦纳共和国成立于1977年12月6日，是南非十个所谓的“家园”中第二个接受“独立”的地区。[1] 它是一个内陆地区，由七块分散在当时的西北德兰士瓦和橙自由邦省的土地组成。这些地区在1959年被指定为茨瓦纳语（或塞茨瓦纳语）使用者的家园（图1）。[2][3]

从1959年到1991年，“家园”是南非种族隔离政策（种族分离）的核心。[4] 这些“家园”是为大多数黑人人口划分的土地区域。在1951年《班图当局法》（第68号法案）出台后，为黑人和白人建立了不同的政府结构。

这是南非第一部支持“分别发展”政策的立法，该政策在“家园”中特别规定了为南非黑人人口保留的地区设立统一的地方和中央政府系统，形式包括部落、社区、地区和领土当局。

1959年《班图自治促进法》（第46号法案）颁布后，该法案将黑人人口划分为不同的族群单位，并将每个族群与特定的“家园”联系起来，为茨瓦纳语族群建立了茨瓦纳领土当局。1971年5月1日，茨瓦纳立法议会取代了茨瓦纳领土当局，这标志着根据1971年《国家宪法法》（第21号法案）第1章所述的种族隔离政策下“自决”的第一步。博普塔茨瓦纳，意为“茨瓦纳人的聚集地”，于1972年6月1日被宣布为南非境内的“自治领土”，并于1977年12月6日从南非获得政治独立。

在其独立时，常住人口为110万，其中83.86万是茨瓦纳人。同时，还有另外一百万茨瓦纳人居

1. Introduction

The Republic of Bophuthatswana came into being on 6 December 1977, the second of South Africa's ten so-called "Homelands" to accept "independence".¹ Landlocked, it consisted of seven parcels of land scattered across what was then the northwestern Transvaal and into the Orange Free State province. These areas had been designated as the homeland² for Tswana (or Setswana) speakers³ in 1959 (fig. 1).

Between 1959 and 1991, the Homelands were central to South Africa's policy of *apartheid* (racial segregation).⁴ The Homelands were areas of land set aside for the majority black population. Following the introduction of the Bantu Authorities Act (Act No. 68 of 1951), separate government structures were created for blacks and whites. This was the first piece of legislation to support "separate development", as the policy was called in South Africa, in the Homelands which specifically made provision for a uniform system of local and central government in the form of tribal, community, regional and territorial authorities in the areas reserved for South Africa's black population.

Following the promulgation of the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act (Act No. 46 of 1959), which divided the black population into ethnic units and linked each of them to specific Homelands, the Tswana Territorial Authority was established for the Tswana-speaking population. It was replaced by the Tswana Legislative Assembly on 1 May 1971 which marked the first step towards "self-determination" in terms of the apartheid policy as outlined in Chapter 1 of the National States Constitution Act (Act No. 21 of 1971). Bophuthatswana, which means the "gathering place of the Tswana", was declared a "self-governing territory" within South Africa on 1 June 1972 and achieved political independence from South Africa on 6 December 1977.

At the time of its independence, the resident population was 1.1 million, of which 838,600 were Tswanas. At the same time, a further one million Tswanas were living outside the country, the majority in other parts of South Africa. In terms of the Constitution of Bophuthatswana, those Tswanas living outside the country were also citizens of Bophuthatswana but had the right to renounce this in favour of South African citizenship.⁵

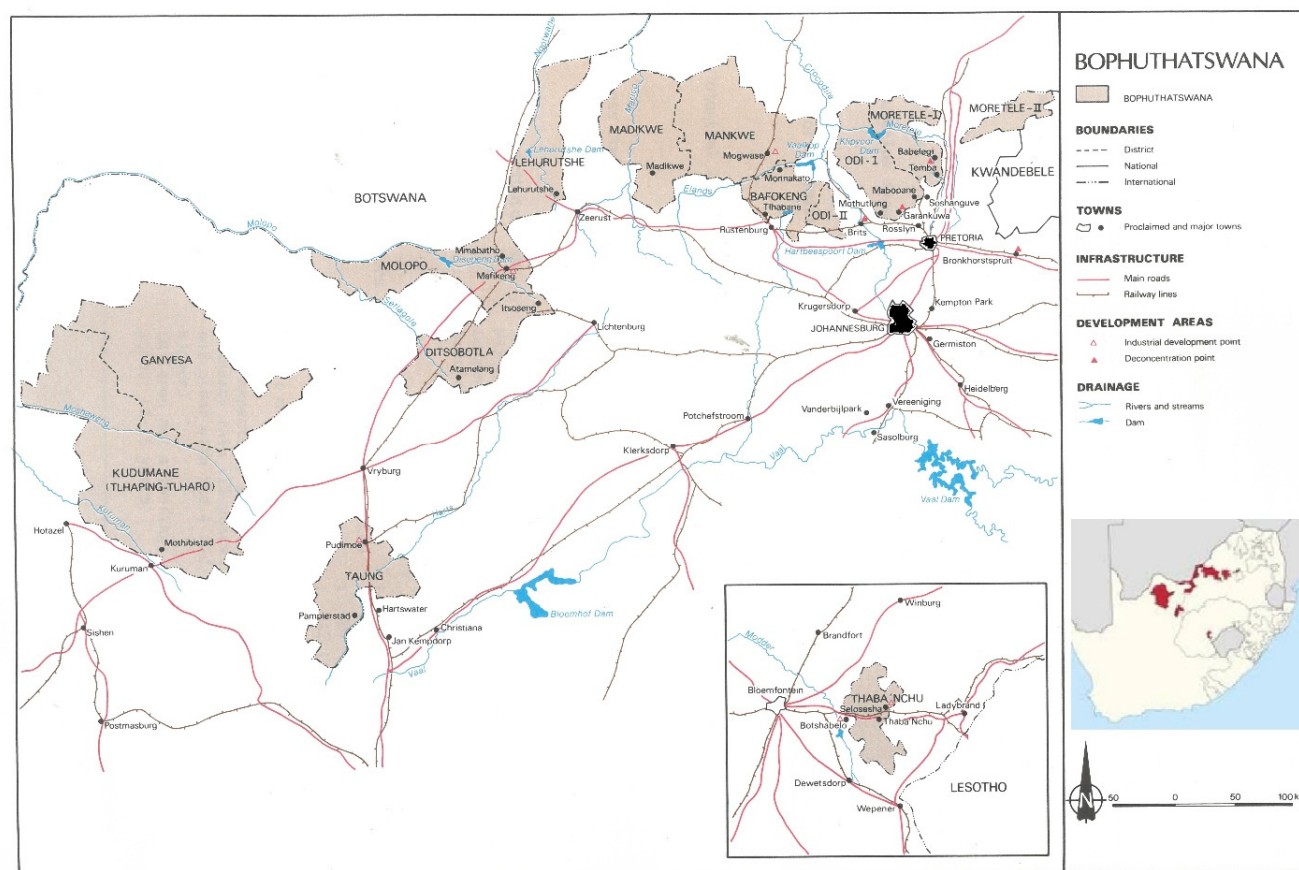


图 1. 博普塔茨瓦纳地图。 Figure 1. Map of Bophuthatswana.

住在国境之外，大多数在南非的其他地区。根据博普塔茨瓦纳的宪法，居住在国境之外的茨瓦纳人也是博普塔茨瓦纳的公民，但他们有权放弃这一身份，转而选择南非公民身份。[5]

除南非外，没有其他国家正式承认博普塔茨瓦纳为独立国家。非洲统一组织代表了国际社会对博普塔茨瓦纳的广泛反对，称其为“虚假独立……这无异于将南非巴耳干化”，[6]而联合国大会则谴责了博普塔茨瓦纳的所谓“独立宣言”并宣布其“完全无效”。[7]

尽管承认其公民与博普塔茨瓦纳人民之间存在语言和其他文化联系，但邻国博茨瓦纳，同样拥有多数茨瓦纳人口，拒绝承认博普塔茨瓦纳

No country other than South Africa officially recognised Bophuthatswana as an independent state. The Organisation of African Unity epitomised the widespread international opposition to Bophuthatswana as “... the sham independence ... which amounts to nothing short of the balkanisation of (South Africa)”⁶ while the General Assembly of the United Nations denounced “... the declaration of the so-called ‘independence’ ... of Bophuthatswana ... and [declared it] totally invalid”.⁷ Though it recognised the language and other cultural links between its citizens and the people in Bophuthatswana, neighbouring Botswana, also with a majority Tswana population, refused to recognise Bophuthatswana’s independence with Sir Seretse Khama, president of Botswana, referring to the Homeland as a “child of apartheid”.⁸

Nevertheless, as a *de facto* political entity, Bophuthatswana produced the full suite of symbols of sovereignty which are discussed in detail in this paper, and following “independence”, the regime began to act as a nation-state and embarked on an aggressive nation-

的独立。博茨瓦纳总统塞雷茨·卡马爵士将这个家园称为“种族隔离的孩子”。[8]

然而，作为一个事实上的政治实体，博普塔茨瓦纳制造了一整套主权象征，这些在本文中有详细讨论，并且在“独立”之后，该政权开始作为一个民族国家行事，并开始了基于巴茨瓦纳族群身份的积极国家建设计划。[9] [10]

building programme based on Batswana⁹ ethnic identity.¹⁰

2. 博普塔茨瓦纳的主权象征

2.1 国徽

根据1972年9月8日发布的南非政府公告第1599号（南非政府公报第3644号），宣布根据1962年南非纹章法（第18号法案）为茨瓦纳立法议会注册了一个国徽。

尽管申请和注册是根据纹章法进行的，但南非国家纹章官并没有就这些国徽发出正式的注册证书，因为人们认为它们是在没有与纹章局协商的情况下设计的。[11]

然而，这些国徽在博普塔茨瓦纳独立时被保留，并在1977年《博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法法》（第18号法案）附表2中进行了描述和插图。国徽的纹章（图2）描述如下：

纹章：横向分割（在腰线点）红色和绿色，在上方主要位置有一个金色的矿井头部装备，在下方右侧有三个弯曲的高粱穗，左侧有一个金

2. Bophuthatswana's Symbols of Sovereignty

2.1 Coat of Arms

By Government Notice No. 1599, published in the *South African Government Gazette* (Number 3644 of 8 September 1972) it was announced that a coat of arms had been registered for the Tswana Legislative Assembly in terms of the South African Heraldry Act (Act No. 18 of 1962).

Although application and registration were made in terms of the Heraldry Act, the South African State Herald did not issue a formal certificate of registration in respect of these Arms as it was felt that they had been devised without consultation with the Bureau of Heraldry.¹¹

However, these Arms were retained by Bophuthatswana at independence and are described and illustrated in Schedule 2 of the Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution Act (Act No. 18 of 1977). The blazon of the coat of arms (fig. 2) is described as:

Arms: Per fess (at nombril point) gules and vert, in chief a mine headgear Or, in base dexter three grain sorghum ears seeded in bend, and sinister an ox head caboshed in bend sinister Or, the whole interlaced palewise through four slots a plumed warrior staff erect Or; in



图2. 博普塔茨瓦纳的国徽。

Figure 2. Coat of Arms of Bophuthatswana.

色的牛头弯曲在左侧，整体通过四个槽口纵向交错排列，中间是一个金色的羽饰战士长矛直立；在前方是一个金色的战斧和叉形矛。

支持者：两只红色舌头的豹子，站在本色的土堆上，上面有一个金色的卷轴，上面写着黑色的字母。

座右铭：如果我们团结一致，努力工作，我们将得到雨水的祝福[12]

国徽的象征意义官方解释如下：

盾牌的形状是茨瓦纳人特有的，用来防御敌人的攻击，也传统上用于狩猎。盾牌上的颜色选择并没有特别的意义，尽管红土通常用于制作陶器，绿色与生长有关。

羽饰脊是牛皮盾牌的一个组成部分，使盾牌更加坚固，并为持盾者提供了方便的抓握。盾牌所提供的保护概念的延伸是政府有责任保护博普塔茨瓦纳人民的暗示。

盾牌上的图案是一个矿井头部装备，象征着工业在当地经济中的重要性，特别是采矿业。反过来，高粱粒指的是农业在一个许多人仍在从事自给农业的国家中的重要性。茨瓦纳农民也有在土地上留下几穗谷物作为对收成的感恩祭品的习惯。牛头指的是牛在茨瓦纳传统和习俗中的重要性。

在盾牌后面的斜十字上放置了一支长矛和一把战斧，这是茨瓦纳人的传统武器，象征着国家在维护国防、法律和秩序方面的作用，这对于人民的和平与繁荣至关重要。

front of a battle axe and spear in saltire Or.

Supporters: Two leopards gardant proper langued gules on a mound proper with an escroll Or with letter sable.

Motto: TSHWARAGANANG LO DIRE PULE E NE.¹²

The symbolism of the coat of arms was officially explained in the following terms:

The shield, of a shape peculiar to the Tswana people, was used as protection against attacks of the enemy and also traditionally used during hunting. No particular significance is attached to the colours in the shield, although red clay is customarily used for the making of earthen vessels and green is usually associated with growth.

The plumed spine is an integral part of an ox-hide shield, giving it greater rigidity and providing the bearer with a convenient hand-hold. An extension of this idea of the protection offered by the shield is the suggestion of the duty of the government to protect the people of Bophuthatswana.

The charges in the shield are a mine shaft head-gear which symbolises the importance of industry in the local economy, particularly mining. The grain of sorghum, in turn, refers to the importance of agriculture in a country where many people are still engaged in subsistence agriculture. It is also a custom amongst Tswana farmers to leave a few ears of grain on the land as a thanksgiving offering for the harvest. The ox head refers to the importance of cattle in Tswana tradition and custom.

In the saltire behind the shield are placed a spear and battle-axe, which are the traditional weapons of the Tswana and symbolise the role of the State in maintaining defence, law, and order which is essential for peace and prosperity for its people.

豹子是权威的象征，是武器的支持者。在茨瓦纳习俗中，只有酋长可以穿豹皮，这是他们世袭权威的象征。

座右铭“TSHWARAGANANG LO DIRE PULE E NE”可以直译为“如果我们团结一致，努力工作，我们将得到雨水的祝福”，这暗示了前南非国徽中包含的座右铭“Ex Unitate Vires”（团结就是力量）。

2.2 国旗

博普塔茨瓦纳国旗的设计最初在1972年《博普塔茨瓦纳国旗法》（第8号法案）第2节中规定如下：

(1) 博普塔茨瓦纳国旗底色为天蓝色，带有一枚斜杠，上方为金色圆盘，圆盘上绘有一只黑足银色的豹子脸。

(2) (a) 博普塔茨瓦纳国旗的宽度应为其长度的三分之二。

(b) 斜杠的宽度应为国旗长度的十二分之一。

(c) 圆盘的直径应为国旗长度的四分之一。[13]

在博普塔茨瓦纳国旗法案二读过程中，首席部长回顾说，1972年初立法议会原则上批准了博普塔茨瓦纳的国旗。[14] 然而，后来发现所提议的国旗与特兰斯凯的国旗非常相似（图3a），内阁随后要求提出其他设计方案。随后，一个提议的设计被发送到地区当局征求意见（图3b）。

根据收到的评论，内阁再次考虑了这个问题，

Leopards are the traditional symbols of authority and are the supporters for the arms. Under Tswana custom only chiefs may wear a leopard skin, which is a symbol of their hereditary authority.

The motto, *Tshwaraganang Lo Dire Pule E Ne*, may be literally translated as “if we stand together and work hard we will be blessed with rain” and is an allusion to the motto contained in the former South African coat of arms, *Ex Unitate Vires* (Unity is Strength).

2.2 National Flag

The design of the Bophuthatswana national flag was originally set out in Section 2 of the Bophuthatswana Flag Act (Act No. 8 of 1972) as follows:

(1) The Bophuthatswana Flag shall be Azure with a bar sinister Tenné, in dexter chief a roundel Argent charged with a leopard's face Sable pied Argent.

(2) (a) The width of the Bophuthatswana Flag shall be equal to two-thirds of its length.

(b) The width of the bar sinister shall be one-twelfth of the length of the Flag.

(c) The diameter of the roundel shall be one quarter of the length of the Flag.¹³

In the course of the second reading of the Bophuthatswana Flag Bill, the Chief Minister recalled that earlier in 1972 the Legislative Assembly had approved in principle a flag for Bophuthatswana.¹⁴ Subsequently, however, it had been found that the proposed design was very similar to that of the flag of Transkei (fig. 3a) and the Cabinet then requested other proposed designs be submitted for consideration. A proposed design was then sent to the regional authorities for comment (fig. 3b).

In the light of the comments received, the Cabinet once more considered the matter and decided upon an amended flag design that was now before the Assembly. The Chief Minister explained that in the flag the blue¹⁶ symbolised the blue sky in its infinity and like-

并决定了现在提交给议会的修正设计。首席部长解释说，在国旗中，[16] 蓝色象征着无限的天空，同样也象征着人民发展的努力应该是永无止境的。橙色的对角线条纹象征着博普塔茨瓦纳人民必须沿着这条金色的道路走向发展的实现。豹子的头部象征着政府的权威，这是领导国家走向发展所必需的。[17]

该国旗（图4）于1973年4月19日正式启用，并在1977年12月6日独立后保持原样。国旗一直使用到1994年4月26日，之后博普塔茨瓦纳重新并入南非。

关于国旗的描述包含在1977年《博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法法》（第18号法案）第1章中，内容如下：

博普塔茨瓦纳应有一面国旗，其设计为钴蓝色背景，从左上到右下对角线分割，由一条橘色条纹分割，其宽度等于国旗长度的十二分之一，在右上角有一个白色圆形插入物，其直径点在穿过该角



图 3a - 3b. 博普塔茨瓦纳拟议的旗帜设计。[15]

Figures 3a-3b. Proposed flag designs for Bophuthatswana.¹⁵

wise the efforts of the people to develop should be never ending. The diagonal orange stripe symbolised the golden path along which the people of Bophuthatswana must travel towards the fulfilment of this development. The leopard's head symbolised the authority of the government that was necessary to lead the nation to development.¹⁷

The flag (fig. 4) was officially taken into use on 19 April 1973 and was retained unaltered following independence on 6 December 1977. The flag remained in use until 26 April 1994, when Bophuthatswana was re-incorporated into South Africa.

A description of the flag was included in Chapter 1 of the Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution Act (Act No. 18 of 1977) which reads as follows:

There shall be a National Flag of Bophuthatswana of which the design shall be cobalt blue background, divided diagonally from top left [sic] to bottom right [sic] by a cadmium stripe the width of which is equal to one-twelfth of the length of the flag in the top right corner [sic] a white circular shaped insert with diameter point on an imaginary line bisecting this corner and midway between the corner and the diagonal stripe. On this white insert

insert the face of a leopard in black lines.¹⁸

From this description it is obvious that the writer is describing the flag as if viewed from the reverse side of the flag (i.e. the hoist being on the

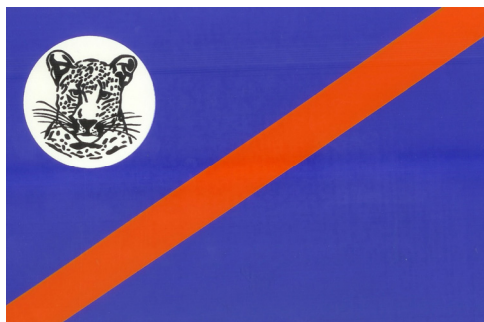


图 4. 博普塔茨瓦纳国旗（及徽章细节）。

Figure 4. National Flag of Bophuthatswana (and emblem detail).



的想象中的线上，位于角和对角线条纹的中间。在这个白色插入物上有一只用黑色线条绘制的豹子的脸。[18]

从这个描述中可以明显看出，作者描述国旗的方式好像是从国旗的反面看的（即挂旗在右边，旗尾在左边），而不是通常的纹章学惯例，即挂旗在左边，旗尾在右边。

博普塔茨瓦纳国旗法第3条还指定了博普塔茨瓦纳国旗应飘扬的地方，即：

博普塔茨瓦纳国旗应在国民大会举行会议的大楼、博普塔茨瓦纳政府每个部门的主要行政办公室和所有主要区办公室、所有部落和社区办公室，以及总统可能决定的博普塔茨瓦纳内外的地点飘扬。[19]

1979 年对《博普塔茨瓦纳旗帜法》的修正案概述了以下人员的罪行和处罚：

(a)任何时候污损、损坏或毁坏博普塔茨瓦纳国旗；或故意不悬挂或升起博普塔茨瓦纳国旗；或

(b) 在第 3 条所述任何地方或博普塔茨瓦纳的任何地方，在博普塔茨瓦纳国旗的位置悬挂任何其他旗帜，意图藐视博普塔茨瓦纳国旗。[20]

规定的罚款最高为 1,000 兰特或监禁不超过两年。[21] 虽然在 1979 年进行了修订，但修订后的法案被视为于 1977 年 12 月 6 日生效。[22]

2.3 议会权杖

权杖被视为最高权力的象征，因此被视为博茨瓦纳人的珍宝。

right and the fly on the left) rather than from the usual vexillological convention of the hoist being on the left and the fly on the right.

Section 3 of the Bophuthatswana Flag Act also specified places where the Bophuthatswana flag was to be flown, namely:

The Bophuthatswana Flag shall be flown at the Building where the National Assembly holds its sessions, at the principal administrative office of each department, and all main district offices of the Government of Bophuthatswana, at all Tribal and Community Offices, and at such places in and outside Bophuthatswana as the President may determine.¹⁹

An amendment to the Bophuthatswana Flag Act in 1979 outlined offences and penalties for persons who;

(a) at any time defaces, damages or destroys a Flag of Bophuthatswana; or deliberately omits to fly or hoist the Flag of Bophuthatswana; or

(b) flies any other flag in the place of the Flag of Bophuthatswana at any of the places referred to in section 3 or at any place in Bophuthatswana with intent to act in contempt of the Flag of Bophuthatswana.²⁰

The stipulated fine was a maximum of one thousand Rand or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.²¹ Although amended in 1979, the amended Act was deemed to have come into effect on 6 December 1977.²²

2.3 Parliamentary Mace

The mace is regarded as the highest symbol of authority and as such was regarded as a treasured possession of the Batswana.

1968年12月，在重新组建的茨瓦纳领土管理局第一次会议的开幕式上，南非班图行政和教育部副部长PGJ Koornhof 博士向执行委员会主席John Serobatse 酋长赠送了一根权杖。

如图5 所示，这根权杖有一个青铜底座，通过一个金环固定在特兰斯凯臭木制成的权杖上，金环上刻有“博茨瓦纳”。这象征着茨瓦纳民族的团结，在金环上方有两条金带螺旋缠绕在权杖杆上。这象征着最初进入茨瓦纳领土的两条茨瓦纳支流。权杖顶部环绕着三个金环，象征着将两条主要的茨瓦纳支流连为一个整体。环后面是十三根高粱穗，代表当时组成博普塔茨瓦纳的十三个不相连的区域。高粱还暗示了农业在茨瓦纳社会和文化中的重要性。

养牛是茨瓦纳社会的另一个主要因素，牛对茨瓦纳人民具有社会和仪式上的重要性。这种重要性由镶嵌在象牙印块上的牛头体现。此组合也象征国家在经济发展中必不可少的劳动力。茨瓦纳酋长是传统政治结构中的中心权威。习惯上用豹子来代表这一权威，只有酋长才被允许穿着豹皮。因此，豹皮是资历和政治权威的世袭区别，因此权杖上饰有豹子的图案。权杖的设计旨在体现对农业和政治收获的感激之情（以自决的形式），高粱就是其中的代表。权杖代表茨瓦纳民族的团结，而牛头代表勤劳，权杖整体则象征着权威和秩序。

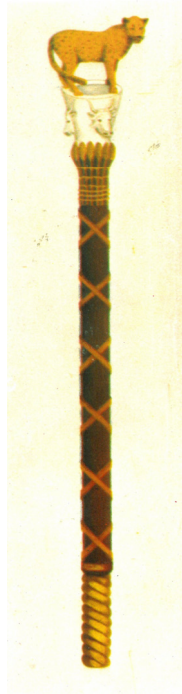


图 5. 博普塔茨瓦纳的权杖。

Figure 5. Mace of Bophuthatswana.

At the ceremonial opening of the first session of the reconstituted Tswana Territorial Authority in December 1968, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education of South Africa, Dr P. G. J. Koornhof, presented a mace to the Chairman of the Executive Council, Chief John Serobatse.

This mace (fig. 5) had a bronze base attached to a staff of Transkei stinkwood by means of a gold ring on which is engraved “Batswana”. This is symbolic of the unity of the Tswana nation and above the ring two gold bands arise to twine spirally round the shaft. These symbolise the two streams of the Tswana who originally entered Tswana territory. At the top, the staff is encircled by three gold rings symbolically binding the two main Tswana streams into one integral unit. From behind the rings arise thirteen sorghum ears that represent the 13 non-contiguous areas that formed Bophuthatswana at that time.

The sorghum also alludes to the importance of agriculture in Tswana society and culture.

Cattle rearing is another major factor in Tswana society with cattle having both a social and ritual importance to the Tswana people. This importance is symbolised by the cattle heads mounted to an ivory representation of a stamping block. The stamping block is also symbolic of the nation’s labour which is necessary in a progressive economy.

The Tswana Chief is the central authority in the traditional political structure. It is customary to represent this authority by a leopard, the skin of which only the Chiefs are allowed to wear. The leopard skin is thus the hereditary distinction of seniority and political authority and thus the mace is surmounted by the figure of a leopard.

The mace was designed to epitomise the thankfulness for the harvests received, both agriculturally and politically (in the form of self-determination) as represented by the sorghum. The unity of the Tswana nation is represented by the shaft and industriousness by the stamping block, with the mace as a whole symbolising authority and order.

2.4 国印

根据博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法第4章第33(1)条的规定，“应加盖博普塔茨瓦纳国印，印有博普塔茨瓦纳国徽，并刻有“博普茨瓦纳共和国”字样，如第33(2)条所述，该印章应按法律要求用于所有文件。[23]

博普塔茨瓦纳国印的设计沿用南非共和国国印，国徽位于中央，国名位于两个同心圆内，如图6所示。

作为政府工具，国印被视为主权的最高象征。人们普遍相信每一份声称加盖国印的文件，因为这些文件已由国家元首正式加盖国印。

博普塔茨瓦纳最高法院印章（图7）在博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法法案附表4中有描述和说明，即：“博普塔茨瓦纳最高法院印章呈圆圈状，圆圈内应出现博普塔茨瓦纳共和国国徽，国徽周围有一个更大的圆圈，圆圈内

“KGOTLATSHEKELO YA MAKGAOLAKGANG（茨瓦纳语）最高法院（英语）HOOGGEREGSHOF（南非荷兰语）BOPHUTHATSWANA”[24]字样，这三种语言是该国的官方语言。[25]

2.4 National Seal

In terms of Chapter 4 Section 33 (1) of the Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution Act, “There shall be a seal of Bophuthatswana showing the Coat of Arms of Bophuthatswana with the circumscription of the words “REPABOLEKI YA BOPHUTHATSWANA”. As outlined in Section 33 (2), it was to be used on all documents as required by law.²³

The design of the National Seal of Bophuthatswana followed that of the Great Seal of the Republic of South Africa, with the national arms in the centre and the name of the country circumscribed within two concentric circles (fig. 6).

As an instrument of government, a country's seal is considered to be the supreme emblem of sovereignty. Absolute faith is universally given to every document purporting to be under the Great Seal, as having been duly sealed with it by the authority of the Head of State.

The Seal of the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana (fig. 7) is described and illustrated in Schedule 4 of the Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution Act, viz: “The seal of the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana shall be in the form of a circle in which shall appear the coat of arms of the Republic of Bophuthatswana encompassed by a wider circle containing the words KGOTLATSHEKELO YA MAKGAOLAKGANG (Setswana) SUPREME COURT (English) HOOGGEREGSHOF (Afrikaans) BOPHUTHATSWANA”,²⁴ these being the three official languages in the country.²⁵



图6. 博普塔茨瓦纳国印。

Figure 6. Great Seal of Bophuthatswana.



图7. 博普塔茨瓦纳最高法院印章。

Figure 7. Supreme Court Seal of Bophuthatswana.

2.5 国歌

博普塔茨瓦纳在独立时也制定了国歌。《博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法法案》附表 1 中描述了《Lefatshe la Borrorona》（我们祖先的土地）。[26] 歌词由茨瓦纳小说家、曾任博普塔茨瓦纳教育部长的恩齐梅撰写，音乐由马西贝和卢茨合作创作（见附录 1）。

2.5 National Anthem

Bophuthatswana also adopted a national anthem at independence. *Lefatshe la Borrorona* (This Land of our Forefathers) is described in Schedule 1 of the Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution Act.²⁶ The lyrics were written by J. M. Ntsime, a Tswana novelist and one time Minister of Education of Bophuthatswana, and the music was a collaboration between E. B. Mathibe and J. J. Loots (see **Appendix 1**).

3. 博普塔茨瓦纳政府旗帜

除了国旗之外，国家的制服部门和其他机构也飘扬着独特的旗帜，其中最重要的是以下这些：

3. Government Flags of Bophuthatswana

In addition to the national flag, the uniformed and other services of the state also flew distinctive flags, the most important of which were the following:

3.1 总统旗帜

根据博普塔茨瓦纳宪法第3章，总统是国家元首、政府行政首脑和武装部队的最高统帅。[27] 博普塔茨瓦纳总统使用的是一种独特的旗帜，底色为深蓝色，中心是博普塔茨瓦纳的全彩色国徽（见图8）。这个设计和1961年至1983年南非总统使用的旗帜相同，而后者又是以1931年至1961年南非总督使用的旗帜为基础。[28]

3.1 President's Flag

In terms of Chapter 3 of the Constitution of Bophuthatswana, the President was the Head of State, executive Head of Government, and the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.²⁷ A distinctive flag with a dark blue field, in the centre of which was the coat of arms of Bophuthatswana in full colour, was used by the President of Bophuthatswana (fig. 8). This design was the same as the flag used by the President of South Africa between 1961 and 1983, which in turn was based on the flag used by the Governor-General of South Africa between 1931 and 1961.²⁸



图 8. 博普塔茨瓦纳总统旗。

Figure 8. President of Bophuthatswana flag.



图 9. 博普塔茨瓦纳国防军旗帜和徽章。

Figure 9. Bophuthatswana Defence Force flag and emblem.

运送总统的车辆

Vehicles transporting the President displayed a dark blue pennant with the Bophuthatswana arms at the hoist.

展示着带有博普塔茨瓦纳国徽的深蓝色三角旗。

3.2 博普塔茨瓦纳国防军旗帜

博普塔茨瓦纳国防军（BDF）的旗帜比例为2:3，由三等宽的垂直条纹组成，颜色分别为橙色、蓝色和橙色，在蓝色条纹中心是博普塔茨瓦纳国防军徽章。徽章由一个橙色圆环组成，上面叠加了豹子的脸、橙色的矛和十字交叉的茨瓦纳战斧（图9）。豹子的脸取自博普塔茨瓦纳国旗。

3.3 博普塔茨瓦纳军队的旗帜

博普塔茨瓦纳军队的旗帜比例为2:3，由三道等宽的垂直条纹组成，颜色依次为橙色、绿色和橙色，在绿色条纹的中心装饰有博普塔茨瓦纳国防军徽章。该徽章由一个黄色的圆形图案构成，上面叠加着一个豹子的面孔，以及一个黄色的长矛和茨瓦纳战斧交叉放置（如图10所示）豹子的面孔取自博普塔茨瓦纳国旗。



图10. 博普塔茨瓦纳陆军旗。

Figure 10. Bophuthatswana Army flag.

3.4 博普塔茨瓦纳国家安全委员会旗帜

博普塔茨瓦纳国家安全委员会负责建筑物等的安全保障。尽管它不是一个军事单位，但它属于博普塔茨瓦纳国防军（BDF）的行政控制之下。[29]



图11. 博普塔茨瓦纳国家安全委员会的旗帜。

Figure 11. Flag of the National Security Council of Bophuthatswana.

3.2 Bophuthatswana Defence Force flag

The flag of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) was in proportions of 2:3 and consisted of three equal vertical stripes of orange, blue, and orange, charged with the Bophuthatswana Defence Force badge in the centre of the blue stripe. The badge comprised an orange roundel bearing a leopard's face superimposed on an orange spear and Tswana battle axe in saltire (fig. 9). The leopard's face was taken from the Bophuthatswana national flag.

3.3 Bophuthatswana Army flag

The flag of the Bophuthatswana Army was in proportions of 2:3 and consisted of three equal vertical stripes of orange, green, and orange, charged with the Bophuthatswana Defence Force badge in the centre of the green stripe. The badge comprised a yellow roundel bearing a leopard's face superimposed on a yellow spear and Tswana battle axe in saltire (fig. 10). The leopard's face was taken from the Bophuthatswana national flag.

3.4 Bophuthatswana National Security Council flag

The National Security Council of Bophuthatswana was responsible for the provision of security of buildings etc. Although not a military unit, it fell under the administrative control of the BDF.²⁹

The flag of the National Security Council had a dark blue background superimposed on

国家安全委员会的旗帜有一个深蓝色的背景，上面叠加着一个白色的三角形，其底边在旗帜的左侧，顶点在旗帜的右侧。在三角形的中心是委员会的徽章，由两只豹子托举着一个橙色的吊门，如图11所示。

3.5 博普塔茨瓦纳警察旗帜

博普塔茨瓦纳警察的旗帜比例为2:3，由两道等宽的水平条纹组成，上方为栗色，下方为橄榄绿色。博普塔茨瓦纳警察的徽章放置在旗帜的中心，由

一个黄色的九角星组成，在白色背景的中心位置，其内是博普塔茨瓦纳的彩色国徽，被一个红色的环形环绕，环形上用白色字母写着博普塔茨瓦纳警察。如图12所示。

这面旗帜在1984年2月20日，以证书编号1421在南非纹章局注册。[30]

3.6 博普塔茨瓦纳监狱服务旗帜

博普塔茨瓦纳监狱服务的旗帜比例为2:3，由三道等宽的垂直条纹组成，颜色依次为绿色、蓝色和绿色。博普塔茨瓦纳监狱服务的徽章放置在旗帜的中心，由一个金色的多面九角星组成，在黄色背景的中心位置，其内是博普塔茨瓦纳的彩色国徽，被一个白色的环形环绕，环形上用黑色字母写着博普塔茨瓦纳监狱。如图13所示。

which was a white triangle, with its base at the hoist and apex in the fly. In the centre of the triangle was the emblem of the Council which comprised two leopards holding an orange portcullis (fig. 11).

3.5 Bophuthatswana Police flag

The flag of the Bophuthatswana Police was in proportion 2:3 and consisted of two equal horizontal stripes

of maroon over olive green. The badge of the Bophuthatswana Police was placed in the centre of the flag and comprised a yellow nine-pointed star charged in the centre on a white field with the coat of arms of Bophuthat-

swana in full colour within a red annulet bearing the words BOPHUTHATSWANA POLICE in white letters (fig. 12).

This flag was registered with the South African Bureau of Heraldry under Certificate Number 1421 dated 20 February 1984.³⁰



图 12. 博普塔茨瓦纳警察的旗帜和徽章。

Figure 12. Bophuthatswana Police flag and badge.

3.7 博普塔茨瓦纳国内情报服务旗帜

博普塔茨瓦纳国内情报服务的旗帜比例为2:3，从旗帜的上部和下部飞边到左侧中心

分为蓝色、旧金色和蓝色。旗帜的飞边中心位置有一只蜜獾，而左上角则有一只半身豹子，它的前爪握着一把金色的茨瓦纳斧头。半身豹子和战斧取自博普塔茨瓦纳的国徽，而蜜獾则是情报服务的标志（如图14所示）。

这面旗帜在1985年4月19日，以证书编号1519在南非纹章局注册。[31]

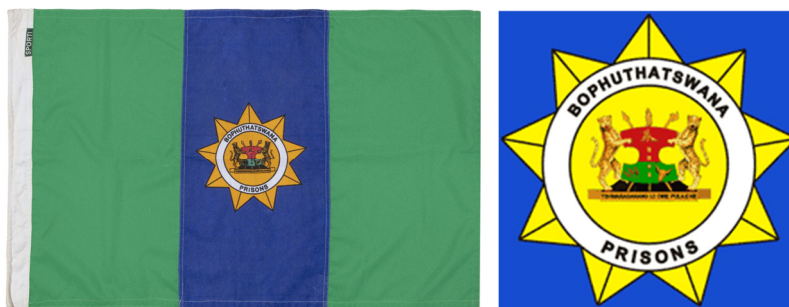


图13. 博普塔茨瓦纳监狱服务旗帜和徽章。

Figure 13. Bophuthatswana Prisons Service flag and badge.



图14. 博普塔茨瓦纳国内情报局旗帜。

Figure 14. Bophuthatswana Internal Intelligence Service flag.

3.7 Bophuthatswana Internal Intelligence Service flag

The flag of the Bophuthatswana Internal Intelligence Service was in proportions 2:3, divided from the upper and lower fly corners to the

centre of the hoist in blue, old gold, and blue, with a honey badger in the centre of the fly and a demi-leopard holding in its forepaws a gold Tswana axe in the canton. The demi-leopard and the battle-axe were taken from the Bophuthatswana coat of arms while the honey badger was the emblem of the Intelligence Service (fig. 14).

The flag was registered with the South African Bureau of Heraldry under Certificate Number

1519 issued on 19 April 1985.³¹

4 博普塔茨瓦纳主权的其他象征

4.1 官方礼服

根据博普塔茨瓦纳独立时通过的宪法，博普塔茨瓦纳是一个议会民主制国家，拥有一位执行总统作为国家元首。[32]立法权由总统和国民议会共同行使。作为国家元首和政府首脑，总统同时也是博普塔茨瓦纳国防军的最高统帅。[33]在官方场合，总统会佩戴一条带有国家颜色橙色、边缘为蓝色和白色、并配有豹子头扣的国家徽章的绶带（图15）。

4. Other Symbols of Sovereignty of Bophuthatswana

4.1 Official regalia

In terms of the Constitution adopted at independence, Bophuthatswana was parliamentary democracy with an executive president as Head of State.³² Legislative power was vested in parliament comprising the President and National Assembly. As the Head of State and Government, the President was also the Commander-in-Chief of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force.³³ On official occasions the President wore a sash in the national colours of orange, fimbriated in blue and white, featuring the national Coat of Arms fastened with a leopard head buckle (fig. 15).

为了准备独立，博普塔茨瓦纳在新首都 Mmabatho（意为“人民之母”）建造了一个议会综合体。博普塔茨瓦纳议会的议长座椅是根据比勒陀利亚旧拉德斯霍尔的座椅制作的，[34]这形成了与茨瓦纳人民历史的一部分的联系。

这个座椅由黑木制成，表面覆盖皮革。靠背柱的设计灵感来

自议会权杖，象征着议长和议会在执行职责时的联系。靠背的头梁上雕刻有博普塔茨瓦纳国徽，象征着议会的至高无上和议长所代表的国家忠诚。[35]

4.2 汽车小旗

汽车小旗是为总统、政府部长和大使设计的（如图16所示）[36]。这些小旗有一个统一的设计，旗帜的左侧是博普塔茨瓦纳的国徽，上方用大写字母标注国家名称，背景颜色根据使用者的身份有所不同：总统的背景为蓝色，政府部长的背景为深绿色，大使的背景为黄色。这种设计旨在通过颜色和国徽的组合，明确标识车辆使用者的身份和级别。



图 15. 官方照片显示总统卢卡斯·曼戈佩（左）总统佩戴的绶带（右）。

Figure 15. Official photograph showing President Lucas Mangope (left) wearing the Presidential Sash (right).

In preparation for independence, a parliamentary complex was built in Mmabatho (meaning “The Mother of the People”), the new capital. A Chair for the Speaker of the Bophuthatswana parliament was made based on the Chair in the Old *Raadsaal* in Pretoria,³⁴ thus forming a link with the history of which the Tswana people were a part.

The Chair was made of Blackwood and upholstered in leather. The design of the posts of the backrest was taken from the Parliamentary Mace to symbolise the link

between the Speaker and the Assembly in the execution of his duties. The headrail of the backrest had a carving of the Bophuthatswana Coat of Arms to symbolise the supreme nature of parliament and the loyalty of nation as represented by the Speaker who sits in the Chair.³⁵

4.2 Car pennants

Car pennants were designed for the President, Government Ministers, and Ambassadors (fig. 16).³⁶ These pennants had a uniform design with the Bophuthatswana Coat of Arms at the hoist, above the name of the country in capital letters, against a blue background for the President, a dark green background for Government Ministers and a yellow background for Ambassadors.

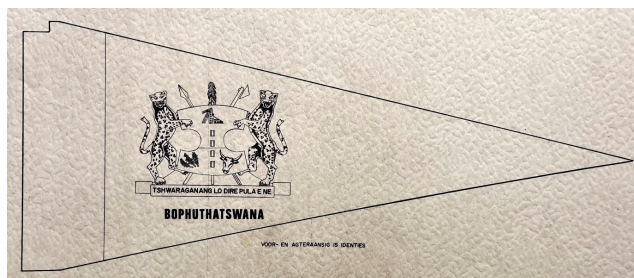


图 16. 博普塔茨瓦纳官方设计的政府汽车旗。

Figure 16. Official design for Bophuthatswana Government car pennants.

4.3 邮票和财政收入邮票

独立之后，博普塔茨瓦纳发行了自己的邮票和财政收入邮票。这些邮票由位于南非比勒陀利亚的南部非洲集邮代理机构设计、印刷和市场推广。[37]首次发行的纪念邮票展示了国家的民族象征（如图17所示）。纪念独立一周年的邮票发行了两张，上面印有总统卢卡斯·马尼亚内·曼戈佩肖像。纪念独立5周年和10周年的发行则在首日封上描绘了国徽，而邮票则突出了自独立以来取得的各种成就。所有的面额的财政收入邮票上都以全彩色展示了国徽（如图18所示）。



图 17. 为庆祝博普塔茨瓦纳独立而发行的邮票。 Figure 17. Stamps commemorating Bophuthatswana independence.



图 18. 博普塔茨瓦纳印花税票。 Figure 18. Bophuthatswana Revenue Stamps.

4.4 博普塔茨瓦纳国防军勋章

博普塔茨瓦纳国防军（BDF）成立于1977年12月的独立之时，其模式模仿了南非国防军（SADF）。在其重新并入南非时，BDF的活跃兵力为4000人。[38]BDF为国家划分的三个军事区域各自发展了自己的徽章。每个军事基地和个别单位也拥有独特的徽章（如图19所示）。BDF的军衔结构与SADF相似。BDF发行了15枚勋章。勋章的设计遵循了南非的模式，在正面展示了一个独特的徽章，而在背面则刻有博普塔茨瓦纳的国徽（如图20所示）。

4.3 Postage and Revenue Stamps

Following independence, Bophuthatswana issued its own postage and revenue stamps. These were designed, printed and marketed through Intersapa, the Southern African Philatelic Agency based in Pretoria (South Africa).³⁷ The first commemorative stamps issued at independence featured the country's national symbols (fig. 17). The commemorative issue marking the first anniversary of independence featured two stamps showing the portrait of the President, Lucas Manyane Mangope. The issues marking the 5th and 10th anniversaries of independence depicted the Coat of Arms on the First Day Covers while the stamps highlighted various achievements accomplished since independence. The revenue stamps featured the Coat of Arms in full colour on all denominations (fig. 18).

4.4 Medals of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force

The BDF was formed at independence in December 1977 and was modelled on the South African Defence Force (SADF). At the time of its re-incorporation into South Africa, the active strength of the BDF was 4,000 men.³⁸ The BDF developed its own insignia for each of the three military areas into which the country was divided. Each military base and individual units also had a distinctive badge (fig. 19).

The BDF rank structure was similar to that of the SADF. The BDF issued 15 medals. Their design followed the South African pattern with a distinctive emblem being shown on the obverse and the Bophuthatswana Coat of Arms on the reverse (fig. 20).

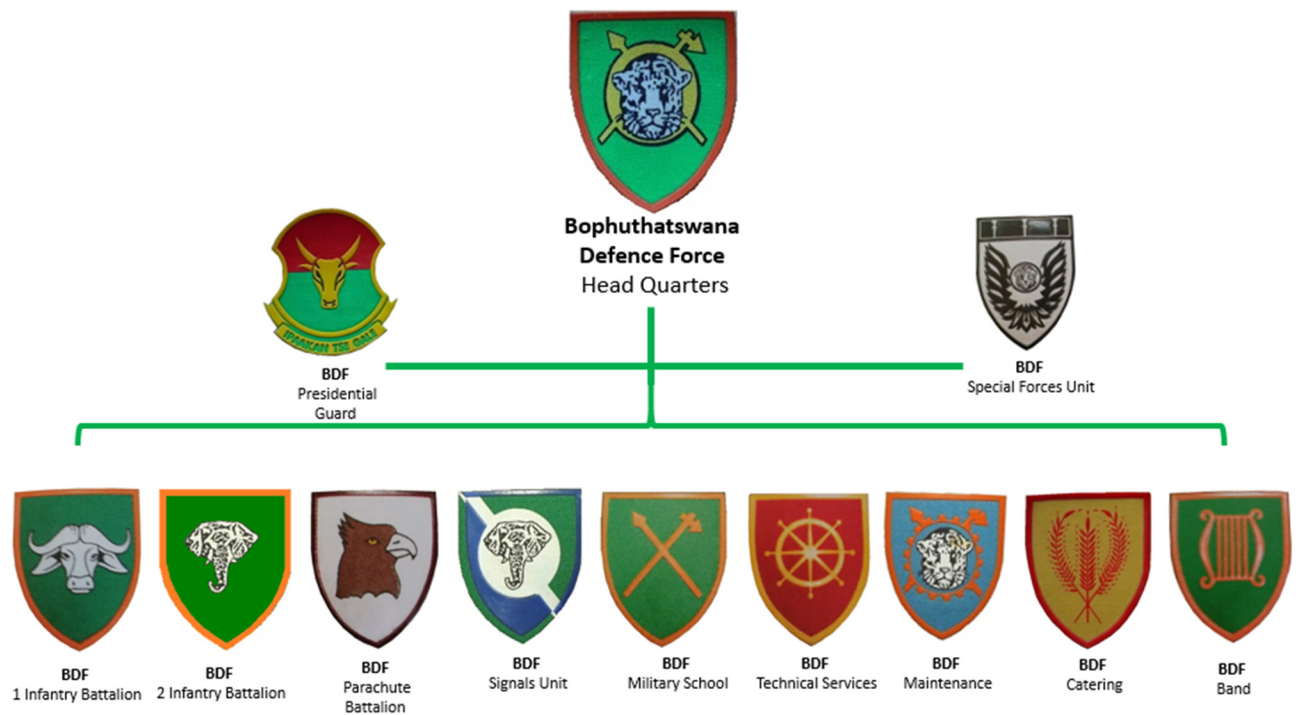


图 19. 博普塔茨瓦纳国防军各单位的标志。 Figure 19. The insignia of the units of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force.



图 20. 博普塔茨瓦纳国防军颁发的奖章样式: 杰出英勇奖章 / BDF 功绩奖章 / Nkwe 奖章。

Figure 20. Examples of the medals issued by the Bophuthatswana Defence Force:
Distinguished Gallantry / BDF Merit Medal / Nkwe Medal.

4.5 硬币和纪念章

博普塔茨瓦纳是南部非洲共同货币区的成员，[39]该货币区的官方货币是南非兰特。因此，博普塔茨瓦纳没有发行自己的纸币或硬币，因为兰特在独立后仍然是法定货币。然而，为了收藏家，博普塔茨瓦纳生产了铜、黄铜和银质的纪念币，这些纪念币上刻有一只全速奔跑的豹子（如图21所示）。这些纪念币不仅作为收藏品，也体现了博普塔茨瓦纳的文化特色和国家象征。

私人生产的金、银和铂金纪念章被发行以纪念重大的政治事件，例如由南非历史铸币厂在开普敦铸造的“国家诞生”纪念章，以纪念独立。其他的纪念章包括独立纪念章以及独立10周年的金币和铂金币（图22）。

4.5 Coins and Medallions

Bophuthatswana was a member of the Southern African Common Monetary Area,³⁹ the official currency of which is the South African Rand. Consequently, as the Rand remained legal tender following independence, Bophuthatswana did not issue its own banknotes or coinage. However, commemorative coins in bronze, brass, and silver, featuring a leopard in full stride (fig. 21), were produced for collectors.



图 21. 博普塔茨瓦纳纪念硬币。

Figure 21. Bophuthatswana commemorative coins.



图 22. 博普塔茨瓦纳纪念奖章。

Figure 22. Bophuthatswana commemorative medallions.

Privately produced gold, silver, and platinum medallions were issued to mark significant political events, namely “The Birth of the Nation” medallion minted by the South African Historical Mint in Cape Town, to mark independence. Other medallions were the Independence Medallion and the 10th anniversary of independence gold and platinum coins (fig. 22).

5. 结论

独立后，博普塔茨瓦纳为了构建和推广基于其“国家地位”的民族身份，做出了相当大的努力。这包括采纳了一整套主权象征，以及建立自己的航空公司、发行邮票、个人身份证明文件和护照、建设新的“国家”首都和大学、建立新闻机构和广播电台等。[40]总统卢卡斯·曼戈佩还访问了欧洲和以色列，以促进和加强经济关系。然而，博普塔茨瓦纳未能获得国际认可，并且在经济上仍然是南非不可分割的一部分。

随着纳尔逊·曼德拉的释放以及随后在民主南非公约（CODESA）上的谈判，导致新宪法的采纳，博普塔茨瓦纳在1994年4月26日午夜停止存在，并在第二天重新并入南非。[41]博普塔茨瓦纳的大部分地区成为了新的西北省的一部分，其前首都成为了省级立法机构的新驻地。

博普塔茨瓦纳的国家象征不再被使用，其武装和制服部队以及来自其他所谓的“独立家园”的部队合并，形成了新的南非国家国防军（SANDF）和南非警察服务（SAPS）。[42]

5. Conclusion

Following independence, Bophuthatswana went to considerable lengths to construct and promote a national identity based on its “statehood”. This included the adoption of the full suite of symbols of sovereignty, together with *inter alia* establishing its own airline, issuing postage stamps, personal identification documents and passports, building a new ‘national’ capital and university, and establishing a news agency and radio station.⁴⁰ President Lucas Mangope also made several visits to Europe and Israel to promote and enhance economic relations. Nevertheless, Bophuthatswana failed to achieve international recognition and remained intrinsically economically part of South Africa.

Following the release of Nelson Mandela and the subsequent negotiations at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) leading to the adoption of a new Constitution, Bophuthatswana ceased to exist at midnight on 26 April 1994 and was reincorporated into South Africa on the following day.⁴¹ The majority of Bophuthatswana became part of the new North West Province, with its former capital becoming the new seat of the provincial legislature.

The national symbols of Bophuthatswana ceased to be used and its armed and uniformed forces, together with those from the other so-called independent Homelands, were amalgamated to form the new South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and the South African Police Service (SAPS).⁴²

尾注

- 1 在口语中，家园被称为班图斯坦（字面意思是班图家园）。其他家园分别是特兰斯凯、西斯凯、文达（分别在1976年、1981年和1979年获得独立）、加赞库卢、卡恩瓦内、恩德贝莱、祖鲁、莱博瓦和夸夸瓦。
- 2 P.S. 琼斯，1997年：“姆马巴索，‘人民之母’：1975-1994年独立班图斯坦博普塔茨瓦纳的身份与发展”，博士论文，拉夫堡大学，第43页。
- 3 茨瓦纳人，也被称为博茨瓦纳人，是索托族群的一部分，人口约六百万（截至2023年），其中五百万居住在南非，其余居住在博茨瓦纳。
- 4 1994年之前，南非的土地种族划分是根据《原住民土地法》（1913年第27号法案），其中13%的土地面积被划拨给土生土长的非洲黑人人口（以下简称“黑人”），其余土地则为白人保留。
- 5 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国，1977年，第15页。
- 6 兰德每日邮报（约翰内斯堡），1977年12月5日。
- 7 联合国大会，决议A/RES/32/105 N，第102次全体会议，1977年12月14日。
- 8 马费京邮报（马费京），1977年7月1日。
- 9 博茨瓦纳人（复数）和博茨瓦纳人（单数）是茨瓦纳人的民主称呼。
- 10 参见，例如，P.S. Jones，1997年：“姆马巴索，‘人民之母’：1975-1994年‘独立’班图斯坦，博普塔茨瓦纳的身份与发展”，博士论文，拉夫堡大学，第100-140页。
- 11 1998年：《南非前独立和自治国家主权的象征》，第10页。
- 12 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法（1977年第18号法案），附表2。
- 13 博普塔茨瓦纳国旗法案（1972年第8号法案）。
- 14 议会记录，1973年，第23页。
- 15 博普塔茨瓦纳的国家象征，无日期，文件存放于纹章局（比勒陀利亚）。
- 16 博普塔茨瓦纳国旗的官方潘通颜色，由南非标准局提供，分别为蓝色510c和镉黄491c。

End Notes

- ¹ Colloquially the Homelands were known as Bantustans (literally Bantu Homelands). The other Homelands were Transkei, Ciskei, Venda (which received independence in 1976, 1981 and 1979 respectively), Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa, and Qwaqwa.
- ² P. S. Jones, 1997: “Mmabatho, ‘Mother of the People’: identity and development in an ‘independent Bantustan, Bophuthatswana, 1975–1994”, PhD thesis, Loughborough University, p. 43.
- ³ The Tswana people, also known as the Batswana, form a part of the Sotho ethnic group with a population of 6 million (2023) of which 5 million live in South Africa and the remainder in Botswana.
- ⁴ The racial division of land in South Africa before 1994 was in terms of the Native Land Act (Act No. 27 of 1913), whereby 13% of the land area was set aside for the indigenous black African population (hereafter simply referred to as “blacks”) whilst the remainder was reserved for whites.
- ⁵ The Republic of Bophuthatswana, 1977, p. 15.
- ⁶ *Rand Daily Mail* (Johannesburg), 5 December 1977.
- ⁷ General Assembly of the United Nations, Resolution A/RES/32/105 N, 102nd Plenary Meeting, 14 December 1977.
- ⁸ *Mafeking Mail* (Mafeking), 1 July 1977.
- ⁹ Batswana (plural) and Motswana (singular) are the demonyms for the Tswana.
- ¹⁰ See, for example, P. S. Jones, 1997, pp. 100–140.
- ¹¹ F. G. Brownell, 1998: *Symbols of Sovereignty of South Africa's former Independent and Self-Governing National States*, p. 10.
- ¹² Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution (Act No. 18 of 1977), Schedule 2.
- ¹³ Bophuthatswana Flag Act (Act No. 8 of 1972).
- ¹⁴ Hansard, 1973, p. 23.
- ¹⁵ Nasionale simbole van Bophuthatswana, n.d., file at Bureau of Heraldry (Pretoria).
- ¹⁶ The official pantone colours of the flag of Bophuthatswana, as provided by the South African Bureau of Standards, were Blue 510c and Cadmium Yellow 491c.

- 17 议会记录，1973年，第23-24页。
- 18 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法（1977年第18号法案），第1章（第2条）。
- 19 博普塔茨瓦纳国旗法案（1972年第8号法案）。
- 20 博普塔茨瓦纳国旗修正法案（1979年第27号法案）。
- 21 博普塔茨瓦纳国旗修正法案（1979年第27号法案）。
- 22 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国法规——宪法法律，博普塔茨瓦纳国旗修正法案（1979年第27号法案），1979年，第13页。
- 23 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法（1977年第18号法案），第4章（第33条）。
- 24 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法（1977年第18号法案），附表4。
- 25 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法（1977年第18号法案），第1章。
- 26 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法（1977年第18号法案），附表1。
- 27 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法（1977年第18号法案），第3章。
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- 30 2001年：“南非前非洲‘家园’的制服及其他服务旗帜”，载于《从海到海——第18届国际旗帜学会议论文集》，加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省维多利亚，1999年7月，第C11页。
- 31 2001年：“南非前非洲‘家园’的制服及其他服务旗帜”，载于《从海到海——第18届国际旗帜学会议论文集》，加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省维多利亚，1999年7月，第C11页。
- 32 博普塔茨瓦纳共和国宪法（1977年第18号法案），第38条（1）。
- 33 1977年：“博普塔茨瓦纳的政治体系”，《南非非洲事务杂志》，第2期，第203页。
- 34（议会厅）是1891年至1902年间南非共和国的议会。
- 17 Hansard, 1973, pp. 23–24.
- 18 Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution (Act No. 18 of 1977), Chapter 1 (Section 2).
- 19 Bophuthatswana Flag Act (Act No. 8 of 1972).
- 20 Bophuthatswana Flag Amendment Act (Act 27 of 1979).
- 21 Bophuthatswana Flag Amendment Act (Act 27 of 1979).
- 22 Statutes of the Republic of Bophuthatswana – Constitutional Law, Bophuthatswana Flag Amendment Act (Act 27 of 1979), 1979, p. 13.
- 23 Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution (Act No. 18 of 1977), Chapter 4 (Section 33).
- 24 Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution (Act No. 18 of 1977), Schedule 4.
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- 36 博普塔茨瓦纳官方纹章设计文件，无日期，文件存放于比勒陀利亚纹章局。
- 37 为南非、西南非洲以及所有独立的“家园地”生产邮票。
- 38 1993年：“TBVC国家的武装力量概述”，《南非防务评论》，第13期。
- 39 共同货币区目前包括南非、纳米比亚、埃斯瓦蒂尼（前斯威士兰）和莱索托。在1994年4月之前，特兰斯凯、博普塔茨瓦纳、西斯凯和文达（所谓的“独立”家园地）也是成员。
- 40 1999年：“为了进步而团结：南非班图斯坦边缘的现代化与国家建设——以博普塔茨瓦纳为例”，《南非洲研究杂志》，第25卷（4），第579-605页。
- 41 南非共和国宪法（1993年第200号法案）。
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- ³⁵ Speaker's Chair for the Bophuthatswana Parliament, n.d., file at Bureau of Heraldry (Pretoria).
- ³⁶ Amptelike Wimpel met Heraldiese Ontwerp vir Bophuthatswana, n.d., file at Bureau of Heraldry (Pretoria).
- ³⁷ Intersapa produced the stamps for South Africa, South West Africa and all the independent 'Homelands'.
- ³⁸ J. Cilliers, 1993, 13.
- ³⁹ The Common Monetary Area currently includes South Africa, Namibia, eSwatini (formerly Swaziland) and Lesotho. Prior to April 1994, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda (the so-called 'independent' Homelands) were also members.
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附录1: 博普塔茨瓦纳国歌

Appendix 1: National Anthem of Bophuthatswana

这片祖先的土地

Lefatshe la Borrarona

This Land of Our Forefathers

这片祖先的土地
上帝赐予了我们
无需流血牺牲
让我们感恩，让我们欢欣（2）

Lefatshe leno la borrarona
Re le abetswe ke Modimo
Kwa ntle ga tshololo ya madi
A re lebogeng, a re ipeleng (2)

This land of our Forefathers
It is given to us by God
Without shedding of blood
Let us give thanks, and rejoice (2)

这片祖先的土地
我们誓死捍卫它
我们被赋予生命
从泥土中塑造出生命（2）

Lefatshe leno la borrarona
Re le abela matshelo a rona
Re tla le fufulelelwa
Sethitho se fetoge madi (2)

This land of our Forefathers
We pledge our lives to it
We shall labour for it
Till the sweat turns to blood (2)

我们走向田野和山丘
我们的脚被教导如何行走
拉马塞迪在山谷中引导我们
我们被教导如何在岩石间行走

Lefatshela kgomo le mabele
Boswa jwa rona ka bosakhutleng
Ramasedi a le dibeke
Re tshele mo go lone ka pabalesego

This land of cattle and corn
Our lasting heritage
May God safeguard it fittingly
That we may live in it safely

上帝扩展了这片土地
创造了奇迹和和谐
扩展了他的国度和他的宝座
扩展了所有被选择的人。

Modimo tshegofetsa fatshe le
Go rene kagiso le kutlwano
Tshegofatsa Setshaba sa rona le yone
Puso ya one
Go ntsha maungo a tshedisang.

God bless our land
That peace and harmony may reign
God bless our Government and nation
That in good health we may produce
lifegiving fruits.

关于作者

布鲁斯·贝里

布鲁斯·贝里在2021年从比勒陀利亚大学获得了博士学位，他的论文主题是罗德西亚身份及其通过国家象征的表达。他居住在约翰内斯堡，是南非发展银行的单位经理。他是南部非洲旗帜学协会（SAVA）的创始成员，并于2003年成为国际旗帜学联合会（FIAV）的会员，曾在1997年至1999年间担任该联合会大会的秘书长。2019年，他当选为FIAV董事会的秘书长。布鲁斯还是1993年国家象征旗帜小组的成员，该小组的任务是协助设计新的南非国旗。他也是世界旗帜（FOTW）网站上南部、中部和东部非洲页面的编辑。

About the Author

Bruce BERRY

Bruce Berry obtained a doctorate from the University of Pretoria in 2021 for his dissertation on Rhodesian identity and its expression through national symbols. He lives in Johannesburg and is a Unit Manager at the Development Bank of Southern Africa. A founder member of the Southern African Vexillological Association (SAVA), he became a Fellow of the International Federation of Vexillological Associations (FIAV) in 2003 and served as the Secretary-General for Congresses between 1997 and 1999. He was elected to the Board of FIAV as its Secretary-General in 2019. Bruce was a member of the flag subcommittee on National Symbols in 1993 which was tasked to assist with the design of a new South African flag. He is also the editor for the southern, central, and east African pages of the Flags of the World (FOTW) website.



