Swaziland
General
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Abduction of two South Africans from Swaziland

Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether representations have been made by the Swaziland Government on the alleged abduction of two South Africans from Swaziland; if so, what was (a) the purport of the representations and (b) the reply thereto;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) It is not customary to disclose the contents of correspondence between Governments.

(b) Receipt has been acknowledged with the intimation that the matter is being investigated.

(2) No.
Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether his Department has conducted an investigation into allegations that members of the South African Police Force were involved in the alleged abduction of two South Africans from Swaziland; if so, with what result;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes. According to the evidence available, the persons concerned were arrested on South African soil.

(2) No.
Joker in the TV pack?

Government has always been averse to TV sets being manufactured in Swaziland. It dealt quietly but fairly summarily with Sharp Corporation’s attempt (PM December 8 1972) but it looks as if Swaziland may still be holding a trump card.

It now seems likely that Salora, a Finnish company that manufactures and markets PAL sets in Europe (under the name “Finlandia” in the UK), may be planning to assemble sets, many of which will be destined for the SA market, coming in tariff-free because of the existing Customs Union agreement.

Hard to believe that the SA government, on its record, has given such a scheme any approval. It restricted the number of local manufacturers to six because, with a small market, only a limited number could reasonably expect penetration and profit.

Another reason for tight control has been to protect consumers against fly-by-night operations. And with a Swazi-lan company, how would it enforce the rule that manufacturers must not sell to retailers who cannot provide first line service and spares?

Yet, more than one manufacturer and retailer are convinced that the SA government has been included in negotiations with Salora which have been going on for several months.

One manufacturer’s attitude is that, while the venture is not yet off the ground and the number of sets which will be imported will probably not constitute severe competition, it is absolutely wrong of government to permit this, since it is in conflict with its originally announced ideas of rationalisation.

“It seems a political move entirely and, while I’m not insensitive to détente, the principle involved is wrong,” said a spokesman.

Retail comment seems less bitter although equally convinced that government is aware of what has been going on. “It will mean virtually a seventh manufacturer whose sets will be as competitively priced as those manufactured in SA.”

Philip Theron, Secretary for Industry, firmly denies any knowledge of the Swaziland moves. To be fair, a spokesman for the Swaziland Industrial Development Corporation also denies having notified Pretoria officially, since it claims developments are not yet firm enough and that only exploratory talks have so far taken place. “Of course it would be a bit surprising if the SA government didn’t know anything about the talks,” he added.

Philip Theron... no knowledge of Swazi sets

Although Swaziland lost the previous round over the Sharp Corporation deal, it’s likely to be more optimistic this time. It should by now have established careful ground rules and the political situation is obviously more amenable to this type of move.

Government may yet have to accept the Swaziland development and publicly justify its volte face by claiming long range political motives. From the consumer’s point of view it would add another product to those available and help keep competition brisk.
Cheap Swazi TV sets may enter SA

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The shock announcement that a company intends manufacturing cheap TV sets in Swaziland was confirmed in Cape Town last night by the Secretary for Industries, Mr Philip Theron.

"Discussing with the Swazi authorities may start shortly," said Mr. Theron. News of the move to manufacture TV sets in Swaziland was received officially about two weeks ago, he said.

A throry and delicate issue now faces South African officials who do not want possibly inferior TV sets flooding the market to the detriment of the strictly-controlled industry. At the same time, they do not want to hamper political trends in Southern Africa, which a sudden government clamp-down on the scheme may do.

TV industry sources said in Johannesburg last night that it seemed likely the company would import fully-assembled TV sets from Europe. They would be "substantially cheaper" than South African models.

FORCED SOURCES expect the South African Government to be forced into giving a "qualified "yes" to the Swazi scheme.

The South African authorities may lay down two conditions:

- That all TV sets manufactured meet fully with quality and safety standards required by the South African Bureau of Standards before any South African manufacturer is allowed to start production.

- That the "seventh manufacturer" in Swaziland — like the six licensed locally — will also have to comply with all groundrules, especially ground rule 12: The shop must have enough space to keep that people be trained for the servicing of sets.

It has been reported that a Finnish company, Nokia, is behind the move to establish a 500-man factory in Swaziland which could produce 20,000 to 30,000 sets a year, mostly for export to South Africa.
That Swaziland's new rail link with SA will join SA's network at Gqola in northern Natal? Since a Swazi delegation visited Transport Minister Lourens Muller two months ago, there has been speculation on whether the line would link up with the eastern Transvaal or northern Natal.

The Swazis are busy surveying the 70km route, which will run southward from Phuzumoya, a tiny station in the lowveld about 65km south-east of Mbabane and close to Swaziland's coalfields.

Depending on the results of the survey, the line should be completed within two years and will provide Swaziland with direct access to what by then should be a bustling Richards Bay.
Swazi TV sets on sale soon

TELEVISION sets are expected to start flowing off the production line at Swaziland's television factory early in September. Mr. Holm, newly appointed managing director of Salora Swaziland, said yesterday.

Mr. Holm said the Salora sets will be on sale in South Africa by October. The sets will first be assembled in premises leased from the Swaziland National Industrial Development Corporation.

At the beginning of next year, the company will move into its own factory, offices, and warehouse complex at Matsapha, the industrial suburb of Mzimba, Swaziland's second-biggest town.

A contract for construction of the plant will be signed this month, and work begins in July. Salora Swaziland will spend more than R1 million in building and equipping the plant. Finnish technicians are already recruiting and training Swazis. The company expects to have 400 Swazis on the payroll by next year.
Lonrho bounty for Swaziland

By HAMISH FRASER

LONRHO'S chief executive, Mr R. W. "Tiny" Rowland, slipped into Swaziland last week, showed the company flag—and the group's chairman, Lord Duncan Sandys—and slipped out again leaving the Swazi nation considerably richer.

Mr Rowland, conscious of the aspirations of the developing countries in which his group operates, cashed in on the goodwill surrounding the celebrations to mark the 70th birthday of King Sobhuza II to hand over 40 per cent of the Lonrho-controlled Umombo Ranches to the nation.

Umombo, a subsidiary of Swaziland Sugar which is a tightly controlled subsidiary of Lonrho, is the biggest sugar miller in the group.

BENEFITS

The financial terms of the deal are not clear, and it is difficult to assess who came out of the deal on the right side. But on the evidence, there was an element of donation by Swazi Sugar in the deal.

Lord Duncan Sandys said at a ceremony to mark the signing, the nation was getting 40 per cent of Umombo partly for the benefits accruing from the development of 1,300 ha of caneland managed for it by Umombo and partly in return for the payment of R112,500.

The 1974 Swazi Sugar accounts do not give a basis for estimating the value of Umombo, and it is difficult to know how much value to place on the development of 1,300 ha by the Swazi nation.

But as Umombo produces about 40 per cent of Swazi Sugar's total production, and as Swazi Sugar made attributable profits of more than R10-million in the year to March 31, Mr Rowland's deal seems to favour the buyer.

CONCERN

No doubt, the partnership with the Swazi Government will stand the group in good stead if ever nationalisation becomes an issue in Swaziland.

But for Swazi Sugar's minority shareholders—even if there are only a handful owning about 8,000 shares out of more than 12-million in issue—the disposal of a hum of assets and earnings at an apparent bargain basement price must be the source of some concern.

The absence of a notice to shareholders of a deal done a week ago and planned, surely, months in advance is something for the attention of the listings commit-
Briton held after huge dagga haul

Mbabane — In one of Southern Africa’s biggest drug hauls, detectives have seized 31 bags of dagga worth R125 000 and arrested a young Briton allegedly carrying false documents.

The detectives, who say they have stumbled on an ‘international’ drug-smuggling racket between Swaziland, South Africa and Britain, discovered the dagga hidden in two packing cases dispatched from Mambilla last week.

Alerted by an Indian clerk in Alberton, who noticed dagga smell when the cases were off-loaded, the detectives lay in wait behind a two-way mirror and arrested a man who arrived to claim them. His arrest has sparked off a large-scale investigation.

British Embassy officials in Pretoria have been notified of the arrest. According to a passport, he is Richard Norval Leach, 35, a bachelor from Hampshire, England.

He appeared briefly before an Alberton magistrate who confirmed a detention order. He is due to appear in court again on September 16.

Scotland Yard may also be asked to undertake certain inquiries, according to the S.A.P.
Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — A defence advocate in the Saso terrorism trial yesterday described how detainees were “punched, kicked and slapped” by their captors, who did so “whenever they were so disposed.”

Mr. David Soggott spoke of the “brutal treatment” of detainees during argument on the admissibility of defence cross-examination of police witnesses concerning treatment of the nine accused and other detainees during interrogation.

During his argument Mr. Soggott was frequently interrupted by the Judge, Mr. Justice Boshoff, who questioned the defence submissions.

Mr. Soggott told the Court that six of the accused were forced to maintain “a painful crouching position” during interrogation, with their backs against a wall, in a sitting position, but without a chair for support. They were forced to stretch their arms out at the same time.

“After a period, they could no longer bear the cramps and the pain, and slumped down to the floor.”

“They were treated brutally by their interrogators.” They were kicked, slapped and punched.

Two of the accused, Mr. Satha Cooper and Dr. Aurbrey Mokoape, were refused food and drink when they complained of hunger during interrogation, and were not allowed to go to the toilet when they asked to do so, Mr. Soggott said.

Many of the accused were forced to stand for hours.
A visitor has sent trembling waves through the depths of Swaziland's conservative political structure. ALLEN PIZZEY of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

The visitor from another world

MBABANE — The conservative political circles of Swaziland are shuddering under the reverberations of an event unprecedented and totally unexpected—the visit of a Russian diplomat.

Leftist politics are anathema to this feudalistic, Western-oriented kingdom. Officially, no eastern bloc countries are represented in the country, and it appears that the latest visitor, Mr Aleksandr Gloukov, charge d'affaires at the Russian embassy in Lourenço Marques, was invited by the Government official acting in his private capacity.

Political observers here believe the invitation was made to shake the establishment as part of a larger campaign in an internal power struggle.

Once the invitation was accepted, however, protocol and dignity had to be preserved.

Mr Gloukov, who apparently came with his wife and son, was met at the Lomahasha border post by Swazi protocol chief, Mr Zachariah Mkhomza.

Cottage

He was booked into a VIP cottage at an Mbabane hotel by the Department of Foreign Affairs, which also footed the bill.

He registered at the hotel as Mr Glouknat. The visit was very quiet and low-key. Apparently the Russian was inquiring about registering his son at Waterford, the progressive multiracial school here whose enrolment includes the children of so many prominent Swazis and liberal South Africans.

Waterford is full and the boy did not write the entrance test, however.

Mr Gloukov also reportedly went to Pigg's Peak for a visit. He did not openly meet any leading Swazi politicians, and few people here are willing to talk about the affair.

As one senior but conservative politician put it: "We are not happy that he came, and we are very pleased to see the end of him."

The Russians have been trying to enter Swaziland for eight years.

Capitalist

Swaziland is in a difficult position vis-a-vis Mozambique. They must keep on the good side of Frelimo because of the long, poorly guarded border, the necessity of using Lourenço Marques for exports, and the fact that both are Black states.

Marxist Frelimo does not care for what they view as Swaziland's capitalist, feudal, Western tendencies. They have referred to Swazi Deputy Prime Minister Mr Zonkhe Kumalo as a "traitor."

In fact, just about the only Swazi official Frelimo cares for is the Minister of Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr Sikhayi Nkumalo. It was he who attended the Mozambique independence celebrations as Swaziland's official representative, a function normally filled by the Deputy Prime Minister.

The Russian visit will please Frelimo, but whoever invited Mr Gloukov has now aligned himself against many of the elements of Swazi politics.

(c) Argus Co, 1975.
Varsity splits as Rogers departs

By Africa Bureau

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

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

He is now believed to be in Swaziland and is likely to have talks with the education ministry of Swaziland and Botswana before any decision is made on the university's future.

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

The Lesotho Government last week made it clear that he would be unwelcome in Lesotho after his contract expired yesterday.

It is understood that his work permit would not have been renewed.

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

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

The Lesotho Government, which has been accused by Swazi sources of interfering in the university's autonomy as shown by wanting an African Vice Chancellor of its own, is said to be the Permanent Secretary of the Lesotho Cabinet, Mr M.T. Mabfo, is believed to be the new Pro Vice Chancellor of the University.
Varsity rescue attempt works

University Africa Bureau

ENUGU, March 11. The University of Benin's, Lagos and Swaziland campuses held the morning meeting in the main hall for the final attempt.

The event was held as an official meeting of the university council at the University of Benin, Lagos, yesterday after an initial meeting failed to attract the controversial vice-chancellor, Professor Cyril Rogers.

He had offered to hand over to the next, probably in a Lagos successor, at the end of the current academic year, but only a conference source said:

"The departure appears to have divided the meetings which many academics expected to lead today to the breaking of the 36-year-old university's date back to a school founded in 1944.

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

Without compromise in sight, sources in all three countries had predicted a split, with Zambia going it alone, and the other two forming a new university.

However, the split has been delayed. No statement was made after the meeting, and there was no official return by the rumoured West African without comment. Prof. Rogers was also unavailable last night.

"The decision, however, was made because of the growing unease, he wrote in his own letter, on developing all three campus conferences," Mr. Rogers's aide said.
SWAZILAND’S King Sobhuza II recently rather abruptly announced his intention to replace his Prime Minister, Prince Mkhosini Dlamini, and assign him to “other duties.”

In so doing, he will be retiring the man who did more than anyone, apart from the King himself, to lead Swaziland to independence and guide its subsequent development.

No reason has been given and no successor has been named.

When the world’s longest-reigning monarch made the announcement at the Lobamba royal residence, he said he was not replacing Prince Mkhosini because he had done anything wrong. He gave no reason, but it is known that the Prime Minister has recently been ill.

The 81-year-old Prince is 15 years younger than this uncle, “the King.”

In a land in which all political activity is prohibited — and which therefore has its share of frustrated politicians — the King’s move must have taken a good many people by surprise.

King Sobhuza paid tribute to Prince Mkhosini for what he had done for the country since independence. He used the same occasion to warn that people who had ambitions of leadership often caused considerable trouble.

In politics, said the King, where one person built up, often another destroyed. In many countries there were “isaboteers” who wanted to be presidents or prime ministers.

“We cannot all be leaders,” said His Majesty.

He also criticised Swazi who had expressed concern about the delay in giving the country a new constitution. The King dissolved Parliament and suspended the constitution in 1973.

The comments may be significant, because Prince Mkhosini has generally been regarded as the closest man in Swaziland to the King, who rules virtually single-handed.

Personally unambitious, the Prince’s close involvement in the complex tribal power structure enabled him to work closely with the King without being regarded as a rival.

Born in 1914, he has been schoolmaster, farmer and rural development officer during a varied career. He did his teacher’s training in Natal.

In 1967 he became the country’s first Prime Minister, having twice gone to Britain with constitutional proposals.

In the same year, the party of which he is founder-chairman, the Imbokodvo (Grindstone) National Movement, took all 24 seats in Parliament. In the 1972 election the Imbokodvo lost three seats to the opposition party.

The following year the King denounced political activity as destructive to national unity. He suspended the constitution and banned all political parties after a formal request from Parliament.

A man of immense personal charm and natural dignity, Prince Mkhosini has long been regarded as the King’s “front man.” He is a traditionalist who owes the King total allegiance and is regarded by some close associates as a consummate politician.

He has certainly changed his views to coincide with political developments in southern Africa in the past decade. In 1966 he said the Swazis regarded the communists as their biggest potential enemy — a statement which now seems embarrassing in view of Swaziland’s proximity to its communist-socialist neighbour, Mozambique.

“Communism has no place in Swazi life,” he said. “We would fight it hard if it ever found its way here.”

He also attacked “terrorism” directed against Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique in 1969.

But by June last year he urged Mozambican Africans to take up the challenge of independence offered by General Spinola after the Portuguese coup. He said Swazis wanted to see the end of colonialism and minority rule in Africa.

In August last year he came out for the first time in favour of a peaceful transition to majority rule in South Africa, after Frelimo had come to power in Mozambique.

During the interim period between the Portuguese coup and Frelimo’s entry to power, however, Swaziland was the venue for secret talks by anti-Frelimo Rightwing forces and at least one of these personalities was received by Prince Mkhosini. Above all a realist, he once remarked that tiny, landlocked Swaziland was “in no position to enter the lists of power politics in the spiritual and political struggle against White southern Africa.”

He has also managed to achieve a fine balance between good relations with South Africa and Swaziland’s reputation at the Organisation of African Unity — something which Lesotho has not managed.

In 1973 his retirement was forecast after he was treated in Johannesburg for an undisclosed illness. Lately, he has again been ill. No date has been set for his stepping-down and no successor has yet been named.

The man who has walked so long in the shadow of his King is not easily replaced.
STUDENTS TO RETURN HOME

MASERU—The Governments of Botswana and Swaziland have ordered all their students at the newly established National University of Lesotho to return home.

This decision follows a week of crisis in which the Lesotho Government passed legislation to nationalize the former three-nation University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

TheBotswana and Swaziland Government's decision was announced in a statement by Lesotho's Acting Minister of Education, Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana, in the Lesotho National Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Sekhonyana said he met a delegation of two Botswana Government officials who conveyed their Government's decision to him.

The Swaziland Government sent a message to the Lesotho Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. K. Almesayehu, informing him that the Swaziland Government will send aircraft to Lesotho on Sunday to pick up all the Swaz students.

The Minister said the Botswana and Swaziland students decided at a meeting on Wednesday to inform their governments that they wished to return home. He said the Lesotho Government got to know that the students of these countries sent a message to their governments saying they would rather be "guinea pigs" in their own countries.

The message said that if they were recalled this would "elicit donor sympathy." He said that Botswana and Swaziland students took this decision despite all assurances given by the Lesotho Government that students and staff should not be prejudiced.

Mr. Sekhonyana said he tried to ask the Botswana Government delegation to reconsider their position without success.

The Minister said the attitude of the Lesotho Government is that those students who wanted to continue with their studies were welcome to do so and added that he hoped the exchange of students between the three countries would continue in future. —(Sapa.)
Swaziland:

By Allen Pizay, Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — Pottering along in feudalistic fashion, Swaziland has long been a model of tranquillity removed from the confusion of contemporaneous African politics. But modern Africa has suddenly forced its way into the little kingdom in one of its most radical forms — socialist Frelimo.

The new Mozambique Government has denounced the Swazi system as capitalist and Western-oriented, snubbed Swazi officials and even called Deputy Prime Minister Zonkhe Kumain a 'traitor' to Black Africa.

Swaziland needs Lawrence Marques for export of coal and other products, however. And behind the facade of bucolic restfulness and political stability, Swaziland has a degree of unrest which gives politicians cause to worry about the socialist influence of Frelimo.

Inflation, currently running at about 12 to 14 percent, is expected to rise by at least 11 percent because of the rand devaluation.

A Swazi elite is growing and it is not so easy now to blame the White colonialists for the country's problems while ignoring the shortcomings or excesses of Blacks.

A strike on the railway was narrowly averted recently, and there have been several other instances of labour unrest, albeit mild.

Also, many Swazis envy the Mozambique liberation movement for it is fighting against their own bloodless independence.

The Swazis have no wish to offend Frelimo and they allow a lone Frelimo official to run an office in Mbabane. He is in the process of registering all Shangaans in the country as members of Frelimo. The activities contravene at least three Swazi laws, but officials are overlooking this for the time being.

Mozambique and Swaziland are expected to exchange diplomatic representatives in the near future.

Swazis now require visas to enter Mozambique, and Frelimo is making its presence felt along the thinly-guarded bush border.

A Frelimo helicopter flies along the fence of the Lomashaha/Namashoa border gate daily. The Swazis are concerned about the Frelimo activity.

ELIMO DILEMMA

TINY KINGDOM

DE...A DEGREE OF UNREST

A petrol station attendant at the border claimed visitors were more interested in crossing than the official amount of exchange. Often less than the official amount is returned, and other times the equivalent in escudos is given. They are virtually worthless outside of Mozambique.

Mozambicans enter Swaziland must deposit 20,000 escudos (about R580) with Frelimo if they wish to take their car.

Local people still pass freely back and forth across the border to shop. Travel is restricted to close to the border, however. One local farmer said: 'We used to be able to go over there whenever we wanted to. Now you cannot even go and visit your wife's family if she comes from there. I do not understand these people. I think they are stupid.'

On top of all this is the moral question of being a Black state which has heretofore been allowed to be gentle in its attitude toward apartheid South Africa.

For Swaziland to snub its newly-emerged Black neighbour while maintaining a soft line with South Africa would make the little kingdom a polka dot in the Organization of African Unity.

And, independent thinker though Swaziland may be, it does not lack pride. To become a pariah in the OAU because of Mozambique would be a bitter pill to swallow.
Talking point in Swaziland at the moment centres around the identity of the new prime minister, and when it will be announced.

It could be important not only for the country itself but for Southern Africa as a whole.

Prince Makhosini has been a teacher and a farmer, so the "other important duties" he was assigned to him could be in either of the two fields so vital to Swaziland's development, the crops or the land. He himself has taken a particular interest in both areas, and they have played a major part in the two development plans on which Swaziland embarked.

A change?

In the guessing game over who his successor will be in the first main division is whether he will be found in the present cabinet or not. Estimates vary on this, one school of thought asserting that since the present cabinet has with new changes, has been in office since April 1967, and there is a strong current of criticism running through the civil service and educated Swazis today, there may be a complete change at the head of Government.

A logical successor, if the cabinet members are in the running, might be the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Zonkhe Khumalo, but a fascinating aspect of the Swazi political scene is complete unpredictability.

Others in the cabinet who might be in the running (are in the running, so to speak) are: Dame Thuli Malinga (50), Mr. Abahlali Nkomo (50), Mr. Abrahm Hlophe, the Minister of Agriculture (55), who once worked for the Johannesburg City Council and is now a successful farmer; Mr. Mtika Masisela (45), Minister of Local Administration, who has dabbled in landscape painting, and is a son of the King; and Senator Pheko (57), Minister of Justice, a shrewd and able administrator who chaired the Constitutional Commission which recently presented a blueprint for a new constitution to King Sobhuza.

From outside

However, those who say the next prime minister will be found outside of the cabinet have also produced three names:

One of these is the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Titus Mletwa, who has the advantage in the kingdom of being well connected. His father, Chief Mhlabeni Mletwa, accompanied King Sobhuza II to Britain as a young man on the fruitless mission to seek a change in the United Kingdom's attitude to land concessions in Swaziland. Being a Mhlabeni in Swaziland is rather like being a Mountbatten in Britain.

Two others have been mentioned. One is Prince Maphelana, an enthusiastic civil servant in the Ministry of Agriculture, who was a member of a recent team which went to the Western Cape to buy angora goats in the hope of starting a mohair industry in Swaziland. And the other is Prince Gabhele Dlamini, a son of the king, a popular and good-looking young man who speaks his mind and has a capacity for leadership which showed up during his years as head prefect at Lobamba National School, and which has been apparent in the various boards he has chaired recently. His youth might count against him.

Sensitive task

On the other hand, Prince Sithuba, one of the most respected of the Swazi national councillors, whose name has also been mentioned, is likely to be considered too old.

South Africans have been busy guessing how the price of gold will go. Swazis have been busy guessing who their next Prime minister is. Both guesses are equally unpredictable.

Both are vitally important to the future of Southern Africa. Gold was South Africa's economic stabiliser in the past. A prime minister capable of steering a middle course in domestic politics and foreign affairs, as Prince Makhosini has for the past decade, has an even more sensitive task where the years ahead will have to decide, it seems, whether South Africa can maintain its current development rate which marked its first seven years of independence.
"His shadow is cast on the hills, it falls across the bums and over the waterfalls."

Such in the poetic allegory of the Swazi people for their monarch King Sobhuza II, Nyanzanya (The Lion) who now, at the age of 76, rules his 480,000 subjects with autocratic wisdom, unchallenged in his authority.

With steadfast purpose he has for more than half a century been dedicated to maintaining peace and harmony among the Swazis and to do this he has bent only slightly to the winds of change, retaining what is good in the old ways of life and adopting what he considers good in modern political practice and commercial enterprise.

He prefers tribal dress to a morning coat, his kral to a modern palace and domestic customs rather than the protocol of diplomacy.

There is no doubt that he is autocratic and intolerant and wary of political dissent. This was made manifest in April, 1973, when his authority was threatened by the Ngwené National Liberation Council, a party which subscribed more to the policies of the Organization of African Unity than the white ruling of Swaziland.

Almost at the same time, the king, in a patriotic outburst of nationalism, said that the Swazi nation could do without the government in the country and considered ways of doing so. This coup, a threat to the king as a post, was considered wise and good for the wellbeing of Swaziland.
ing's reaction was swift and decisive. Naval parties were banned and he imposed personal responsibility for all executive, judicial and executive powers. Ministerial type constitutions he said, could provide the machinery for good government.

The national flag.

remint in the context of Africa. As a coup, and it was a coup, lifted the king to a position of paramountcy that he inherited not only his right but was for the people. Almost within months of his birth, Sobhuza was acclaimed as the future king on the death of his father Ngwane and his grandmother acted as regent while he was a child.

When he became of age in December 1921, Sobhuza was crowned king and his first step was to institute proceedings to regain the land which was ceded to Europeans by the British Government. He was unsuccessful but undeterred and 20 years later he won concessions under which land owned by Europeans would be bought and assigned to the Swazi people.

When Swaziland became independent in 1968 about 60 percent of the country was in Swazi hands, and on independence the king accepted the integration of industry and commerce into his largely pastoral land.

Today this, the oldest reigning monarch in the world has found answers which so far have countered the unrest endemic in other independent states and he wrote in a recent forward to an official brochure on investment in Swaziland: "For my part I have always recognized that external capital and skills must play a very important part in the development of our country's substantial natural resources."

AND HIS PEOPLE
A holiday paradise

THE Royal Swazi complex is a tourist's paradise of comfort, fabulous cuisine and outstanding entertainment... an exciting fun world that has helped to transform Swaziland into "holiday land."

Set in the enchanting Ehudini – "Valley of Heaven" – the complex consists of the Royal Swazi Hotel and Spa, plus the Ehudini and Ehudini Holiday Inn.

It has everything a premier resort should have.

EXCELLENT

The Royal Swazi Hotel has recently been redecorated at a cost of £20,000 and shows a bright new interior to visitors adapted by the excellence of the casino, eat-around-bar, top-class restaurants and cabaret.

The Ehudini and Lagaga Holiday Inn also have excellent restaurants and dance bars.

Ehudini is a real resort hotel in a quiet, restful setting where you can eat like a 15-crown meal. The Lagaga is a more bustling family and fun-oriented hotel with a fabulous swimming pool and a restaurant where you can eat as much as you like at a set price.

All these hotels have comfortable, well-decorated guest rooms with private bathrooms, telephones and TV sets.

And when the sun shines behind the purple hills of Swaziland, life takes on a new pace at the Royal Swazi complex.

The Casino (all residents have free entry) is where it's all happening.

The atmosphere is electric – there's smoke and tension and high hopes in the air. And fortunes are won and lost every minute.

A new section has been added to the casino for slot machines (one-armed bandits) along with a Kenso lounge where members can play a form of Chinese bingo without going into the Casino itself.

There is a small but beautiful pool, a seven-hole bowling green, three heated swimming pools, horse riding and tennis courts.

The Ehudini complex boasts conference facilities and is generally accepted as the best and most spectacular conference centre in Southern Africa.

SPORTING

The conference building, which adjoins the golf course, has a wide variety of rooms and is totally equipped to handle all types of private meetings or-parties.

There is also a full range of sporting activities available. These include a 38-hole golf course where exciting tournaments such as the recent Pro-Am are held regularly.

There are also two all-weather tennis courts.

THE Lagaga Holiday Inn, seen from the golf course. Below: The Keno lounge where the game is a form of Chinese bingo. You can gamble there without going into the casino itself.

BEER CHEER

INTER-Continental Breweries have put the froth back into beer brewing in Swaziland.

When the Matsapha brewery was taken over from the Louis Luyt group it was showing a considerable loss. A spokesman for Inter-Continental Breweries said recently that the brewery is now showing a profit and was exporting Swaziland Government's beers.

Mr. E. W. Danter, managing director of the company, said that "the winning combination had been hard work and Kronenbran.

The plant now supplies all the Kronenbauer that is consumed in Natal. A production record was set last year when the output during one month was more than any one year's production under any of the previous owners.
Situated on the slopes of the Lugogo Mountains, in the picturesque Ezulweni Valley. Smoky Mountain Village is the "IN" place in Swaziland for both young and old, and is only 1 mile from the Casino, Golf Course and Health Studio.

The Chalets are fully self contained and serviced, and comfortable clean accommodation is offered for 2-6 persons. Cots and baby sitters available on request.

Your hosts Muriel and Doug Goldman always in attendance.

Smoky Mountain Village
CHALET MOTEL, P.O. BOX 21
EZULWINI, SWAZILAND.
Telephone 2897 Mbabane
WELCOME TO SWAZILAND
one of the homes of Libby’s
world famous quality fruits
Libby Swaziland (Pty) Ltd
MALKERNS, SWAZILAND,
THE SHADOWS CAST BY NEIGHBOURS

By PETER SUTTON

IN SPITE of the fact that on the surface everything in Swaziland is rosy, recent events in Mozambique have somewhat dulled the image.

Until the Pseudismo takeover, there was an air of expectancy and caution among both Whites and Swazi.

Until the Pseudismo takeover, there was an air of expectancy and caution among both Whites and Swazi. This attitude has changed and in its place, speculation about Swaziland's future is a subject few will discuss.

Everybody has adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

People in Swaziland today talk about life "before the troubles" referring to recent events in now Pseudismo-controlled Mozambique.

Most observers feel Pseudismo has considerable influence over Swaziland, because at present Swaziland is entirely reliant on Mozambique for exports and imports.

REMOVED

This dependence could be removed if a new Bui with Richard's Bay was built at some future date.

However, worked as she is between the Republic and Mozambique - countries on which she is reliant - Swaziland is in an oushionous position as she cannot afford to offend either neighbour.

Time alone will tell as to which country Swaziland will show allegiance and whether she can ease the pressure from African states who are urging a severance of ties with South Africa.

The more so, as there is another factor which causes concern and speculation.

Who will be the King's successor nobody knows. Some observers say that he has already been selected, while others believe that he can only be chosen on the death of Sobhuza.

At present there is a truce between the traditional supporters of the monarchy and the politicians who favour a return to party rule.

The ambitions of these men could well be fired by the emerging educated middle class who are the traditional power of the King and the chiefs as a threat to progress.

Swaziland has been ruled by decree since the King revoked the Swazi constitution.

TRENDS

With this act the King reversed the political trends that have been witnessed in other parts of Africa and he has ruled with benevolent dictatorship. However, his popularity may not extend to his successor.

The ownership of land, traditionally held in trust for the Swazi nation by the King, is another stumbling block to future stability.

Without security of tenure agrarian reformation is difficult to institute policy is to move slowly and with extreme caution, there are those Swazi who would like to see sweeping changes.

Since independence in 1968, life for most Whites has been unchanged. For those working on the big estates little has changed although some of the big companies are finding it more difficult to obtain managers from South Africa in spite of attractive allowances.

INCOMES

Swaziland's multi-racial laws have bothered very few and incomes are good, but some Whites feel their future is limited and are making hay while the sun shines.

Others are prepared to stay on unless their presence becomes an embarrassment.

Swaziland's ties with South Africa are strong both economically and socially. Many firms are, however, very reluctant to admit just how strong these are because of fears of upsetting various countries who would like to see all links with the Republic severed.

Most large-scale investment in South Africa is orientated and the Republic imports a considerable portion of Swaziland's needs as well as technical skills and capital.

According to a commercial source, speculation on the prospects for business are good. There is plentiful labour except in some agricultural sectors although most labour is unskilled.

Company taxation is said to be favourable at around 33 percent and the latest statistics indicate a real growth of 20 to 25 percent.

Most industrialists in Swaziland are not concerned with political risks which they say are more imagined than real.

They say that the political climate is favourable towards industrial development and that this is expected to increase as the economy grows and politicians become more interested in the needs and aspirations of business enterprises.

CONFIDENCE

This confidence is reflected by the fact that two new textile projects, one to open soon at Nhlangano, will provide about 1600 jobs for Swazi.

And a television assembly plant will provide 500 jobs in the country's first industry making a technologically advanced product.

But for the majority, it is a time of wait and see. A lot will depend on the opinion of the Swaziland's ties with South Africa and the
Slow growth of farming

Agricultural Reporter

IN SPITE of considerable progress in the development of subsistence farming in Swaziland, the level of production in traditional agriculture remains low.

It would be wrong, however, to compare the standard of agricultural development in Swaziland with that of the South African “homelands,” or the progress taking place in other African countries.

For the first time ever, Swaziland hopes this year to have a surplus maize crop of some 8,000 metric tons and above the 300,000 tons needed to feed its people.

In former years maize had to be imported and periodic grants from the World Food Programme were necessary to alleviate the situation. Swaziland possesses substantial natural resources and the exploitation of these has been neglected.

The country unfortunately has a population growth rate of 3.1 percent — one of the highest in the world — and unless this is checked, the country will double itself in 23 years.

Income from peasant farmers producing only about two percent of the total exports and the attitude of the majority of peasant farmers is conservative.

Their production requirements are generally geared solely towards meeting subsistence needs and Swazi farmers use low levels of input and thus gain low returns.

Although this involves farmers taking small risks, commercial production of crops suffers accordingly.

The Government's policy has been to promote gradual adjustment to traditional land tenure rather than resembling an programme of sweeping reforms.

It readily admits that it is technically and economically sound to promote physical development and settlement schemes, each of which is more or less self-contained.

One of these, the Vuwulane Irrigated Farms project, which was established in 1962 by the Commonwealth Development Corporation has been reasonably successful in promoting the settlement of Swazi farmers on leased irrigated smallholdings in an area of fertile plateaux near Tshabane in the lowveld.

The scheme has,

Ortanique appeal

Ortanique's in Swaziland's citrus dry is relatively low, which export earns have increased already in the few years.

For example, the first large-scale plantations in Africa of the “easy-peel” orange, the ortanique, is taking place on an experimental basis in Tandille Estates in the south.

The fruit's name is derived from “tangerine” and “orange” and it is a cross between the two fruits. Its skin is compared with a mandarin, could have considerable impact on overseas markets.

In addition to its role as an export revenue, the citrus industry in Swaziland plays a significant part in the employment.

A seasonal industry, it employs 4,000 men and women for six months during the winter. The figure represents about 8 percent of the total available Swazi labour force.

Almost all groves have their own packhouscs and there are no cooperative owned packhouses.

Over the last five years the best yields are obtained in the lowveld areas where both soil and climatic conditions are ideally suited not only for the growing of Valencia oranges, but more particularly, the growing of grapefruit.

The quality of Swaziland grapefruit is said to be the best in the world.

Under low yield conditions, irrigation is necessary throughout the year with groves using basin and furrow irrigation. Sprinkler irrigation is used extensively where soil conditions permit.
ALL UPS, NO
DOWNs FOR
MINES

By PETER SUTTON

THE MINING of iron ore and asbestos is expected to make major contributions to Swaziland's economy for many years and expansion of the coal industry will boost tax receipts.

While gold and tin were mined in Swaziland before the turn of the century, large-scale mineral extraction did not begin until 1939 when the Havelock Asbestos Mine was opened.

Since then other minerals have been discovered and mined. By far the most important being iron ore, the production of which commenced in 1964.

IMPORTANCE

As a consequence of the development of asbestos and iron ore extraction, the mining industry in Swaziland has assumed great importance to the economy.

Although the relative share of the total output has declined, it nonetheless accounts for about 15 percent of gross domestic product and provides about one third of total merchandise exports.

Large reserves of coal have been recently discovered and this is likely to lead to the emergence of coal as a major new mining industry in the next few years.

At present, the output of the mining industry is almost entirely exported except for coal used by the railway, and there is no processing of ores in the country.

Before independence, the mining enterprises were exclusively foreign owned, but in recent years, the Swazi nation has acquired substantial holdings in the iron ore and asbestos mines.

All mineral rights in Swaziland are vested by the constitution in the King in trust for the nation.

Iron ore mining began in 1964 when the Ngwenya mine began operations. A railway was built through Swaziland to join the Mozambique system, and in order to facilitate loading, a loading wharf was built.

WORKED

The Ngwenya mine is worked on an excavation pit basis with the various grades of ore mixed. Of the total output, 64 percent is recovered as lump ore and 24 percent as fines. Both average 45 percent iron content.

At the present rate of mining, it is expected that the high-grade ore body will be exhausted by 1980.

However, considerably more ore reserves are available than originally expected and new contracts have been signed with Japan to export an additional 5.1 million tons of fines and 7.5 million tons of medium grade ore.

Japan is the only buyer of Swaziland ore except for a small quantity which was sold to West Germany.

So far geological investigations have not grade ore bodies similar to that at Ngwenya but there are various deposits which indicate that an additional 400 million short tons of low-grade potential ores, which to be exploitable, will demand more favourable technological and economic conditions than those now existing.

Asbestos produced by the Havelock Asbestos Mine is transported by aerial ropeway to a railway at Barberton in South Africa from which point it is transported by rail, either to Lourenco Marques for overseas shipment, or to the Republic.

The asbestos fibre is of excellent quality, said to be one of the best in the world.

PROVEN

On the basis of proven reserves it is estimated that the Havelock mine will continue production for many years to come.

The most important other mining activity in Swaziland is coal. This is used to provide fuel for the railway, is used for domestic use and is also exported.
is low but could be increased if the recently discovered lower grades could be exploited more economically.

Exploration and evaluation of coal deposits are being made and Swaziland is hopeful that the reserves found will boost the economy even further.

This coal could be shipped to the new Richard’s Bay harbour by constructing a railway network from the coalfields at Siphofaneni to Lavumisa which would link with the South African line.

The existing railway line to Lourenço Marques serves and would continue to serve the northern coalfields.

The only other minerals in Swaziland that are mined are kaolin, barytes, pyrophillite and quarry stone.

The production of quarry stone has considerably increased in recent years as a result of increased demand by the building and construction industries.

SOME people prefer to stick to shanks pony ... but Swaziland Railway can move almost every kind of goods traffic to the port of Lourenço Marques. The country also has a good system of tarred and gravelled roads which connect with the Republic’s networks on which motor carriers provide the transportation links. Further international communications are maintained by an air service and telephone, telegraph, postal and telex facilities.
THE village-like calm of Mbabane — just a quick flight from Durban's bustle.

SWAZI Air Ltd., designated carrier of Swaziland, was formed in January, 1957, and became the first commercial operator of aircraft in Swaziland.

Its first aircraft was a four-seater Cessna.

In 1968, scheduled services were introduced to Johannesburg with a six-seater Aero Commander. This plane was subsequently replaced by a DC-3 on services to Johannesburg and Durban, and in April, 1974, Swazi Air replaced the DC-3 on its scheduled routes with a 44-seater turbo prop HS 748.

In December, 1974, an air link was established between Swaziland and Malawi, in association with Air Malawi to provide a new gateway to Europe and other parts of Africa.

Swazi Air's traffic continues to maintain a healthy growth, and in association with South African Airways, Air Malawi and Detas, it now operates six weekly services between Manzini and Johannesburg; two weekly services to Durban; two weekly services to Lourenco Marques and one weekly service to Blantyre.

Last year, Swazi Air opened an office in Durban; to promote its weekend services to Swaziland, which offers a continental atmosphere, coupled with big-time gambling.

Passengers leave Durban airport on Friday afternoon and return early on Monday afternoon.

The company is currently investigating new routes to other African States, and an announcement in this connection is expected soon.
Here comes the King of Beers!
TRADITION AND ENTERPRISE

THE MARRIAGE of African tradition and modern industrial enterprise has been a happy one in Swaziland . . . a happiness that has been aided by good neighbour relations with South Africa and the respect accorded by the Swazi people to their venerable and revered monarch, King Sobhuza II.

To many, if not most South Africans Swaziland is a pleasure ground, to overseas investors it is a stable and profitable arena to the Swazi people a real home little troubled by the tribal rivalries and political opportunism that have doomed so many of the Independent African states to a tragic history of coup and counter coup and economic duress.

Swaziland received its independence as a kingdom from Britain on September 6, 1968. Two years ago King Sobhuza, to stifle reactionary political aspirations.

A land of tremendous beauty and variety, Swaziland has flat savannah country and the rushing rivers to irrigate it. There is spectacular mountain scenery and green valleys and a climate that is conducive to a vast range of tropical agricultural productivity is the normal practice in developing countries the strides made by Swaziland compare favorably with any other in Africa.

In addition to the firm foundations laid by agriculture and forestry the country is also a producer of by lack of enthusiasm, Swaziland has the added bonus of being an attractive tourist area with good hotels and the attraction of a zizito.

With sound currency . . . Swaziland is a member of the Rand Monetary Area . . . and the encouragement of
power himself.

The wily and wily old monarch did not subscribe to the "if-you-can't-brat-'em, joint-'em" school of political thought but adopted the opposite attitude and created his own private elite army to maintain both his position and his dignity.

In so doing he justified the allegorical reference he made to the African political scene when he accepted independence. Then, he said: "As one of the last countries to achieve independence we have had the opportunity of learning from nations who have won their independence before us. We have watched them crossing rivers.

In the exercise we have seen others being swallowed by crocodiles. Now that we have learnt from their mistakes, now that we have seen the crocodile-infested drifts we shall try to cross through crocodile-free drifts to a peaceful independent Swaziland."

So far the crossing has met with more success than failure and Swaziland is one of the few African states that has a satisfactory balance of payments situation and a general if slow upward trend in living standards and incomes.

460,000 Swazi people live off the soil and some progress has been made in the move from purely subsistence agriculture to the giant agricultural estates and the multiplicity of co-operative and small holding schemes which have contributed to Swaziland's near self-sufficiency in food, and providing a useful contribution to export earnings.

In fact, together with products from plantations and indigenous forests, agriculture accounts for 70 percent of the earnings from exports.

There are no large towns in Swaziland but over the past few years a number of industrial complexes have been developed based on agricultural products.

These have provided the foundation for industrial growth and in addition to processed and agricultural and forestry products a variety of goods including machinery and transport equipment, plastics and paper products, furniture, beer, soft drinks and textiles and knitted and woven clothing are contributing to the fast growing industrial sector.

While localised industry in the interest of self-sufficiency and a more diversified exports, the foreign investment with the minimum of strings attached Swaziland seems set fair on its course to uphold the hopes of King Sobhuza II for a "peaceful independent Swaziland."

In this survey some of the highlights of achievements and the problems that have been met are described.

BY NIGHT the emphasis is on relaxation. For some, the cinema where uncensored films are shown, for others the nightclubs . . . but for nearly all it is the casino where Lady Luck is invoked . . . sometimes successfully as evidenced by this exciting winner at the tables.
PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY ISN'T PINING

Agricultural Reporter
THE pineapple industry in Swaziland has been put on a sound footing by the intervention of an international company.

Libby Swaziland (Pty) Ltd., who took over the Malkerns Cannery in 1969 following its liquidation, has put the pineapple industry back on its feet in Swaziland.

More than 300ha are now under pineapples in the fertile Malkerns valley and although production is dominated by White farmers, Swazi smallholders are playing an active part in growing the crop.

The company has three qualified agronomists, one of which is in full-time research under the overall control of Libby Chicago Research.

Present growing area includes the Swazi Government Pineapple Settlement Scheme where 26 Swazis, each with about 8ha, are producing excellent crops with guidance from Libby Research.

Further results of research has been to open a second pineapple season, August to November.

Although a difficult crop to grow, under proper husbandry pineapples are a reliable and profitable cash crop well-suited to prevailing conditions at Malkerns.

The cannery now provides a ready and remunerative outlet for the crop.

The cannery has been completely renovated by the company and is now in production 11 months a year compared to only four months in 1968.

As proof of Libby's confidence in Swaziland, a company spokesman said that it is now actively involved in increasing production by 50 percent.

The cannery will be enlarged when the first stage of modernisation is completed and a third stage of development is now under consideration and is likely to be commenced in 1970-80.
HELPING THE SMALL MEN TO GROW

By PETER SUTTON

LIKE most developing countries Swaziland suffers from a shortage of locally owned and managed industrial and commercial enterprises.

To encourage Swazis to become entrepreneurs the Swaziland Government has set up the Small Enterprises Development Company (Sedco) so that men and women starting on their first business venture can get loans as well as management and technical advice.

There are now some 600 Swazis employed full-time by Sedco whose total wages of some £200,000 support nearly 1000 households.

BASED

The Sedco programme is based on the provision of factory shells and workshops so that small business men and women have an opportunity to set themselves up in business throughout the country.

This is done on estates throughout Swaziland, where assistance is provided by advancing equipment and materials on a rental-purchase scheme and employing a joint marketing system.

Another goal of the scheme is to bring women into the technical age.

Already 31 percent of Sedco entrepreneurs (excluding the construction and building industries) are women and nearly half of their employees are female.

The Swazi Government, although Swaziland is at an early stage of industrial development, the acceleration of industrial growth is essential and deliberate policies must be followed that will encourage the growth of indigenous enterprises.

Spokesmen say that although major reliance must continue to be placed on foreign investment to provide the capital and technical knowledge required for development, indigenous skills must be utilised to promote rapid growth so that domestic incomes and employment can be raised.

GROWN

Many of the small enterprises have grown into fully fledged industries, one of which employs over 60 workers in the production of sisal flowers.

East estate specialises in various fields such as woodwork, garments and textiles, light metal products, sisal flowers, leather goods and ceramics.

Some estates also have shops where entrepreneurs market consumer goods as varied as traditional medicines and clothing. Local raw materials such as timber, bones, clay and rock salt are used wherever possible.

In addition, on each expert with technical knowledge serves as an estate manager.

Officials of the United Nations Development Programme have been involved with these organisations since their inception in 1970 and have provided technical expertise as well as equipment for the training of Swazi.

In fact, observers say that Sedco has received more UNDP support in Swaziland than any other assisted project.

Visitors to any of the Sedco estates are welcome and free guided tours can be arranged. They are well worth the visit and it is an educational experience to see these Swazi businesses at work. Prices of goods are reasonable and there is a wide selection to choose from.

COLOURFUL

Most visitors to Mbabane will have seen the colourful Swazi Market with these items on display but they should try and make the effort to see the small factories in the industrial area.

Here they will find hand-made sisal flowers, fashions and hand-printed fabrics, pottery and hand-made jewellery, ready made clothing and crocheting, and other items of inter-
Swaziland's guessing game

From a Special Correspondent

MANZINI. — Swaziland's favourite guessing game for the past month is who the kingdom's next Prime Minister will be and when will he be appointed.

In September King Sobhuza announced at a national gathering in the Lobamba cattle kraal that Prince Makhosini, who has steered the Government as Prime Minister from the pre-independence months of 1968 up to the present, will be retiring.

The King announced that at the appropriate time he will have assigned to him other important duties to perform. The reason for mentioning it all today is merely to prepare your minds so that you are not taken by surprise.

In the guessing game over who his successor will be, the first main division is whether he will be found in the present Cabinet or not. Estimates vary on this, one school of thought asserting that since the present Cabinet, with a few changes, has been in office since April 1967, and there is a strong current of criticism running through the civil service and educated Swazi circles today, that there may be a complete change at the head to damp down this feeling.

RECENT TEAM

Two others have been mentioned. One is Prince Maphefu, an enthusiastic Civil Servant in the Ministry of Agriculture, who was a member of a recent team which went to the Eastern Cape to buy angora goats in the hope of starting a mohair industry in Swaziland; and the other is Prince Gabhentl Dlamini, a son of the

Prince Makhosini is to retire soon. Who will be the next Prime Minister ... and when will he be appointed?
Medical Study Group had now been recognised by the regional superintendent, Dr F. Visser.

Dr Masculi said Dr A. Condill would handle matters at Lovedale and other doctors who had left the hospital were being asked to return.

Dr Visser was not available for comment yesterday. — DDR.
WATERFORD STUDENTS go farther afield
The World of Waterford

Today, how far do Waterford students go on their studies to

...and out into the world. We are very much aware of the possibilities in the world
TODAY!
Swazis: Terror, Route Is Worrying
Frelimo envoy for Swazis?

4/12/75

Allen Pizzey, of

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The first Black resident diplomatic mission in Swaziland will almost certainly be that of a government whose policies are the very antithesis of the Swazi monarchical system — socialist Frelimo.

Swaziland has already sent an ambassador to Lourenco Marques, and while the Mozambique Government has not yet officially reciprocated, it is almost certain they will. Relations between the two countries are described as "cordial" despite the vast differences in their systems.

The Swazi especially would like to keep things that way. For several months they have tolerated an unofficial and somewhat odd alleged "Frelimo representative" operating in Mbabane in defiance of a Swazi law prohibiting political activity.

While security at the Lonhahsha-Namaacha border post is described as "tight" and has been recently beefed up according to informed sources, Swazis still cross fairly freely, and Frelimo border guards occasionally come across to buy cigarettes or have a quiet drink.

UNPLEASANT

Lately there have been a number of minor, but unpleasant, incidents involving people casually crossing the border, and the Swazi do not want them to escalate.

Lourenco Marques is also Swaziland's chief port: A resident representative would expedite the clearing of Swazi goods and help solve the occasional hitch at the port.

The Swazi representative, Dr J. M. B. Sukali, is already in Lourenco Marques, but it is not certain if he will stay. Some sources say the Swazi choice may not be totally acceptable to the stern Frelimo regime.

That Swaziland considers Mozambique important to them diplomatically is emphasized by the fact that they have only one other resident diplomatic mission in Africa. It is in Nairobi and covers Ethiopia and the East African Community.

(c) Argus Co, 1975
Regional

Varsities to help call-up students

Staff Reporter

The University of the Witwatersrand, the Rand Afrikans University and Potchefstroom University will make special arrangements for students called up for military training— and exams may be postponed.

Prof J. P. de Lange, Vice-Rector of the Rand Afrikans University, said every effort would be made to provide for students called up for prolonged military training.

The students who miss lectures on Monday or during the first week will be given additional lectures so that they may catch up, he said. "For the students who miss tests during the first month, extra tests will be arranged for them."

"If there are any students who are two months late, the exams will have to be postponed to include them," he said.

The Minister of Defence had assured "universities that as far as possible, studies would come before military training so it was unlikely that students would be called up since they had enrolled and had begun studying, he said.

Wits public relations officer, Mr. Ken Andrews, said the university would deal with each case sympathetically but it was unable to say what arrangements would be made for students starting the academic year late because of military training.

"At this stage, we can't say whether there will be additional classes or arrangements to the dates of the exams, but we are doing all we can," he said.

Potchefstroom University announced that arrangements would be made for additional examinations and late registrations after students supplied evidence of extra military training.
Finns plan more work for Swazis

RDN 11/2/76

Financial Reporter

SALORA, the Finnish television manufacturer operating in Swaziland, is discussing the possibility of making the components there.

This is a long-term outlook which might not take place for some years.

"We have only begun to discuss the possibilities. It is impossible to say for sure how long it will take," says the company's managing director, Mr Timo Holm.

At the moment Salora is putting together the printed cards and other manufactured components which go to make up a complete television set. These are all imported from Finland.

"This is only the final third of the operation. When our factory at Mtsampa becomes completely operational at the end of June this year, we will start the second assembling phase, which is sticking the imported components together."

There have been reports that the Swaziland Government is "upset" about Salora's lack of training facilities for Swazis. This has been denied by the Government, which holds a 20 per cent equity in the Finnish company.

"At the moment we have 80 Swazis in training, and plan to have 399 in production training by the end of April," says Mr Holm.

The company is operating from five different places until they can centralise at the R2-million factory. It has two warehouses at Mtsampa, and at Manzini there is a temporary factory, a training centre and a warehouse.

About 150 people are employed, 21 of them Finnish engineers and technicians.

"When we are operating at full scale we will employ about 500 people, about 50 of whom will be Finnish. These will be gradually phased out as the Swazis become fully trained," says Mr Holm.

By the end of the year, Salora plans to have some Swazis training in Finland. Meanwhile they will receive training in the factory.

"Our capacity is 100 sets a day, and this will be our total capacity. We are in the quality business, not the quantity business," says Mr Holm.
SwaZi Project Brings Results

Farming Today

Impressive results are being achieved in Swaziland in the teaching of management at a centre believed to be unique.

The Mananga Agricultural Management Centre at Tschaneni in the Swaziland lowveld, nes- 
ties against the Lebombo mountains near the Mozambique border and overlooks the fertile 
plains that are irrigated from the Komati River, some 60km away.

Results achieved so far by this project conceived by the Commonwealth Development Corporation are impressive.

Mr. H. T. E. Smith, the centre's principal, said: "We are concerned with the management of people rather than of things." "Students are not told how to do their jobs, rather, they are taught how to find out for themselves."

Mr. Smith said the centre offers courses to meet the practical requirements of managers of large farming undertakings, whether they have limited experience or whether they have many years of management experience.

The centre was established in 1973 by the CDC who felt there was a need for the training of middle management personnel in many developing African countries.

With more and more African staff acquiring manager status, the CDC felt that the management of human resources was just as important as teaching technological skills.

I met students from various tropical African countries and was told that students have been enrolled from more far flung areas, including Iran and South-East Asia.

The majority of students have a good command of English, have had some formal agricultural training, and hold responsible jobs in their own areas.

"Students are taught how to combine technical knowledge with other factors of management and how to bring together these concepts so that a project is run profitably and economically."

The principal said that students are either sponsored by their employers or by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Assistance.

At present the centre caters for 20 students but facilities are being expanded.

Three 12-week courses are held every year:

- A valuable feature of the teaching programme is the use that is made of the CDC estates in the area. Some 40,000ha are owned by the CDC, 12,000 irrigated.

- Students are able to see for themselves how the estates are managed and, in addition, can observe how large commercial undertakings are operated.

- The Mhluane Sugar Company, nearby, produces over 100,000 tons of sugar annually in the area.

The course structure is related to the farming operations of these estates and also deals with the management of individual farms, cooperatives, settler schemes and rural development.

Mr. Smith said: "Experience has shown that teaching can be effective even when the crops or conditions used as examples are not familiar to the student."

No formal examinations are written on the completion of the courses but students are given a "certificate of attendance."

A report on each student is sent to the respective sponsor.

Mr. Smith said the full benefits of the course could only be realised by employers who allowed the student to put into practice what he had learnt.

"It is useless," he said, "to send a man on a course like this and not give him the opportunity."
Homelands get cold shoulder

Mail Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — It was impossible for Swaziland to recognise the homelands because to do so would be to endorse apartheid, Swaziland's High Commissioner to Botswana, Mr. D. N. Dhlamini, said yesterday.

The newly-appointed official harshly criticised South Africa's homeland policy, which he said divided Black people making them easier to handle and oppress.

South Africa had chosen to play with words, initially it had been a "colour bar", then "apartheid" and finally separate development and the homelands.

On the Rhodesian question, he said Swaziland supported majority rule, but it should not be achieved by armed conflict.

Prime Minister Ian Smith's intransigent attitude could only be shaken up if South Africa, Britain and a number of Western countries withdrew their support, he said.
Swazis deport lecturer

The Star's Africa News Service
MBABANE — The Swaziland Government has deported a Basotho academic who had been teaching here after leaving the Lesotho University following its nationalisation last year.

Mr Themba Nqoane, a lecturer in statistics on the Swaziland campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland, was told only that he was being deported “for security reasons.”

He has gone with his family to Gaborone in the hope of getting a teaching post with the Botswana University campus.

Mr Nqoane was the first — and according to some accounts the only — Basotho citizen to choose to leave the University of Roma after the Lesotho Government broke away from the thrreenation university it formerly shared with Botswana and Swaziland.

He joined the staff of the Swaziland campus, but in April the Swaziland Government refused his application for permanent residence and ordered him to leave the country by the end of May.

The deportation order apparently applies only for one year from that date.

Mr Nqoane has an MA degree from Moscow State University and a diploma in economics from Cambridge University.

He was detained by Lesotho following the disturbances there in 1970.
Minister replies on alleged abduction from Swaziland

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, said yesterday that his department had conducted an investigation into allegations that members of the police were involved in an alleged abduction of two South Africans from Swaziland, and that it had been found that they were arrested on South African soil.

He was answering questions in the Assembly by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point).

REPRESENTATIONS

Answering further questions by Mr Eglin the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr H. Muller, said that the Swaziland Government had made representations on the matter to South Africa.

He declined to release the contents of the representations but said that Swaziland had been informed that the matter was being investigated.

* * *

The Minister of the Interior, Dr C. P. Mulder, has agreed to reconsider an application by Mrs Lilian Gostleit to have her race classification changed from 'mixed' to 'White'.

Mrs Gostleit, a Durban mother of four, was fined R100 earlier this month after pleading guilty to altering her birth certificate on which she had originally been described as of 'mixed' race to 'White'.

Dr Mulder, in reply to questions in Parliament yesterday by Mr B. W. B. Page (U.P., Umhlanga), said the Secretary for the Interior had in the past refused to amend Mrs Gostleit's classification but that she could apply to him or the Secretary for reconsideration 'at any time'.

However, he declined to make a statement on the issue.
26 years to catch up at this rate

It will take Coloured and Indian teachers 26 years to attain pay parity with Whites if the Government continues to increase their salaries by 15 percent annually — and gives the Whites no rise.

This calculation was given by Indian teachers following their 15 percent increases, and the 10 percent given Whites which came into effect on Thursdays.

Coloured and Indian people in their first year of teaching would now earn R3185 annually while their White colleagues would earn R4 050.

On the old scale, Indian and Coloured teachers began with R2 700 while Whites earned R3 650. These scales applied to teachers who had matriculated and had three years training.

Mr A Essop, secretary of the Lenasia branch of the South African Indian Teachers' Association, said it appeared that the Government increased their salaries to balance the new tax increases.

Mr Steve Farrah, secretary of the Union of Teachers Association of South Africa (Coloured), said the increases were fractional, insignificant and disappointing.
Swaziland on Soweto refugees

The Star's Africa Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland Government has issued a statement regarding its Soweto students who are seeking asylum in Swaziland.

The Government has assured the students that they will be cared for and protected until their future is decided.

However, the statement adds that any person who comes to Swaziland with the intention of creating trouble will not be tolerated.

It says that Swaziland has approached the International Red Cross which agreed to assist the Government in relieving the plight of the refugees.
Express Reporter

Weekend traffic on some Transvaal roads has been more than halved since the new petrol restrictions were introduced — and country holiday resorts are complaining that they have entered a "lean" period.

But the little mountain kingdom of Swaziland is booming, thanks to a boost in weekend tourism following the country's decision to make petrol available to homeward-bound motorists on Sundays.

Transvaal weekend traffic is down 40 per cent, said the Chief Provincial Traffic Officer, Mr G. W. van der Veen, yesterday.

Hotels in the northern and eastern Transvaal report a big drop in bookings but areas nearer Johannesburg expect to gain from the restrictions.
DILEMMA OF RUNAWAYS

Mercury Africa Bureau

MBABANE — Scores of African students are believed to be in contact in Swaziland and Botswana with banned African Nationalist movements since they ran away from their homes in Soweto and other South African townships in the last few weeks.

Some of them may even agree to undergo military training, according to diplomatic sources in both countries.

The African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress — both banned in South Africa — are represented in Swaziland and Botswana.

Worried parents believe their children may be persuaded to leave for "furthers education" elsewhere in Africa — but that this would merely be a ruse to force them to undergo terror training.

Militant students who tried to leave the country were arrested. Police promised they would not be prosecuted if they returned to South Africa before November 22 may soon find they have no alternative but to do as ordered by nationalist agents.

The students in Swaziland have been prohibited by police from speaking to reporters. Only 30 of the known 130 refugees are in the hands of the authorities at a reform school near Malebona.

When our reporter visited the Malebona centre, he was waved down by a group of students. They demanded identification and warned that if he returned they would take harsher action.
Evicted students say they will not return

Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — Many of the 90 Swazi students who were evicted from the Gaborone campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland last month have said they will not return even if they are readmitted to the university.

The Swazis were transported to their country in Botswana Government vehicles after paramilitary policemen stepped in to end a student strike. They forced 500 students from the campus and the university was closed for an indefinite period by the education authorities.

Mr Maseleli Giddie, secretary-general of the opposition Botswana National Front, has warned that the Swaziland Government might react angrily to the "unilateral" closure of the university.

No accommodation

Accusing the authorities of forcing Swazi children from the campus without blankets or accommodation, Mr Giddie said this was no better than what the Lesotho Government had done when it nationalized the Roma campus of the former University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS).

Mr Giddie called on the Government to immediately reopen the campus and readmit the students without imposing any conditions. He claimed that the campus was closed by the Minister of Education, Mr K P Morake, because he was angered when students insulted him.

Applications

Meanwhile, Mr David Jenkins, registrar of the University College of Botswana, said that applications for readmission were coming in daily from suspended students.

An official of the university's staff association disclosed that they had spent about R270 on train fares for students to return home. The Ministry of Education had cancelled their travel warrants.
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Applications

Meanwhile Mr David Jenkins, registrar of the University College of Botswana, said that applications for readmission were coming in daily from suspended students.

An official of the university's staff association disclosed that they had spent about R370 on train fares for students to return home. The Ministry of Education had cancelled their travel warrants.
Grenade hand ‘in Swaziland’

The four black men involved in the grenade attack that seriously injured two South African policemen in the Eastern Transvaal on November 30 have fled across the border to Swaziland.

Brigadier A de Waal, Divisional Commissioner of the Eastern Transvaal, said: "An African woman working in the fields saw four men, two of them carrying trunks, heading towards the Swaziland border. They were sighted later across the border."

The four men, two of them in their 20s, one in his 30s and the other in his 40s, were being taken to the Kamahlipot police station to have their cases searched, when they threw hand-grenades into the cell of the police van and escaped.

The incident took place near the Swaziland border.

Constable E Brits and Sergeant J Khosa were seriously injured.

Constable Brits' condition is still "serious," but Sergeant Khosa is said to be out of danger, although both men are still in the Bloemfontein Hospital in Pretoria.

Brigadier de Waal said the Swaziland police have been informed that the men were in their country and that they are helping them with the search.
Grenade gang cross into Swaziland

JOHANNESBURG — Police have definitely established that the four men involved in the grenade attack on two South African policemen in the Eastern Transvaal on November 30, have crossed into Swaziland.

Brig. A. de Waal, divisional commissioner for the Eastern Transvaal, said yesterday the men had been seen heading for the Swaziland border and were later seen in Swaziland itself, in the mountainous border area.

"A woman we questioned this week told us she had seen four men, answering the description given, fleeing from the area where the attack took place and heading for the Swaziland border," Brig. de Waal said.

"A man who lives in Swaziland also told police he had seen four men with tin trunks on the Swaziland side of the border. His description tallied with the information we had about the men."

A search has been under way for the men since they escaped from custody on November 30, by throwing a hand grenade into the cab of a police van, seriously injuring two policemen.

DDC
Swaziland bomb

Johannesburg — The Assistant Commissioner of Police in Swaziland, Mr. Charles Bell, confirmed yesterday that two powerful suitcase bombs had been found on the railway line from Mozambique, but said there was "no evidence that the bombs were destined for South Africa."

"One bomb was found on a railway truck near a cement factory about ten days ago. The other was found next to the railway line about six months ago. It appeared to have fallen off a train," Mr. Bell said.

"But there is no indication the bombs were meant for South Africa. The railway line on which they were found runs from Maputo and ends at the iron ore mine near Mbabane.

"So far we have had no evidence of terrorists trying to smuggle arms through Swaziland."

"Students still crossing"

The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland students are still crossing into Swaziland, many of them on their way to Dar es Salaam, according to sources here.

A party of 40 students crossed the border two weeks ago seeking political asylum from the Swaziland Government.

Shortly before this a group of 113 students left the country for Maputo from where they flew to Dar es Salaam.

Although the Swaziland Government has not issued a statement on the exact number of South African refugees in the country, or who have passed through the country, the figure estimated is at 100, according to the sources.

FORMER HOME

The male pupils, ranging in age from 16 to 28, are staying at a former home for wayward boys at Malkerns, near Manzini.

The girls are staying in staff accommodation attached to the Swaziland Women's Prison, at Mbabwa.

According to people in Mbabane, an undisclosed number of students — many of them "domasilek" — have returned to South Africa.
Swaziland holding fugitives' trucks

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland is holding a number of trucks — one loaded with a tractor — which were seized from Portuguese businessmen fleeing Mozambique last year.

Mr. Zonke Khumalo, Swaziland's Deputy Prime Minister, confirmed today that the trucks had been confiscated but refused to say what would become of them.

Informed sources in Mbabane, however, report that Frelimo has demanded the return of the vehicles which it claims are the property of Mozambique.

Frelimo, according to the sources, is also demanding the deportation to Maputo of any Portuguese leaving Mozambique illegally, but the Swazi Government has deported such people through South Africa.

The Royal Swazi Police stepped up border patrols in the area around the Nonghaza border post last year to plug the "escape route" through Swaziland after a convoy of 18 trucks crashed through the border fence.
We need aid to help educate Southwest students.
Swaziland, 1960

Refugee

Lehuronga

Johanna Nkhathini

This is a report on the situation of the refugees in the Swaziland

Refugees are living in camps in the area in question. The

Concerning the situation in the camps, it can be said that:

1. The refugees receive adequate food and medical care.
2. The camps are well-organized, with basic facilities.
3. There is a lack of employment opportunities for the refugees.

The government of Swaziland has taken steps to improve

the living conditions of the refugees, but more needs to be done.

The situation in the camps is generally stable, but there are

Some challenges that need to be addressed, such as:

1. Land tenure issues.
2. Access to education and training.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has

provided assistance to the refugees, but more support is needed.

The Swazi government has expressed its willingness to

cooperate with international organizations to improve the

situation of the refugees.

The refugees have expressed their gratitude to the

government and international organizations for their support.

However, there is a need for continued support to

improve the living conditions of the refugees.

End of Report.
A no-party state for Swaziland

By DENNIS GORDON
"Mail" Africa Bureau
KING Sobhuza II has scrapped Swaziland’s parliamentary system and replaced it with a structure based on tribal tradition.

The multi-party Westminster-style constitution, bequeathed by the British at independence in 1968 had already been in suspension since 1973. Now it has been totally dismantled.

The King has replaced the previous voting procedures and the party system with traditional tribal or community committees — called Tinkhundla — to select candidates to serve on the country’s ruling body.

Full details are not available of how selection and voting will be carried out, but the King’s approval of candidates is expected to be a major point.

The King, the world’s longest-reigning monarch, has ruled Swaziland by decree since April 1973, with Ministers forming the business end of government.

His announcement, made before 20,000 people at the Royal Cattle byre Lobamba, has stunned many Swazis.

The King said there had been serious difficulties in drawing up a constitution to replace the unpopular independence one.

An announcement by the Swaziland Information Department yesterday indicated that Ministers would retain their portfolios until the new system was introduced. The terms of office of all other MPs elected in April, 1972, would now expire.

Dr Ambrose Zwane, leader of the now defunct opposition, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, who has served three terms of detention without trial for his comments said:

"These selections under the trees put our country back a thousand years. What the people want is one man, one vote.

"This is now a NON-party state. I think the advices must have been in Pretoria because it seems to fail in line with the bantustan plans of the South African Government."

The new political structure was described as "a coup for the traditionalists" by a diplomat.

Blocks of opposition among the young trade unionists and intellectuals will be neutralised by legislation forcing them to register with a tinkhundla, in the country.

Swaziland’s decision to follow a traditionalist line comes less than two months since its neighbour, Mozambique, adopted a hardline Marxist-Leninist policy — the other end of the political scale.
Top Swazi detained

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MR AFRICA Mihanga, 45, general secretary of the banned Swaziland opposition party, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, has been arrested under the country's six-day detention-without-trial law.

Dr Ambrose Zwane, party leader, said yesterday Mr Mihanga had evaded a warrant for his arrest for more than six months. This is his second period of detention without trial. Dr Zwane has served three periods.

It is not known where Mr Mihanga is being held. Dr Zwane said he had written to Amnesty International about the Giám
Rail link between Swaziland and Goliel in Natal

1109. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether a rail link is to be built between Swaziland and Goliel in Natal; if so, (a) what will be the total cost of the rail link, (b) what percentage of the cost will be borne by (i) the South African and (ii) the Swazi Government, (c) what is the estimated tonnage that this line will carry per annum, (d) what is the total length of the line (i) in Swaziland and (ii) in South Africa and (e) when will the line be completed.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

The viability of the project is currently being studied. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) fall away.
SWAZILAND begin binne die volgende paar weke met die bou van 'n spoorverbinding van R25 miljoen na Suid-Afrika. Dit is nie meer van Mosambiek vir sy in- en uitvoere afhanklik nie wees nie. Dit is deel van Swaziland se plan om hom heetelmal van sy buurman los te maak.

In die laaste tyd het sy grens met Mosambiek 'n brandpunt vir Swaziland geword, met steeds meer voorvalle van infiltrasie en ondermying van Prelimo se kans. Vir Swazi's is dit deesdae net so noodsaaklik as vir Suid-Afrikaners om Mosambiek te besoek, en verkeer by die grensposte het drasties afgenem, het 'n seismos van die regering vandaasweek gegee.

Swaziland, wat politiek een van die rustigste swart state in Afrika is, en steeds gesonde ekonomiese groei toon, verwag 'n politieke onttopping in Mosambiek. Dit is een van die redes waarom 'n alternatiewe uitvoerweg nou dringend geëskap gaan word. Volgens inligting uit Mosambiek is 'n opstap nou al maande aan die boer.

Volgens man. G. B. Tarczy, hoofbestuurder van Swaziland se spoorweë, wat twee jaar gelede sam met tweevaks van ses Kanadese deur Kanada se internasionale ontwikkelingskorporasie hierheen gestuur is, is 85 persent van die land se uitvoer-inkomste afhanklik van die enkelwynspoorverbinding met Maputo.

Gestig

Dit spoorlyn is 230 kilometer lang en loop van Ka-Dze in die weste tot by die weste tot by die ooste. Daar word geplante om by die grens met Mosambiek vandag te onthou.

Maputo te stuur. Alles hang daarvan af op Maputo in die toekoms nog as uitvoerhawe sal funksioneer, sê man. Tarczy.

Hy voeg by: "Swaziland wil ten minste 'n keuse van uitvoerhawens hé en nie Mosambiek afhanklik wees nie. Die hawe van Maputo is maar getref deur die duisende Portugese vakmanne en administratiewe personeel wat die land verlaat het. Dit bly 'n ope vraag of die hawe nog baie lank doeltreffend sal wees."
THE Council of Churches is urgently seeking radio time for its religious programmes following Swazi Radio's shock decision to pull out of its broadcasting contract.

The programme was initially to be broadcast on a daily basis, but it was later reduced to three times a week.

A SACC spokesman said the council was still involved in the production of the programmes. He said the programmes were being 'threatened' at Swazi Radio.

The programmes are intended as an alternative to the religious programmes of the SABC. According to the SACC's Division of Radio and Television Director Father Basil von Rensburg, because the SABC did not allow the use of social justice to be preached.

The programmes are produced by a multi-racial and interdenominational team in Cape Town and were broadcast for a year by Radio Voice of the Gospel in Ethiopia until that station was nationalised in March. South African listenership was expected to leap with the commencement of broadcasts by Swazi Radio.

The SACC spokesman said he was shocked that the station withdrew from its contract because of what Swazi Radio director Mr. J. N. Kirsh, a South African businessman based in Johannesburg, referred to as the "political overtones" of the programmes.

Mr. Kirsh said: "We are an entertainment medium only. We do not express any political viewpoint and pulled out of the contract as was our right."

The proposed programme is nominated from an idea by the former SACC-SAC's Secretary of the SACC, Mr. John J. B. van Rensburg, that there should be a radio programme where people could express and condemn injustices and oppression in South Africa.

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Swazi loan

MBABANE. — The World Bank will lend Swaziland about R3 500 000 for education projects. The 20-year loan will be used for building schools. — Sapa.
School funds
MRABANE—The World Bank is to lend Swaziland about R3 500 000 to build schools.—(Sapa.)
Prince held

MBABANE—A member of the royal family of Swaziland, Prince Du-
misa Dlamini, has been detained under the 60 day detention procla-
mation. He is being held at Matsapha Central Pri-
son. He studied in the United States for some years before returning
to Swaziland two years ago.—(Sapa.)
Chilling hitch at hospital

MBABANE — Mortuary refrigerators at the Government Hospital here are not working and people with relatives' bodies in the mortuary have been asked to claim them "immediately."

A hospital spokesman said the refrigerators had been out of order since last week and it was not known how long it would take to get them operating again.

The units are serviced by a local firm but "there are apparently hitches that have to be settled before the company can repair them," the spokesman said. —(Sapa.)
Swaziland to get own TV service

JOHANNESBURG — South African visitors to Swaziland will be able to enjoy on television The Sweeney (Blitspatrollie) in English from February next year.

This news follows hot on the heels of the intelligence that Blitspatrollie (Mark II) will be making its return on SABC-TV on August 27.

The programme will be just one of the cream of British television which will be offered to Swaziland TV viewers when Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation comes on stream in 1978.

Operating out of Mbabane, with another transmitter outside of Manzini, this new commercial operation is designed to reach 75,000 viewers in its first year of operation.

But because it will be broadcasting on low-frequency it is doubtful that its signals will spillover from Swaziland and into neighbouring South African sets.

STBC — to give its official name — is a Rim operation which the South African company Visionhire has started.

Visionhire has vested the responsibility for station management and commercial advertising to Mr Bill Norris, who is already well known to South African viewers as a broadcaster. — DDC.
out to make killing in Swaziland

By TONY KOENDERMAN

Ten per cent of the four-hour daily transmissions will be devoted to commercials.

Visionhire which, with Teljoy has wrapped up 70 to 80 per cent of the South African TV rental business, according to Mr Black, is 40 per cent owned by Electronic Rentals of Britain, 40 per cent by Nedbank, and 20 per cent by SA Philips.

Philips is the principal equipment contractor for the project, using Pye equipment to provide PAL system colour transmission.

Current Visionhire turnover here is between R7-million and R10-million a year, which includes the turnover from the acquisition of Rentview in April.

The setting up of a TV station by a rental firm is not without precedent — it has been done in Hong Kong — but is unusual, and this is the first time it has happened within Visionhire’s parent group.

The expected 75 000 viewers will comprise some 20 000 whites, initially a smaller number of Swazis, and, in the main, tourists.

Some 500 000 tourists, mostly South Africans, pass through Swaziland each year, and clearly the appeal for advertisers will be in the field of sports goods, camping equipment and other items of interest to holidaymakers.

There will be no restriction on advertising of tobacco and liquor.

Visionhire

REVENUE OF R1.75-million a year is expected from Visionhire’s venture into television transmission with the Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation.

With a capital cost of only R1-million for a shoe-string operation (there will be virtually no local programming apart from news), this should turn in a nice little profit — providing the advertisers bite.

Visio director, dent the low ad-r TV as a products

The 1 minute timated within a R2.68 pe

This is than the calcula viewers
Swazi PM’s Swiss crash kept secret

By Kit Katzin

The strange circumstances in which the Prime Minister of Swaziland was seriously injured in a motor accident in Switzerland last month have been cloaked in secrecy by government officials in Mbabane.

Colonel Maphevu Dlamini suffered head and chest injuries when his car skidded on a wet road and crashed into a telegraph pole and wooden fence about 20 km from Zurich.

The driver had apparently swerved to avoid colliding with an oncoming vehicle.

The Prime Minister’s wife, Mrs La Thwala Dlamini, was also injured, and the couple were admitted to hospital in Zurich.

Observers in Mbabane, however, are puzzled by several aspects of the accident — and an initial government blackout on news concerning the details.

They pointed out that:

- First news of the accident was made public only on July 14 — almost one month after it occurred;
- On June 21, two days after the accident, the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonkhe Khumalo, refused to confirm or deny it had taken place;
- He also declined to comment when the local daily newspaper, the Times of Swaziland, approached him for details.

In a government announcement on July 14, no mention was made of the injuries sustained by Colonel Dlamini.

A statement said Mrs Dlamini had been discharged, but that the Prime Minister was still in hospital, making a satisfactory recovery.

The Swiss News Agency told the Swaziland Times on June 21 that an accident had taken place, but that it was “too minor” to report.

Adding to the confusion are claims by informed sources that the Swiss Government was not aware, either officially or unofficially, of Colonel Dlamini’s visit to the country.

The couple had travelled to Switzerland via West Germany after attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ conference in London.

The West German Government too, I understand, was unaware of their short stopover.

However, it is believed that Colonel Dlamini, who was appointed prime minister by King Sobhuza in April last year, may have visited Switzerland to discuss development projects for Swaziland’s giant sugar mill, which is expected to be established within the next few years.

The country is represented in Switzerland by an honorary consul.

It is also believed that as a result of the accident, an official visit to Swaziland by a senior South African cabinet minister, who was due to have talks with Colonel Dlamini, was cancelled.

Swazi Radio reported on Thursday that Colonel Dlamini had been discharged from hospital and was expected to return next week.

No further details were given.

An Information Department spokesman confirmed that news of the accident had been withheld initially, but said there were no untoward circumstances.

“I think the government’s attitude was to not alarm the nation or create the impression the prime minister’s life was in danger.”

“We’re a young country and not accustomed to leaping ahead with public announcements. This is our style of officialdom and there is nothing more to it,” the spokesman said.

The deputy prime minister, Dr Khumalo, was not available for comment.

Colonel Dlamini, a former Johannesburg salesman and Baragwanath Hospital clerk, worked his way up in the veterinary department of Swaziland’s Ministry of Agriculture, and became Colonel of the Royal Defence Force in 1975.
Railway aid is pledged to Swazis

Johannesburg — South African Railways yesterday further extended its assistance to railways in neighbouring States by going to the aid of the Swaziland Railways, a railways spokesman announced here yesterday.

This aid is in line with the announced policy of the general manager, Mr. Kobus Loubeir, that the SAR had an important political and business role to play in southern Africa.

The spokesman said the SAR has agreed to the request of Swaziland Railways to second two senior officials to help them.

They would assist in the administration and running of the railways.

The officials are Mr. A. L. Weideman, an experienced personnel official, and Mr. C. J. Hubinger, an experienced senior official, at present on leave before retiring.

The spokesman pointed out that the SAR had given similar assistance to Mozambique Railways.

Mr. Loubeir said in an article in the latest edition of the official Railways magazine, Sarsar, that such action could only be to the benefit of South Africa and that all neighbouring States who requested their aid would be assisted. (Sarsar)
Handsomer
4 from
Swaziland

By J.V. Woolford

NEW SWAZIS: This has nothing to do with the breakdown of birth control services in Swaziland, but with the fertility of their post office.

August will see the issue of four stamps depicting the rock paintings of the country. 3c, 10c, 15c, and 20c. They are accompanied by a handsome miniature sheet showing each stamp.

The miniature sheet has marginal illustrations and inscriptions and should be worth getting for those who go in for these things. First day covers from the Philatelic Bureau in Mbhabe are 60c each, so those from dealers will be somewhat more.

On October 7 an even more ambitious miniature sheet will be issued with the Regions of Swaziland set. This sheet will have the names of the four regions in one order, Highveld, Middleveld, Lowveld, Lubombo.

Each stamp in the sheet will be 25c, valued, and from illustrations it appears they will be imperforate.

Each will have a small portrait of the king and objects such as cattle, pineapples, and fir-trust.

The sheet will have a following, and as long as there are plenty to go round on the day of issue it should be worth buying.

There will be four ordinary stamps with this issue, 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c, with the rock paintings issue. The 2c will represent the Highveld, the 10c the Middleveld, the 15c the Lowveld, and the 20c Lubombo.

Presumably they will be similar to the four 25c stamps that are on the miniature sheet, which when seen as a whole makes up a map of Swaziland.

The address of the Philatelic Bureau is P.O. Box 355, Mbhabe. The stamps are for the face value of the stamps and covers, a handling charge (a real racket, that) of 10c is levied on each order. It is not clear if this is to be added to each separate item ordered, or just added to the total value of the order.

Collectors thinking of opening a deposit account with the Swazi Post Office should check this before sending money. Too many postal administrations are charging unreasonably more than the face values of the stamps. It costs no more to print a 2c stamp than a one cent.

South African and South West African issues: on August 15 there will be a 10c stamp for the Congress of the International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Women.

The special covers will cost 30c each, and as usual they will be on sale at the East London Post Office in Oxford Street.

On September 15 another 10c stamp will be issued for metrication. The cover will be 30c. October 8 sees another 15c stamp for “Granita,” again the cover costs 30c.

On November 11 there will be a 40c stamp for the 30th anniversary of the South African flag.

S.W.A. will have a 30c stamp depicting the J.R. Shybdam airport. The cover will be 30c. Again it will be on sale at East London. On November 4 5c, 10c, 15c, and 20c stamps will be issued showing historical house, and the covers will cost 40c. This time there will be a miniature sheet, and a special cover for it, which you should not miss.

When the 15c and 20c stamps come out, both of South Africa and S.W.A., look to see which are printed in the small sheets of 25 or 30 stamps each. In those cases it may be worth getting the full sheets; remember what happened to the 1c wine stamp!
Rise in exports

MBABANE - Swaziland's exports for the first quarter of this year totalled R31 096 000, compared to R22 053 000 for the same period last year. According to figures released by the Central Statistical Office, sugar accounted for R8 370 000. — (Sapa.)
Canadians pullout in Swazi rail link row

Tribune Africa News Service

MBABANE: Canada has pulled out of the operations of Swaziland Railways. They claim a cabinet minister has interfered in management, and that a R35 million contract for a new line was awarded to a South African firm without going to tender.

Six Canadian railwaymen, left here earlier this month, almost a year ahead of schedule.

The top three, including the general manager of the Swaziland Railway Board, Mr. Geza Tarczy, have been replaced by officials seconded from South African Railways.

Mr. Tarczy said Canada would not put anymore money into Swaziland railways.

The Swazi government pushed out the Canadian railwaymen thought taxpayers' money was now being wasted.

An informed source said Canadian government ministers, including Finance Minister, Mr. Robert Stephen, will meet South African Foreign Affairs officials soon to discuss funding the new rail line.

An informed source close to the Canadian government implied that the Minister of Power, Works and Communications, Dr. Allen Nwamba, had been imposing operating decisions on the management and interfering in normal managerial prerogatives.

Government spokesmen say the Canadians left at the expiration of their contract.

They told Swaziland of the decision in time for South African Railways to supply replacements.

The new line will carry sugar and some coal and other Swazi exports to the South African rail line to Richards Bay and Durban.

Swazi officials are adamant the line is a supplement to the line to Maputo, and not a replacement or a "political" line.
D AT URBAN BLACKS STARTS TOMORROW

‘azi Radio
vitch-on

By ESMOND FRANK

new station will not compete with other radio services but will, in fact, complement them.

He sees the launch of the new commercial station as an extension of his company’s “gap-filling” operation. It will perform a similar function to Radio Truro, which provides a daily commercial service to the Indian communities in Natal and the Transvaal, and Radio Paraiso 27, a commercial station beamed at the Portuguese community in South Africa.

Radio SR will broadcast from transmitters in Swaziland on 99 metres and on medium wave on 400 kilocycles between 4.00am and 6.00am from Monday to Saturday.

It will also transmit a “party time” programme from 9.00pm to midnight on Saturdays.

Kirsh told me that the new station will not initially accept paid commercials.

Paid “spots” he says, will only be accepted when Radio Swazi can provide advertisers with more detailed data on audience potential through independent research in black urban areas.

However, to give the programmes a “commercial flavour”, regular advertisers on Radio Truro and Radio Paraiso 27 will have been offered free exposure on Radio SR.

All programmes will be pre-recorded in the Johannesburg studios of Radio Swazi under the supervision of programme manager Bob Vickers, formerly well-known as a Radio LM announcer.

The new station’s team of black announcers will be headed by popular local entertainment personality, Cocky Tshidilene, “Programme content”, says Vickers, “will be predominantly music coloured with social, cultural and sports news from the townships. The accent will very definitely be on entertainment.

“The structure of the programmes will, however, be dictated by the needs of the audiences as established by market research.”

Kirsh says spot advertising rates will only be fixed after research has established the size of the audience, but will probably be between 20 and 30 cents per 1 000.

A Study in the international division of a labour reserve

NEW STATION BEAMING

SWAZI Radio will launch a new commercial radio station beamed at urban black communities in Natal and the Transvaal at 4.00 am tomorrow.

Tasie Kirsh, managing director of Swazi Radio, told the Tribune Finance in Johannesburg this week that the target audience for the new station, Radio SR — the international sound — will be the 900 000 urban blacks who, according to research, listen to early morning broadcasts.

The new station, says Kirsh, will be non-ethnic.

“This”, he explains, “means that programmes and commercials will be broadcast in English only.

He points out that advertisers will, for the first time, be able to hear their commercials for the increasingly affluent urban black consumer market recorded and broadcast in a language they can understand.

“There are”, he adds, “scholarly shown that English is a language common to most urban black ethnic groups in South Africa.”

Kirsh stressed that the

Cape Town
October, 1976
SWAZILAND se minister van nywerheid, mynbou en toerisme, dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, het aangekondig dat Roberts Construction Company ooreengekom het om 50 persent van sy aandele in Roberts Construction (Swaziland) in die Tibiliyo TakaNgwane Fund oor te plaas. Die maatskappy is die afgelope 18 jaar in Swaziland bedryvig en is nou besig met kontrakte ter waarde van sowat R35 miljoen vir die ooprigting van die Palace of Lozitha en brûe op die pad tussen Big Bend en Phuzumoya.


Staande is mnr. Andrew Bass van die Nasionale Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasie van Swaziland, en mnr. Sipho Siamini, uitvoerende hoofbeampte van die Tibiliyo TakaNgwane Fund.

PHOSPHORITE
GLAUCONITIZED PELLET
Weight percentage
Francis Wilson read and Valuable aid was provided
Unit, who also wrote the
Levitan of Urban Problems
Stemmet drew the Figure
the U.C.T. Geography De
Eileen Hughes and Valen
I am grateful also to the
Black and White officials
around the townships. I am grateful to, the contract workers who gave
me access to their quarters, and provided additional information on their
housing conditions.

This report dovetails with the wider study of Black housing in Cape Town
being undertaken by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of
Cape Town.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY: RONNIE LEVITAN
Swazis detain Rhodes graduate

Preface
Introduction
Chapter 1: The Project
Scope of defects
An overview and types

Chapter 2: Langa
The Zone
'New' hospital
Employers

Chapter 3: Guguletu
Section

Chapter 4: Nyanga
Boasts

Local data

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5.3.3 Eragrostis chlorella - Eragrostis gigantiflora co-dominant grassland community as represented by plots 119, 64 and 124.

This community is similar to the Eragrostis chlorella - Eragrostis gigantiflora dominant community in most respects except for the addition of Eragrostis gigantiflora as a dominant. Eragrostis gigantiflora indicates a major disturbance factor, usually past ploughing (plots 124 and 119).

The shortgrass soil form, being a sandy form, provides a situation favourable for Eragrostis gigantiflora to become established. Plots 124 and 64 occur on shortgrass soils which are probably not ideal for Eragrostis gigantiflora development but these two plots were taken close to a boundary between Avalon and Estcourt soil forms and there is possibly some sandy influence on the latter.

Accompanying species include Eragrostis plana, Trichoneura grandiflora, Eragrostis lehmanniana, Arista congesta, Elytrigia argentea and Heteropogon contortus.

The photo image pattern for this type is stippled, similar to the Ellionurus argenteus pattern, but in a purple-grey (5G7) hue. If interpretation were on hue alone it would be possible to confuse Eragrostis gigantiflora with Ellionurus argenteus, but experience, coupled with site and soil relationships, prevents this.

5.3.3 (k) Eragrostis plana - Eragrostis chlorella - Eragrostis lehmanniana co-dominant grassland community as represented by plots 44, 76, 42, 39, 26, 14, 15 and 16.

Avalon soil form is an indicator of high clay fractions and, in heavy soils, a high history of landuse. Most of the above-mentioned plots have been under heavy grazing and trampling. Depend on form of heavy selective grazing and trampling. Depend on history of landuse of the particular area, a number of all plana communities may be recognised.

The unifying feature of the above-mentioned plots is associated with Estcourt forms soils, the exception being in South Africa. Avalon soil form is mapped. Estcourt form soils are associated with this soil form and Eragrostis plana in turn is associated with this soil form.
328. July, 128, Lambertius (Namuram). His turn's address to the army.

Ins. 2487 and 9133-5. LBF, pp. 857-7.

9134.


At p[il]os

2487, fragment Ab.

[---] pro causa vestra legatus meus quaes circumscripsisse me tuos mei generosi discipulus qui scribitisse tuos mei discipulos diplomaticum | cohortes abest, quod omnis annis per vices in officiis pr[acon]alibus mittitur, quod ante annum tertium cohorens et quorum | ex centurias in supplementum conspectum tandem certior | multis, quod diversae stationes vos distinctit, quod nostro memoria bis non tantum mutatis castra sed et nova fecis tis: ob haec excusatos vos hab[em, si leges] diu exercitatione cessas. Sed nihil aut cessavi |[sit ... |] [vobis excusationem ... restrivit va ...]

Fragment Ba.

[---] rium | vide: [tur attendi] se vobis; primi ordines et centuriones agiles; [et fortes nor]ere suo fuerunt. (vacat)

Eq. leg.

EX: exercitationes militares quodammodo suas leges: [ha]bent, quibus si quis adicatur aut detractatur, aut minor: [exer]citatio fit aut difficilior. Quantum autem difficilatas | additur, [tum] gratiae demittit. Vos ex exercitationibus difficili[hum fecit], ut loricati iaculationem perageretis || [---] o, quin immo et animum probavit ...]

Fragment Ca is too small to be intelligible.

Fragment D.

[---] K. Iul. coh. II [Spanorum ...] The rest of the fragment gives no consecutive sense.

Fragment Bb.

[---] munitiones qua[es] alii [per] plures discivit, [e]t unus hic peregrinis: murum [lo[va]] operis et quibus munitiones hibernicas ferri solet non [muit]to diutius castra sevis quam caespite exstraia, qui [m[a]; duo] pari caesi | velut facile et tractatur et sine m[a] debita structura, ut mollis et planus pro natura sua: vos lapi[dibus] | grandibus gravibus inaequalibus, quos neque vehere n[e] que attollere neque locare quis possit, nisi ut inaequalis testimonia se comparant. Fossae

9134.

--- Iudus Iulius, alai Pannoniorum


2487, fragment Aa.

bus quibus praesentarem curam suam exhibet [et ...] pro a] fectus r{oster sollicitet] videtur vos attendere. Congiari[ti] us acceptit, viatoriam, in Commagenorum campo salut[is].

Eq. coh. vi Commagenorum

[---] Difficile est columbales equites etiam pro seu placere, difficilia 5 post ala rem exercitationem non disequire; alia spatia campi, alia iaculatio numeros, frequens dextrator, Cantabriicus densus, equorum forma armorum cultus pro stipendi modo. Verum vos ostendid calorem vitatis, strenue faciendo quae fieri debebunt; additious ut et lapides fundis nititaretis et missilatibus con[ligeretis, saluatis ubique expedite. Catullini leg. mei, c[larissimi] (vir), [insignis] [cara] apparei, quod tales vos sub i[ll]us v ...]

The two remaining fragments, 9135 and 9135a, give no consecutive sense.
Swaziland
to get oil refinery

MBABANE — The Swaziland Government has approved the establishment of a $30-million oil refinery for the country, it was announced yesterday.

A statement said that a feasibility study, initiated by the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Tourism, had already been completed with the help of the European Economic Community.

It said the refinery would be situated in a rural area and would produce oil, petrol and diesel fuel. — Sapa.
Students, police clash in Mbabane

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland police baton-charged several hundred students who marched through the streets here today, giving clenched-fist "Black Power" salutes and peace signs and chanting "We want teachers!"

The students had gathered in the centre of Mbabane to march in support of striking teachers. About 6,000 students are reported to be marching on Mbabane from Mzimba, 27 km from the capital.

Yesterday police fired teargas and staged a brief charge at the demonstrators, dispersing them.

THABAS

The Minister of Education, Mr. Fyk, Dlamini, suffered what appeared to be a serious gash on the head when he was hit by a thrown bottle or stone. A student and the minister were bleeding profusely.

Some students were overcome by teargas. It is not known whether any were arrested or those who were arrested.

The trouble started yesterday when more than 500 students, mainly from high schools in the Mzimba area, gathered in Mbabane.

They were headed off by police and marched to the district commissioner's office, where they stoned passing cars and pulled down the Swazi flag and gave "Black Power" salutes.

Students ran out of the high schools and into the town centre, where they were met by police who charged them with batons and teargas.
Three wounded as Swazi police fire on stone-throwing mobs

MBABANE. — Police opened fire and wounded at least three people last night when large numbers of youths took to the streets here and in Manzini, taunted the police and threw stones.

Reliable sources reported that student leaders had openly predicted that today would be a “big fire day”.

All hotels, bars and bottle stores in Mbabane and Manzini were closed about 4pm and armed police reinforcements patrolled the streets.

Boarders at the St Mark’s College, a multiracial private school, have been evacuated.

King Sobhuza last night called on the Swazi nation to meet tomorrow at his royal residence at Loamba.

Details of the invitation were broadcast in a special 9pm announcement over the government-controlled radio and will be repeated regularly today.

The surprise invitation by 78-year-old King Sobhuza — the world’s longest reigning monarch — followed an emergency Cabinet meeting.

There was no official government comment but an uneasy calm appeared to have settled over the troubled areas with armoured police patrolling the streets and guarding the Ministry of Education building.

Violence flared just after 8am in Mbabane yesterday when police confronted students who had massed for a march on the Ministry of Education in support of teachers who are striking for higher pay.

Reinforcements rushed in and with tear gas police gained the upper hand and blocked all roads leading to the town centre. — Sapa and Own Correspondent.

Swazi police watch as stones fly.
Swaziland mineral outlook

MBABANE. — Exploration of coal deposits in Swaziland have been very encouraging, says the annual report of the Department of Geological Survey and Mines.

It says the department successfully evaluated the amount and quality of coal in the Mpaka colliery region, where a proposed 200 megawatt-thermal power station will be built.

A report on a proposed coal mine at Malosa was presented to the government by Johannesburg Consolidated Investmills. It said the most feasible mine size which could be developed would be 600,000 sales tonnes per year.

The results of diamond prospecting by De Beers were encouraging. Small diamonds were found in the Ehlane game sanctuary and a diamond bearing pipe in Dokiwayo.

Investigations at Pig's Peak showed that gold values continued below the lowest level and two companies submitted proposals for second stage exploration. The value of reserves is estimated to be between R2 million and R3 million.

Swaziland was approached to finance a small mining operation at Red Reef, south of Forbes Reef. Reserves may be worth as much as R100,000.

A new orebody was discovered at the Kaula mine in Mahlangatsho. Elsewhere clay deposits were found ample for brick making. Work was done on talc and pyrophyllite deposits.

Swaziland's new rail link with South Africa, connecting Gelela with Richards Bay will be of great importance to companies considering developing new mines in Swaziland, the report says.

It will also give the security of an alternative transport route, for the country's export and import traffic.

The department also advised on agricultural developments in the Ngwuvama basin in the southern lowveld and liaised with De Beers diamond prospecting operations.
Swazi, Soweto
Sophina Keer VU
AGITATORS SE HAND GESEN IN BURSUSTAT SE OUSTHIE

RAPORT. 16 OKTOBER 1977

= 30 =
Swaziland faces schools violence

Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Swaziland faced the threat of renewed violence last night as a number of teachers considered defying King Sobhuza’s order to be back in their classrooms today.

Feelings ran high as groups of teachers, pupils and parents met to discuss the 76-year-old king’s address to the nation on Saturday after large-scale rioting in Mbabane and Manzini.

Aggravating the tense situation is King Sobhuza’s failure to offer any solution to the educational crisis.

Tough-talking pupils who have come out in support of their teachers’ boycott of classes predicted yesterday there would be fresh violence.

Dissatisfaction among teachers stems from a firing of, broker, promises dating back to the Wamiwa Commission set up in 1975 to look at a new pay structure for teachers and Other civil servants.

Its findings still haven’t been made public, nor have the findings of subsequent commissions.

On Saturday most Swazis believed King Sobhuza would provide the long-awaited solution to the pay grievances of teachers, some of whom earn only R80 a month.

But in his address to the crowd of more than 4,000 in the cattle kraal at his Lobamba residence he spoke in parables and failed to offer any solution other than telling teachers to return to their jobs.

He condemned last week’s violent pupil-policeman clashes as untraditional and damaging to Swaziland’s image.

Initially the crowd sat attentively but before the end of his hour-long speech many had walked out.

“We are bitterly disappointed. We expected him to tell teachers to go back to work but we also thought he would offer some sort of solution. Instead he spoke in circles,” commented an angry teacher.
Students dreig met dood

SWAZILAND — Die polisie op Mbabane het gestel dat die onderskeie toestande waarmee die studente deur die hoofstraat stel, in die oorsprong van die toestande van die kommissaris van die kommissar van die hoofstraat uitgedeel is. Die toestande van die studente is vir die polisie een van die belangrikste toestande van die hoofstraat.

Vul die lege: Vir hul swart onderwysers nie toegestaan word nie, sal die studente voorts, gaan hulle Dinsdag die geheime ondernemings van die departement van finansies, onopgedeeld en die hulself verwerf.

Hulle dreig ook om die kabinetse Konings te brand indien hul eis, om meer begrip toegestaan word.

In sy toespraak pleit die koningin met die koning, dat die toestande in Mbabane II nie aanvaard word nie. Sowat sesdusend mense, meestal volwassenes, was teenwoordig.

y to discern both on photos and on the ground. The photo image
munity is very finely stippled with a greyey-brown hue (gybr) caused
y nature of the grass and its reddish-brown autumn colour. The accom-
cies are Eragrostis chloromelas, Themeda triandra, Heteropogon
Setaria flabellata, Harpochloa falx and Tristachya leucathrix, while
acies such as Eragrostis plana, Trichoneura grandiglumis, Aristida
Microchloa caffra, Nolletia ciliaris are also present. This dominance
lops through selective grazing but it tends to occur on the south-facing
slopes, which are slightly more mesic (Opperman & Roberts, 1974).

arms supporting this type are Clovelly, Hutton and Avalon. This type
mon as the situations in which this community can thrive are normally
iding the best agricultural land and are usually under the plough.

(vii) Eragrostis chloromelas — Heteropogon contortus co-dominant
community
munity is represented by plots 208, 140 and 210 and is similar to the
argentius, Eragrostis chloromelas, Heteropogon contortus dominated
communities but has high values of Eragrostis chloromelas, a reduced cover of
Elionurus argentius, Themeda triandra and Brachiaria serrata, a slightly more
consistent cover of Setaria flabellata, virtually no Tristachya leucathrix and no
Eragrostis racemosa. This type occurs on the middle to lower portions of the
pediment slopes generally between 1 550m and 1 600m; the drop in altitude
often results in soils being shallower phases of the Clovelly and Hutton forms
and of the Mispah form where Molteno Sandstone starts to outcrop. Where rock
is not outcropping the soils are of Clovelly and Hutton forms.

Generally this type is poorer in species than the Elionurus argentius —
Eragrostis chloromelas — Heteropogon contortus community to which it is
closest related and the species differences suggest a heavy grazing pressure
which is reinforced by a reduction in cover to below 3,00 per cent. These
areas are used for stock as the soil depth is shallow and cannot be used for
extensive cultivation. The photo identification hue is constant at light-grey-
brown (gybr), the grey hue being derived from the Eragrostis chloromelas.
Johannesburg — Swaziland faced the threat of renewed violence last night as a number of teachers contemplated defying King Sobhuza's order to be back in their classrooms and teaching today.

Feelings ran high as groups of teachers, students and parents met to discuss the 75-year-old King's address to the nation on Saturday following large-scale rioting in the country's two major towns, Mbabane and Manzini.

Aggravating the already tense situation is King Sobhuza's failure to offer any solution to the educational crisis sparked off by teachers striking for higher pay and protesting against the banning of their union.

Tough-talking students, who have come out in support of their teachers' boycott of classes, predicted yesterday that there would be fresh violence unless teachers were given a better deal. — DDV.
trouble
faces more
Swaziland
Hopefully every archaeological, geological and geomorphological aspect in Swaziland is to be catalogued to form a composite history of the country. ALLEN PIZZEX reports from Mbabane.

An archaeologist peers into a shaft at Ngunyana iron ore mine in Swaziland, said to be the oldest in the world.

Swaziland: a catalogue of history

The Star's Africa: News Service

A five year project has begun here which will make Swaziland the first nation in the world to catalogue its history from the beginning of time to the present.

The Swaziland Archaeological Expedition, brainchild of Dr David Price-Williams of the City University of London, will take every known or potential archaeological site in the country and try to determine and describe every archaeological, geological, and geomorphological aspect of it.

The result will hopefully be a composite picture of the history of Swaziland from the beginning of life on earth, and the country's position in the natural history of the world.

In Swaziland traces of the oldest known form of living organism, thought to be about 1,000 million years old, have been found.

Mr Martin McKeeown, a Swaziland Government geologist who acted as an adviser to the first field trip of the expedition, said Swaziland is an ideal place for such a project.

The Swaziland Archaeological Expedition has already catalogued 4000 sites in the area.

"This is an extremely well-planned expedition, and in a small area, like this we can get some very intensive work," Mr McKeeown said.

The team includes experts from the United Kingdom, the United States, Europe and other African countries. These include (experts in ancient plant forms) and surveyors.

The surveyors will use a new computer and photographic technique called "holography" which results in three-dimensional images and things.

The first field expedition looked at the 46,000-year-old Ngunyana iron ore mine in the mountains near the Swaz-South African border. The mine, said to be the oldest in the world, is rich in artifacts.

Important

There are other areas, such as rock shelters overlooking the Komati River down which animals migrated into the Transvaal, which are also archaeologists' dream locations.

Southern Africa is rapidly becoming one of the most important archaeological regions under investigation. Long neglected in favor of the northern hemisphere and even East Africa, southern Africa contains a wealth of data for scientific investigators.

Swaziland's rocks and fossils may provide clues to how the ice ages of the northern hemisphere affected southern Africa.

"We are beginning to get an idea of the equation of the climate of the ice age in Europe and the climate changes here," Mr McKeeown said. The clues may show where man came into the time span.

Rock paintings

In the periods when there were warm conditions there are indications of massive hand tools which show the users either were of great size or had great strength or both. There has been some speculation that the Neanderthal man may have existed in this part of the world, but it is not known for certain yet.

Swaziland also has a number of rock painting sites. In one of them the date "1309" has been carved on the rock next to the work of ancient artists. Yet another is made up of what appears to be a series of binary numbers.

Not only will the Swaziland Archaeological Expedition give us scientific world more clues to the origins of man as we exist today, it will also provide Swaziland with its history.
Violence: Swazi king under fire

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The violence which rocked this peaceful kingdom last week has cooled, but in its wake have come confusion, threats of more and worse action and unprecedented criticism of King Sobhuza's handling of the situation.

A brief announcement on Swaziland Radio last night said since the royal speech, in which teachers were "commanded" to resume teaching again, "it is notified for general information that all children should return to school immediately."

But many are not satisfied.

"My whole office has been critical of the speech," a Government source said.

"For the first time, I know of they are not happy with the king."

At one school where pupils discussed the speech a teacher said:

"The students were openly critical of the king something I have never known before."

"The people expected something more specific has been the general comment on the speech."

However, it is expected that most Swazi teachers and parents will go along with the back to school order.
THREAT OF STRIKE IN SWAZILAND

MANZINI — Swaziland, which last week had student riots and a teachers' strike, yesterday faced the threat of a general strike amid signs of growing support for the dissidents.

Students and teachers have been visiting homes, factories and offices urging workers to go on strike from today.

Swazi teachers boycotted classes here and in Mbabane 10 days ago in support of demands for higher wages and hundreds of students demonstrated in the streets in sympathy.

Now, employers report that workers have been called on by student and teacher leaders to strike from today.

Yesterday, schools reported most teachers and between 50 and 95 percent of secondary and primary school students were back at their classrooms.

They were urged to return by King Sobhuza when he addressed some 4,000 subjects on Saturday. He ordered dissidents to seek redress through school committees.

Some schools reported that teachers who had returned to their blackboards were debating whether to actually work or not.

"If they don't teach it will be tantamount to defiance of the royal will — unthinkable in our society," a Swazi elder said.

A headmaster here said: "I can't see the educational authorities bending to these (the teachers') demands. I can only see more, perhaps worse, trouble ahead."

Dissident teachers' groups have been holding meetings with patients and teachers and students to win further support for their pay demands. — (Sapa)
Swazi quiet as strike bid fails

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Mail Africa Bureau
MRABANE—Two scholars and an unidentified woman teacher were last night reported to be recovering from bullet wounds in the Pigg's Peak General Hospital after Swazi riot police had allegedly fired on students on Monday.

Both children—Alex Mbulu, 15, and Timothy Gama, 14, were reported to have been shot in the legs after police broke up a march of about 600 students in Pigg's Peak late on Monday morning.

Yesterday passed without serious incident although some students had earlier tried to organise a general strike. Another group had circulated pamphlets threatening key government officials with death if the teachers' pay dispute was not resolved.

The attempts to organise a strike failed dismally.

Yesterday the assistant commissioner of police, Mr C M Mabuza, confirmed that the police had dispersed marchers in Pigg's Peak with teargas but said he had "no knowledge of firearms being used."

He said rampaging students had created a rumpus at their school, stoned the Nazarene Clinic and started to march on another school.

"It was getting out of hand. The children had planned to march to another school to intimidate those children into joining them in their protest. Police dispersed them," he said.

Police would carry out normal duties today, Mr Mabuza said, but would be on standby for trouble.

Two armed policemen were stationed at the Mbambe Central High School yesterday morning after students had booted their headmaster and displayed power salutes when he asked them to return to classes.

A nationwide radio broadcast on Monday night and yesterday morning urged all children to return to school, but although attendances were normal in some schools, it was as low as 40% in many others.

Many teachers continued to defy King Sobhuza's instruction to return to their jobs while others were in class but refused to teach.

A Mbambe headmaster said: "There must be a salary increase for teachers or the trouble will continue."
MANZINI. — Swaziland's educational crisis deepened yesterday with a mass walkout of all students at the University of Botswana and Swaziland in support of the teachers' pay dispute.

Riot police turned back about 400 students who began a 30 km march on Mbabane from their campus at Kwaherusini, near Manzini.

The students said they had been in a peaceful march to deliver a memorandum to the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo.

The strongly-worded statement condemned the "ridiculous, uncompromising stand" of the Swaziland Government, expressed abhorrence at alleged police brutality to students in last week's riots and demanded the immediate resignation of the Minister of Education, Dr Pym Dlamini.

The memorandum, which was later delivered to the Deputy Prime Minister's office, said if the educational crisis remained unresolved by Monday the university students would march to King Sobhuza's residence and ask him to offer a remedy.
More Swaziland

MBABANE - Swazi police used tear gas and batons to disperse mobs of schoolchildren who stoned government cars and police vehicles in the towns of Tsakanini and Mhulume in southern Swaziland yesterday, a police spokesman said here.

He said the youths marched through the streets shouting slogans and singing freedom songs. No one was hurt in the incident.

Police earlier intercepted about 400 students from the Kwalisemang campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland, who were marching to Mbabane to hand a memorandum to the

Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Zondo Khumalo.

The students, who boycotted lectures yesterday morning, were not involved in last week's unrest.

Their memorandum said:

"Noting with increasing concern the precarious educational system in Swaziland, we strongly condemn the ridiculous and uncompromising stand taken by the Swaziland Government in response to both the teachers' and students' demands.

"In our view the Minister of Education has lost the mandate of the people and we, therefore, demand his resignation forthwith.

"Therefore let it be known to all that we shall boycott lectures and actively support teachers and students whose demands we regard as legitimate, until such time as a remedy acceptable to all parties exists.

"We believe such remedy must incorporate the restoration of the teachers' association as a legally recognised entity.

"If no such remedy exists by Monday, October 24, we shall march peacefully to the King's residence and request him to offer an acceptable remedy to the present precarious position of the educational system." — (Sopa.)
Warheen Swaziland, waarheen Südwes?

Ons nie tyd vir die koning se uitgerekke praatjies nie," sê 'n leerling met 'n balsteen in sy hand. "Hy moet nou net ja of nee sê voordat ons ons geduld hestelmaal verloor." Met die woorde maak hy sy rug bogel en begin die stem van koning Sobhuza II sedig na-aap, tot groot vermaak van die ander klipgoeiers wat reeds 'n naborgeleë kafee rot en kaal bestee hur.

Die student, sekere nie oor as dertien of veertien nie, praat hees en stotterend en hyg kort-kort na sy asem, net soos die ou koning se gewone is. "Jaar of wat gelede sou hierdie "heiligkennis" nie ongestraf gebly het nie. Verlede week het dit mense laat lag.

Dit is tekenend van die saamlik verandering wat soos 'n dief in die nag gekom het in 'n land wat tot dusver vir baie blankes 'n eiland van vrede op die onrustige Afrika-vasteland was. Die Swazi-jeug en hul verskuilde bondgenoot het onverwags opgetree teen die ouwêreldse gesags en konserwatisme van die 78-deurige koning wat nog nooit enige inmenging in sy heerskappy geduld het nie.

Volgens intellektuele in huidige boskty koninkryk wat so swaar steun op Suid-Afrikaanse toerisme, kan die ou koning nie bespreek dat die mense se ontwikkeling die tradisionele regeringsvorm en gebruiklike bygestoek het nie. Hulle sê dat hy saam met sy doonie vroue in 'n staat van beleeg in sy kral leef en nie meer troetel kan hou met wat in sy land en in die wêreld aangaan nie.

Hy word ook van verskeie denke en oordrew tradisionele verering beskuldig. Geen wonder nie dat die koninklike eurra, waarby in die grootste eenvoud leef, tans nie strenger as tevore bewaar word nie. Daar was reeds drie keer sprake dat 'n sluipmoord teen hom beplan word.

Die oorsake lê dus heel die as die onderwysers se ontevredeheid, of opstopping van agitators uit Soweto.

Die kinders se optrede, wat gelei het tot grootse kruipkorsle kille en bly, word deur meer mense gestee as wat algemeen gedink word.

"Ons stem saam dat hulle soms te wissel was en ons kon nie geweld goedkeur nie," sê 'n sakeman. "Maar ons steun hul plaidoel vir hervorming heelhartig. Om dit in die openbaar te sê, sal egter ons eie ondergang beteken.

"Die mense waarnemings hê en hulle gaan dit kry, al beteken dit dat die koning se gesag toeneem.

Dit bly nou maar eenmaal so dat die koningshuis baie groot is en dat die koning steeds kinders by sy jong vroue verwek. Daar moet vir almal 'n plek gevind word."

Jonger Swazi's sê dat die aanhouding van kinders uit Soweto deur die regeringsmediese dienste was vir plasslike leerlinge, wat aanvanklik huilag was om aandwereklik op te tree.

"Kyk vyfbril of hulle die moed sou gehad het om te doen wat hulle gedoen het as die Soweto-studente nie, hul was nie, sê een. "Sover ons leerlinge se guns getel toe hulle verlede week so onverwags en sonder waarskuwing toegelaan het. Die politie was heeltemal oorfluit en die leerlinge kon hulle saak baie duidelik stel. Noudat hulle die moed gehad het om op te tree en daarmee die hele land bekritiseer, verwar ons dat hulle voortoene 'n groot rol gaan speel in die verandering wat moet kom."

By sê dat geheimse opposisiegroepe, waartoe baie onderwysers en voorstanders van hervorming behoort, sê: "Dit bly nie na makelik die hoeveelheid van die etse beeldjie van hulle."

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Die kommissaris van politie, mnr. T. V. Mtewa, moen dat die land nie gou van die onluste-probleem ontslae gaan raak nie. Hy sê dat agte onderwysers agte die opstand sit en dat hulle "bekwaam" bygestaan is deur uitgewekte jeugdige in die Südwes.
SWAZILAND INVESTORS DON'T LOSE CONFIDENCE AFTER RIOTS

Finance Reporter

Investor confidence in Swaziland is unlikely to be seriously undermined following the student riots in which damage to property and shops cost thousands of rands, say industrial experts.

Managing director of Swaziland's National Industrial Development Corporation, Léonard Sithobho, said: 'Swaziland has a long record of political and industrial stability and it is unlikely that potential investors will be put off by our recent troubles which seem to have blown over.'

Manager of the OK Bazaar in Mbabane, South African Mr. Vic Albert said: trade dropped by about one third in the four trading days following the riots.

At one stage tear gas wafted through the store as school children rampaged past the shop with baton-charging riot police in hot pursuit.

A spokesman for Swaziland's Chamber of Commerce and Industries said there was no doubt the riots were having an 'unsettling' effect on businessmen.

Some large hotel and development projects may possibly be delayed while investors adopt a wait-and-see policy.
JOHANNESBURG. - Swaziland's Acting Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, gave an assurance yesterday that any attempts to use his country as a springboard for terror attacks on South Africa would be strongly opposed.

Suggestions that there were guerrilla training or transit camps in Swaziland were a daydream, he said, in an exclusive interview in Mbabane, the capital.

"There are no training camps. We cannot allow training camps to be established in the kingdom," he said. "We believe in good neighbourliness with all our neighbours.

"Our policy is that shouting doesn't pay, but maybe it is a modern trend in politics that you should shout," he said.

Referring to Swaziland's heavy dependence on South Africa, Dr Khumalo said the government's duty was to consider the welfare of the Swazi people before politics.

He was critical of apartheid but did not oppose the migrant labour system.

"The country has just attained independence and the building of factories will take a number of years. Since we haven't got work for the people, we believe we should give them the freedom of movement to get them employment."

He added that traditionally the home of the Swazi people extended outside the official boundaries, with about half of the one million population living in South Africa. Without migrant labour many Swazis would be unemployed.
"Swazi forbids terrorist camps"

SWAZILAND'S acting Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, said yesterday that attempts to use Swaziland as a springboard for terror attacks on South Africa would be opposed by his government.

Suggestions that there were guerilla training or transit camps in Swaziland were "daydreams," he said during an interview in Mbabane.

There are no training camps and we cannot allow training camps to be established in the Kingdom," he said.

"We believe in good relations with all our neighbours," Dr Khumalo added.

However the continuous stream of black South Africans seeking refuge did place a big strain on the country's resources, he said.

He asked for an appeal for international aid to be published and said he had been surprised that Swaziland had not been included in the United Nations aid scheme to Botswana, Lesotho and other countries.

"Any problems and these people jump through the fence and come to us — but we are not regarded as a Frontline state," he said.

"One wonders what the yardstick for a Frontline state is.

"Is it because we are too quiet?" he asked.

"Our policy is that shouting doesn't pay but maybe it is a modern trend in politics that you should shout," Dr Khumalo said.

Referring to Swaziland's dependence on South Africa, Dr Khumalo said his government's duty was to put the welfare of the Swazi people above politics.

You will eventually get to E, the peak of the curve. Here the revenue is at peak. So we get our demand curve as that at E downwards to the right.

\[ D = MRPL \]
SWAZILAND - GENERAL.

2 DEC. 77 - 30 DEC. 78
Whites held in Swazi prisons

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG – Three prominent White Swazi citizens – one a widowed mother of three – and a member of the Swazi Royal Family have been held without trial under Swaziland’s 60-day detention law for a total of more than 600 days.

Official secrecy surrounds the detentions and a Government commission of inquiry into reasons why the Whites should not be deprived of their citizenship, but an Africa Bureau investigation has revealed that:

- Mrs. Beryl Ras (44), the executive housekeeper at the Royal Swazi Spa Hotel, was detained on August 6 after claims by some of her staff that she had said members of King Sobhuza’s family smelled;
- Mr. Peter Forbes (46), a third-generation Swazi and leading farmer and businessman, was jailed on July 6 after he had taken legal action to have Prince Makhungu evicted from a farm he had bought in the Manzini district;
- Mr. John Walker (58) manager of Mlauza Estates near the Mozambique border, was detained on May 11 as a result of remarks he made in a private tape recording in 1972. The tape is the only evidence against him and has apparently been lost by the Swazi authorities.

Prince Dhumis Dlamini, the first member of the Royal Family to be detained under the King’s proclamation of 1973, was arrested between July 9 and 11 after unsuccessful attempts to evict him from a Government-leased flat in Mbabane.

Unpopular

Although no reasons have been given for Prince Dhumis’s detention, he is known to have been unpopular with the Government because he assumed the role of a spokesman for workers in labour disputes.

The prince, who served a number of prison terms for political offences in pre-independence days, has also repeatedly called for the resignation of Labour Commissioner Mr. M.-A. Kuthulo who he claimed had sided with employers during labour conflicts.

But the detention of the three Whites, it seems by many observers as a wave of anti-White persecution that is causing growing disquiet among Swaziland’s expatriate community.

All the detainees are held under the King’s proclamation of 1973, which was introduced to give the British at independence in 1968, was scrapped and absolute power vested in King Sobhuza.
Detained Swazi woman released

By GEOFF DALGLISH
"Mail" Africa Bureau

THE executive housekeeper of the Royal Swazi Spa Hotel, Mrs Beryl Ras, 44, was released from Matsapa women's prison yesterday after 119 days without trial under Swaziland's 60-day detention law.

Her release followed the publication yesterday of a Rand Daily Mail investigation into the detention of a member of the Swazi Royal family and three prominent whites.

But last night the Swaziland Government, accused the paper of "malicious" distortions.

Official secrecy has surrounded the detentions and a government commission of inquiry into reasons why the three whites should not be deprived of their citizenship. A "Mail" investigation revealed that:

Mrs Beryl Ras was detained on August 6 after claims that she had said members of King Sobhuza's family smelled.

Mr Peter Forbes, 46, a third generation Swazi and leading farmer and businessman, was jailed on July 6 after he had taken legal action to have the "Mail" co-owner, Prince Makhungu, evicted from a farm he had bought. He had also written a letter to the Swazi Prime Minister urging him to take steps against high-level corruption and abuse of public funds.

Mr John Walker, 55, manager of Mlalala Estates near the Mozambique border, was detained on May 11 following remarks he made on a private tape recording five years ago. Prince Dumi's Dlamini was detained between July 9 and 11 after unsuccessful attempts to evict him from a government-leased flat.

(2) Other holders of long-term government stock
- insurance companies - "captive market".
- other private financial institutions (non-banking)

(3) The Banking Sector:
(a) Commercial banks - short-term government stock and Treasury bills - legal minimum reserve requirement.
(b) Reserve Bank - hold approx. 2% government stock - keep deposits of government/ stabilization account.

(4) Loan levies - the tax paying public.

Foreign (5) Overseas capital markets.

(Addendum: Some description of the workings of the captive market and methods of obtaining loan finance by certain public organisations.)

B. Major types of government accounts

(1) Revenue
(2) Loan
(3) Exchequer (= Revenue plus Loan plus SWA plus Bantu Education)
Swazi defends no-trial jailings

By GEOFF DALGLEISH
'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE Swaziland Government has released a statement defending the detention without trial of four prominent Swazi citizens.

It follows disclosures by the Rand Daily Mail last week of the detention of a member of the Swazi Royal family and three whites.

All were detained under the King's Proclamation of 1972 which was introduced when absolute power was vested in King Sobhuza II.

The statement says: "Although Swaziland is basically a peaceful and tranquil country, in these uncertain and violent times through which the world is passing, Swaziland, like most other countries has found it necessary to invoke such powers."

The Rand Daily Mail investigation revealed that:

- Mrs Beryl Ras, 44, was detained on August 8 after claims she said members of King Sobhuza's family smelled.
- Mr Peter Forbes, 46, was jailed on July 6 after he tried to evict Prince Makhungu from a farm he had bought and after he had called on the Prime Minister to stamp out high-level corruption.
- Mr John Walker, 36, has been held since May 11 because of remarks he made on a private tape recording in 1972.
- Prince Dumisa Dhlamini, was arrested between July 9 and 12 after unsuccessful attempts to evict him from a government-leased flat in Mbabane.
- Mrs Ras was released shortly after the "Mail" report appeared.

The three men were still held at Matsapa central prison yesterday.

The statement says: "In the light of the inquiry into the conduct of the three persons it is not proposed to deal with the alleged grounds of detention stated in the Press article."
Our landlocked satellites

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are heavily dependent on SA. It’s not easy to see how they can become less so.

"In very many respects the economy remains a satellite of SA. It is a key objective of the plan to reduce this dependence by strengthening the internal economy and diversifying external economic link." — Botswana’s national development plan.

PM John Vorster recently stated that in the event of oil sanctions against SA it would be "every man for himself", and that, while an economic boycott might hurt SA, it could "kill independent black countries in Southern Africa like Botswana and Lesotho."

Despite their electioneering flavour, Vorster’s remarks do highlight the plight of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS), and underline their dependence on SA.

Indeed, with SA in the role of the "metropolis", the three former British Protectorates face, in almost classic form, the underdevelopment problems of ex-colonial countries throughout the world.

All three have sparse populations, inhospitable terrain, little or no mineral resources, painfully inadequate infrastructure and offer little incentive to foreign capital to invest. Lesotho and Botswana are rated by the UN amongst the "poorest in the world" countries.

In true colonial tradition, the three countries are locked into an economy vastly stronger than their own, which deliberately ensures that their own economies develop only in accord with the overall needs of the SA economy. The British made little effort to develop the Protectorates prior to independence in the mid-Sixties, and in fact governed them from Pretoria until that time, believing that they would in due course be incorporated into SA.

The result of this neglect, coupled with the dynamics of SA’s own development, is that BLS are now unable to break out of their satellite role. SA has long regarded the BLS countries as simply glorified Bantu states, labour pools to which it is possible to export unemployment in hard times without having to live with the uncomfortable consequences.

In the early Sixties the then prime minister, Hendrik Verwoerd, in fact made an offer to Britain for the Protectorates for precisely the purpose of incorporating them into the Bantu state policy. Even today, government supporting academics like Carel Boshoff, head of the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs, (as well as certain cabinet ministers) talk wistfully of the fact that if the BLS countries are included, the white-black land allocation figures for SA are not 87:13, but nearer to 50:50.

Guest workers

Not only are BLS dwarfed by SA’s size (according to World Bank figures, their combined GNP’s in 1973 were $420m against SA’s $2.5bn), but their economies are structurally and contractually bound to SA.

Some 50,000 Botswana citizens, or about half the total wage earning force (in a population of 700,000) are employed in SA. Swaziland (population 510,000) has over 30,000 workers. Lesotho (population 1.18m), by far the poorest and most vulnerable of the three, has over 140,000, or 40% of its male workforce in SA, mostly on the mines. Nor is the situation likely to change in the near future. Official projections by Lesotho show an anticipated increase in the "absent population" to 160,000 by 1985.

Trade figures tell a similar story of dependence. Despite its mineral potential (diamonds and copper-nickel), a major source of Botswana’s revenue remains meat and meat products, sold mainly to SA. In 1973, over 80% of Botswana’s imports came from SA, though this figure also includes re-exports.

Lesotho’s situation is even more desperate. With its manufacturing sector contributing less than 1% of the GDP in 1975, it is almost wholly dependent on revenue from the remitted wages of its migratory workers, and on its share of the customs and excise duties collected by SA. In 1974, Lesotho’s total imports, mainly from SA, were double its total exports of R5.8m.

Swaziland, with a wide range of exports (sugar, minerals) for so small a country, and a positive balance of trade since independence in 1968, is in a somewhat better position.

A major handicap, however, is the fact that only 55% of the country’s total area is Swazi-owned. This is held in trust by the King for the nation and is allocated by the chiefs to each farming family in their domain, with the remaining land being grazed communally.

The balance of 45% of the land is held under frehold, mainly by non-Swazi, mostly of them resident in SA. Since agriculture accounts for almost a quarter of Swaziland’s GDP and 40% of exports, the problem of absentee landlords and under-utilised land is serious.

BLS countries are further locked into the SA economy by the Southern African Customs Agreement. This creates a free-trade area in Southern Africa for which SA makes payments to BLS in lieu of customs and excise duties according to a formula. In 1976, these were worth just under R43m.

Their effective participation in the SA
monetary area further entwines the fortunes of the BLS economies with those of SA. Though Botswana launched its own currency, the pula, in January last year (it is linked to the dollar), and Swaziland operates its own currency, the emalangeni, jointly with the rand, all three countries are affected by Pretoria's decisions on exchange rates. The 18% rand devaluation in September 1975, with its inflationary effects on the landlocked countries, was presented to the BLS as an accomplished fact.

Other, less obvious, factors contribute to the satellite status of the BLS. The tourist industry provides a microcosm of these difficulties. Tourism is an important source of revenue for all three countries, particularly Lesotho. Yet the actual economic benefits of tourism are often overstated.

Tourists stay at SA-owned hotels, drinking imported liquor and using imported fuel. The bulk of the profits is then repatriated to SA, leaving little benefit to the local economy beyond providing employment, and that's mostly seasonal.

The same pattern frequently applies in other sectors. Moreover, a significant proportion of domestically generated savings and revenue in the BLS countries ends up by being invested in SA institutions.

The actual effect of oil sanctions against SA for BLS, despite Vorster's dramatic warning, are likely to be fairly small. The major suppliers in SA all have independent companies in the three countries, and are confident that overseas suppliers would export directly to BLS in the event of sanctions.

The same applies to most other export items. Short of a blockade (unlikely) by

Swazi market . . . tourist spending helps

SA, oil sanctions and even a general blockade are unlikely to seriously effect the BLS countries, despite their links with SA. It's not inconceivable that items subject to sanctions could trickle back to SA.

Vorster's warning is indicative, however, of the general tone of government's approach to the satellites.

In January this year, SA without warning suddenly withdrew its subsides on maize and wheat supplies for Lesotho and, according to Lesotho's claims, delayed paying the money due to Lesotho each quarter under the Customs Agreement. Since some 50% of the country's revenue is derived from the Agreement, Lesotho was understandably irritated, and called SA's moves an "economic blockade."

Although there is little the BLS countries can do to increase their independence, they keep on trying. All three have become members of the Lome Convention as a way of increasing the scope of their export markets. Botswana has won the right to use SA's vehicles to move Botswana goods in SA. Previously, an SAR monopoly, and it has established diplomatic links with both Russia and China in spite of SA's disapproval. Lesotho has diplomatic relations with Mozambique. None of the BLS countries has established diplomatic offices in Pretoria, despite an obvious desire that they do so.

They also have the ability to take political stances unpopular with Pretoria (Maseru's actions once prompted Vorster to say: "Don't tempt me too far."). But the truth of the situation is that the BLS countries are, and seem likely to remain, satellite economies of SA.

Large doses of foreign aid can't provide a solution. Establishing new industries without changing the basic economic relations simply creates industrially sophisticated satellites, rather than independent economies.

It is therefore unlikely that the BLS countries will be able to break the shackles of their dependence without a fundamental change of policy by SA. The new policy would not only have to actively encourage the development of alternative growth nodes in the BLS countries, thereby changing their economic relations with SA, but would have to abandon the present political pressures by SA for their integration into the SA economy.
Swaziland defends its four detentions

GEOFF DALGLISH
'Mail'
Africa Bureau

A MEMBER of the Swazi Royal Family and two prominent whites are still being held without trial at Matsapa Central Prison under Swaziland's 60-day detention law.

A fourth detainee, Mrs Beryl Ras, the executive housekeeper of the Royal Swazi Spa Hotel, was freed on December 2 after 119 days in detention.

But an official statement has strongly defended the detention of the four Swazi citizens — and explained the conditions under which people are detained.

All have been held under the King's Proclamation, which was introduced in 1973 when the Westminister Constitution bequeathed by the British at Independence was scrapped, and absolute power vested in King Sobhuza.

The Proclamation facilitates the detention of anyone for up to 60 days whenever the King-in-Council "may deem it necessary in the public interest."

Added is the provision that the person "may again be detained as often as it is deemed necessary in the public interest."

The official statement explains: "Although Swaziland is basically a peaceful and tranquil country, in these uncertain and violent times through which the world is passing, Swaziland like most other countries has found it necessary to invoke such powers.

"There are, however, safeguards against the possible abuse of such powers. Members of the detainee's family are permitted to visit, business correspondence may be conducted, detainees are not segregated, they are entitled to wear their own clothing and are provided with certain reading materials.

"Moreover a detainee is permitted to petition the authorities against his detention if he so desires."

There is a recorded instruction that this privilege is not to be denied.

The statement adds: "Persons are placed in detention only after such a drastic step is necessary in the interests of the state. They are not subject to any interrogation by the police or any form of ill-treatment."

All three whites are citizens by registration rather than birth and have been the subjects of a commission of inquiry into why they should not be deprived of their citizenship.

Although the Government has refused to divulge the allegations against them, it has given an assurance that "there is no anti-white crusade and the detention has nothing whatsoever to do with any racialistic issues. Nor is there any distaste or fear on the part of Swaziland's expatriate community that any of them are likely to be discriminated against on account of their race or colour.

"The inquiry relates to their conduct as persons who, although not born Swazi citizens, have been granted the privilege of Swazi citizenship.

"It is with a view to ascertaining whether these privileges have been abused that, as required by law, a confidential inquiry is being conducted. This inquiry is "in camera" and is being conducted by non-governmental persons, the chairman being a person who held high office in Swaziland and well-respected for his probity and integrity."
Swazi's sugar sweetener

Just two weeks ago, the ink dried on a multinational financial package put together to establish a R140m, 121,000 t/year sugar estate and mill in northeastern Swaziland.

The project is planned to come on stream during 1980 and to hit full production by 1982.

The growing and processing complex will be in the Ngomane and Mhlala areas of the Umbuluzi River basin. It's to include a mill capable of processing 250 tons of cane an hour, the development of about a 9,000 ha sugar estate and a output is to be exported, with anticipated net foreign exchange earnings ranging from an estimated $7m in the short-term rising to $20m in later years.

Guesses are that much of the civil work and machinery requirements will be provided from SA. For example, an integral part of the scheme is the construction of a R20m dam across the Umbuluzi River. Rumour has it that Hilton-Barber — the Swazi registered affiliate of Grieger Construction — will get that particular slice of the action.

It appears, too, that further interna-

cane cutters . . . soon to be seen around Umbuluzi, too

township for workers complete with housing and medical facilities.

Share capital of approximately R40m is being put up by the Swaziland government (R13m); the Swazi Nation, an ethnic association of Swazi people organised in the form of a private trust (R13m); the Nigerian government (R4m); UK's Tate & Lyle, the technical partner and project manager (R3.5m); the German Development Company (R2m); the Coca Cola Export Corporation (R1.7m); the Mitsui Group (R1.5m) and the Commonwealth Development Corporation (R1m).

Rounding off the financial package is the International Finance Corporation — the World Bank subsidiary which assists private enterprise — with a commitment of approximately R400 000.

In addition to the share capital, loans totalling some R82m are being advanced by other international investors. Suppliers' credits and cash generation will complete the financial plan.

At full production, upwards of 4,000 workers will be employed. Most of the
tional sugar quotas will have to be forthcoming to cater for the projected off-take.

Swaziland's existing two mills export about 180,000 t/year. Current Swazi quotas from the EEC provide for 125,000 t/year of raw sugar, while a further International Sugar Agreement quota is for 105,000 t/year.

Clearly, there's some bargaining to be done before the prospective output of the new mill and estate can be shipped to export markets.
SWAZI POLICE CHIEF CITED BY DETAINES

MBABANE — Swazi detainees Peter Forbes and John Walker yesterday challenged the validity of their continued detention without trial in an application heard in the Swaziland High Court.

The application for their immediate release cited the Commissioner of Police, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Prisons as respondents.

Mr. Forbes (48), a leading farmer and Township developer who was jailed on July 6 and Mr. Walker (38), a former cattle ranch manager who has been held since May 11, alleged in affidavits that their detention under the 60-day detention law of the King’s Proclamation of 1973 was “wrongful and unlawful.”

A similar application on behalf of Manzini businessman Mr. Ambrose Simelane (48) who was detained last week was suddenly withdrawn.

Mr. G. S. Mdhluli, appearing for Mr. Simelane, gave no reason for the decision but claimed in an interview afterwards that he had been intimidated and threatened with detention by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. T. V. Mtewa.

Orders

Mr. D. A. Kuny, appearing for Mr. Forbes and Mr. Walker, said the detention orders and affidavits filed by the Swazi Government contained contradictions.

“One is left in considerable doubt as to what happened in each and every detention order,” he said.

He appealed to the Chief Justice, Mr. C. J. M. Nathan, to call the Commissioner of Police to testify.

The outcome of the application remained in the balance yesterday when Mr. Nathan announced that his judgment would take a “considerable time” to prepare.

The hearing caused widespread interest, with public and government officials packing the court to capacity.

Official secrecy surrounds the reasons for the detention of Mr. Forbes and Mr. Walker — both of whom are to subjects of an inquiry into why they should not be deprived of their citizenship.

Revealed

But an Africa Bureau investigation published on December 2 revealed that Mr. Forbes was detained after he had taken legal action to have a member of the Royal Family, Prince Makhungo, evicted from a farm he had bought. He had also written to the Prime Minister calling on him to stamp out high-level corruption.

The investigation also revealed that Mr. Walker was jailed as a result of remarks he made on a private tape-recording in 1972.

Mr. Forbes is in custody in the prison section of the Mbabane Government Hospital after a third hunger strike. Mr. Walker is being held at Matsapa Central Prison.

Also being held at Matsapa is Prince Dumisa Dhlamini, another member of the Royal Family, who was detained in July after unsuccessful attempts to evict him from a government-leased flat.

Mrs. Beryl Ras (44), the executive housekeeper at the Royal Swazi Spa Hotel, was released on December 2 after 119 days in detention.

She was never brought to court but was alleged to have claimed that members of the Royal Family smelled.
Swaziland elections

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — King Sobhuza has announced preparations for the first elections in Swaziland since the constitution was suspended early in 1973.

The king said the new political structure under which members of Parliament would be elected would differ greatly from the Western electoral system in use before the constitution was suspended.

He did not give any date for the election but addressing royal regiments at the end of Incwala ceremonies said 'meeting places would become polling stations when elections were held.'
Johannesburg - The banned chairman of the Human Rights Committee, Mr. Mohamed Timol, has fled to Swaziland from South Africa.

Mr. Timol, 28, brother of Mr. Ahmed Timol, who fell to his death from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square police headquarters in 1971, was banned a year ago after being detained for the third time.

A relative received a telephone call from Mr. Timol from Swaziland on Wednesday. — DDC.

Carver leaves

LONDON - Lord Carver, Britain's resident commissioner designate for Rhodesia, flew from here last night to Johannesburg on his way to Maputo to attend talks with President Nkomo.

On his way back he will meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, in Johannesburg. — DDC.
SWAZI SHIPPING

A R20m splash

Swaziland's decision to start its own shipping line and build four new ships sounds like something out of Walter Mitty. Not only is the country without an inch of coastline, but building ships when the rest of the world has them coming out of its ears hardly seems wise.

Minister of Works, Power and Communication Dr Allen Nxumalo tells the FM, however, that the decision is justified by a feasibility study carried out by Boulder Shipping Co of New York. Top Boulder executives were in Mbabane for discussions this week, but refused to talk to the FM.

The R20m contract for building the 15000 t vessels has not yet been awarded, but Nxumalo expects it to be given soon to a Norwegian firm. He reckons the ships will be in service within 18 months.

Part of the building cost will be financed by a grant-in-aid, though Nxumalo refuses to disclose the name of the donor.

The vessels will be used mainly to carry Swaziland's major exports — coal, iron ore, sugar and citrus. Nxumalo says the government "will try and use them wherever there's business."

Explaining the Swazis' decision to

start their own shipping line, Nxumalo concedes that "we haven't been ill-treated by anyone. We simply want to have our own line and carry our own cargo." He compares the move with the setting-up of Swaziland's own airline a number of years ago.

Before the Swazis' own ships arrive, they'll be chartering vessels on the international market. A Dutch agency, Volgt & Co, will be handling Swaziland's chartering business.
Two told to get out of Swaziland

The Star's Africa News Service

MBARANE — After spending much of his life in Swaziland and the past nine months in jail without trial, Mr John Walker has been given seven days to quit the country.

He and another Swazi citizen, detained without trial, Mr Peter Forbes, were yesterday declared prohibited immigrants and ordered to leave Swaziland.

It is not yet known whether Mr Forbes, a member of one of the country's most prominent families, has been given a time limit for remaining in Swaziland to clear up his affairs.

His lawyer in Mbabane confirmed that Mr Forbes had been ordered out of Swaziland but was unable to give further details.
The Marathoons boys with their Mercedes SC.
Reports from Mbabane:

The Swazi constitution now complete.

The final version of the Swazi constitution was announced on 22 August 1962, following a year of deliberation and discussion. The constitution established a constitutional monarchy with a hereditary king at the head of state and a unicameral parliament. It also guaranteed certain democratic rights and freedoms, although these were subject to certain limitations.

The constitution was hailed as a significant step forward for the Swazi nation, marking a transition from a traditional monarchy to a more modern democratic system. However, it was also met with resistance from some segments of the population, particularly those who were accustomed to the traditional ways of governance.

Despite these challenges, the Swazi constitution was eventually implemented, and it remains in force to this day, guiding the development and governance of the Swazi nation.
of its potential to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) meeting in Vienna last year seems to have convinced 30 countries that the 500 kg-load (2000 kg with trailer) tractor is at least worth further investigation.

Present production at Matsapa, near Manzini, of one unit daily is expected to rise tenfold this year, but the Tinkabi's big market breakthrough is likely to be outside southern Africa. Consultant training officer Michael Lynott says a procession of official government visitors — mainly from developing countries — is assessing the tractor for manufacture under licence in their own lands.

This would suit Catterick and the patient Swazi National Industrial Development Corporation, which has spent around R800,000 on the Tinkabi project, as shipping costs often nullify the tractor's low-price advantage and appeal to poor farmers.

"Sending one to Nigeria, for example, nearly doubles the ex-factory price," says Lynott.

This price is still well below R3,000 while the cheapest of traditional tractors on the local market starts higher. More significant than price for the Tinkabi is the established trend towards heavier and fancier machines going even further beyond the financial and technical grasp of subsistence farmers.

Between 1974-1976 the local market share of lightweight 30 kW-40 kW tractors fell from 18% to 15%; mediums in the 50 kW-60 kW range fell from 39% to 33%; while that of the heavyweight 60 kW-70 kW machines rose from 3,3% to 15,6%.

Swaziland's entry into tractor manufacturing isn't about to shake the interna-
WHEN THE MUSIC STOPS...

DEPORTEE GIVE NON-SWAZIS ANXIOUS MOMENTS

Tribune Africa News Service

AS SWAZILAND approaches its 10th anniversary of independence, many non-Swazis who opted for Swazi citizenship in 1968 are becoming worried about their status in the country.

The anxiety stems from the decision by the Swazi Government to declare three citizens prohibited immigrants, and thus deprive them of their citizenship.

A Government Commission of inquiry had been appointed to investigate whether Mr Peter Forbes, Mr John Walker and Mrs Beryl Ras — all arrested last year for alleged offences against the State — should lose their citizenship. But before its findings, a notice appeared in the Government Gazette saying all three had been declared prohibited immigrants.

Although the arrests and subsequent detentions caused consternation through the Swazi Kingdom, it was the announcement of the commission which caused the most concern. Many of the non-Swazi citizens knew no other home.

One such is Mr Forbes, a descendant of one of the original Swaziland pioneer families, who considered his position in Swaziland secure enough to speak out openly against the Government.

But Mr Forbes was actually born in Durban and non-Swazi citizens see this as a loophole in which to take away people's citizenship. Before independence, it was not unusual for children of "Swali" parents to be born in South Africa, where there were better medical facilities.

Mr Forbes, a businessman and farmer, was arrested shortly after he had evicted a Swazi prince from a farm he had purchased and after he had sent a letter to the Prime Minister, alleging corruption in government.

He went on three hunger strikes during his detention and is now believed to be recovering in the Mbabane General Hospital, awaiting deportation.

Mr Walker, manager of a sugar estate, was arrested for allegedly making a tape recording in which he denounced Government officials. He was released last week and is also awaiting deportation.

Mrs Ras, the executive housekeeper at the Royal Swazi Spa Hotel, was arrested in August for allegedly saying that some of the king's wives smelled. She was released in December and has now left the country.

...WHO'LL BE THE MAN IN SWAZI HOMELAND'S CHAIR OF POWER NEXT?

LEADERSHIP crisis in the tiny Swazi homeland has led to the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly — pending new elections.

The dissolution, with effect from January 31, was requested by the Swazi homeland in an attempt to sort out the complicated issue of who actually leads them.

Since last June, the homeland has had two Chief ministers who have held office twice. The two are still fighting the issue in the Supreme Court.

The homeland's troubles started last June when Chief Johannes Dlamini, the first head of the homeland, was deposed for consistently refusing to sign a land agreement to consolidate the homeland, which would have meant the removal of Chief Dlamini.

MABUZA — signed land agreement

By PETER MANN

Mr Justice van der Walt ruled in the Pretoria Supreme Court in November that the motion of no confidence, the election of the new executive committee and the land agreement entered into with the Government were null and void.

So Chief Dlamini was
Swazi status blues

As Swaziland approaches its 10th anniversary of independence, many non-Swazis who opted for Swazi citizenship in 1968 are becoming worried about their status in the country.

The anxiety stems from the decision by the Swazi Government to declare three citizens prohibited immigrants, and thus deprive them of their citizenship.

A government commission of inquiry had been appointed to investigate whether Mr Peter Forbes, Mr John Walker and Mrs Beryl Rus — all arrested last year for alleged offences against the state — should lose their citizenship.

But before reporting its findings a notice appeared in the Government Gazette, announcing that the three had been declared prohibited immigrants.

Many of the non-Swazi citizens know no other country and consider Swaziland their only home.

One of these people is Mr Forbes, a descendant of one of the original Swazi pioneer families who considered his position in Swaziland secure enough to speak out openly against the government.

But Mr Forbes, although having strong Swazi roots, was born in Durban and non-Swazi citizens see this as a loophole through which to take away people's citizenship.

Mr Forbes, a businessman and farmer, was arrested shortly after he had evicted a Swazi prince from a farm he had purchased and after he had sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Colonel Maphefu Dlamini, alleging corruption in government.

He went on a hunger strike during his detention, and is now left the country.

Another non-Swazi citizen said: "At the time of independence we were led to believe that Swazi citizenship was a permanent thing.

"But the fact that the government should even set up a commission to consider taking citizenship away proves otherwise.

"People who want to stay here have always been careful about what they have said in the past. Now everyone will have to think twice about opening their mouths and avoid mentioning the Royal Family at all."

What is Swazi citizenship worth? After the shock of recent deportation orders, many Swaziland whites are starting to wonder, reports DON KNOWLER of The Star's Africa News Service from Mbabane.

Mr Walker, the manager of a sugar estate, was arrested for allegedly making a tape recording in which he denigrated government officials. He was released last week and is also awaiting deportation.

Mrs Rus, the executive housekeeper at the Royal Swazi Spa Hotel, was arrested in August for allegedly saying that some of the king's wives smelled. She was released in December and has now left the country.
MBABANE — A wounded South African refugee is being held by Swaziland police at Nomahashe on the Mozambique border after the truck in which he was travelling was ambushed.

The refugee, Mr John Majola (38), escaped into the bush when the truck was fired on about 6 km from the Nomahashe border post on Wednesday night.

Another South African refugee with him at the time, Mr Millie Nyonjana, is missing.

LONG WAIT

The bullet-riddled and bloodstained truck was still at the scene of the ambush yesterday morning.

Informed sources said about 30 cartridge cases were found at the scene.

ANC TIE

Refugee sources in Mbabane said Mr Majola was a member of the African National Congress and the truck belonged to Mr A B Duma, a leading ANC member who lost an arm when a letter bomb or booby trap exploded as he was taking mail from his private box at Manzini post office a month ago.

Police are also investigating the discovery of a powerful bomb or explosives cache on Monday in the Sitaki area.

It was found at Shewula, near Sitaki by a man out looking for cattle, said a police spokesman. It was detonated on the spot.

Swaziland’s police commissioner, Mr T V Mpetwa, has warned the public not to touch any suspicious objects because of the increasing number of explosives being found by police.
No bail for students

MBABANE — Three student refugees from Soweto, charged with illegal possession of arms in Swaziland, were denied bail in the Magistrate's Court in Mbabane yesterday.

Mr. Zacharia Winfred Mandela, Mr. Thamsanqa Humphrey Makhubu, and Mr. Thuthuka Dennis Hubi are charged with possession of a hand grenade, a machine pistol, three magazines, and 27 rounds of ammunition, and also with having 130 g of dagga.

Their lawyer, Mr. Memel Pupuma, told the court the three came from wealthy families who owned property in Swaziland and South Africa.

He argued that the youths' behaviour should be regarded as 'one of those adventures that should be expected of any mischievous young man.'
An insurance policy

The new railway line to link Swaziland with SA's railway network is expected to be completed in October. Building only started in the middle of last year.

The 90 km line is estimated to cost approximately R36m and will give Swaziland another access to the sea in addition to Maputo in Mozambique. Richards Bay and Durban will be on the direct route.

The line to Maputo was originally built to export iron ore from Swaziland but mining has virtually ceased, only a dump of some 2 Mt remaining to be transported.

The Swazi-SA line will start from Phusomoya, a point on the line to Maputo, situated south of the Usutu River, very close to Big Bend. The route was selected to enable the line to serve the growing sugar industry, woodpulp producers and fruit — particularly pineapple — exporters.

At Golwel in Natal, the Swazi line will join up with the main line on the north coast, via Candover and Mtubatuba, Empangeni and Richards Bay to Durban.
Swazis get their own Inkatha

The tiny Swazi homeland has formed its own cultural group, based on Chief Gatsha Buthelethi's Inkatha, named Inyandza Yenawaya (Swazi Nation) as a movement to form a strong political base in a bid to sweep to victory in the Legislative Assembly election and open an aggressive approach to land claims.

Heading the movement is Chief James Mkhollathi Dlamini, a member of the Swazi Territorial Authority royal family and the former chief executive councilor of the KwaMashu Legislative Assembly, disbanded by Government proclamation on January 31.

Among the aims of the movement are:
- To provide a platform to speak out against the unfair allocation of land;
- To stamp out corruption, exploitation and intimidation;
- To promote indigenous customs and culture;
- To foster unity among Swazi homeland citizens in South Africa;
- To promote economic, educational and political development.

Chief Dlamini is strongly in favor of traditional tribal ties. Many of the 600,000 homeland citizens are rural voters.
Swaziland takes to the oceans

LAND-LOCKED Swaziland, with 17,400 square kilometres the smallest country in southern Africa, has just launched its own merchant marine service, the Swazi Maritime Company.

To be known as Swazimar with headquarters at Manzini, the company was formed at King Sobhuza II's request as "a venture that will have a fundamental bearing on the future development of the Swazi nation's economy in the world market place."

Initially based on time-charter tonnage, Swazimar will be offering a monthly service from Northern Europe to southern Africa via the Mediterranean, Suez Canal and East Africa, returning to Europe directly via the African West Coast.

The first sailing with the 17,127 dwt Swazi Maiden is due to start from Hamburg on May 2.

This was disclosed to me last Wednesday — after a contract of appointment had been signed the previous day — by Durban Safco's Managing Director, Mr. Iain Scott (manager) and Captain Yoav Giladi (national operations manager), whose company is to function as general liner and owners' agents for Swazimar in South Africa, South West Africa and Swaziland.

Asked why Safco had been used, Mr. Scott told me: "We were selected after careful consideration in view of our experience in the liner trades and because we have no existing competitive principal in the South Africa to Europe trade."

Voigt and Company of Rotterdam have been appointed main agents for Swazimar in Europe.

Mr. Scott said that at least two further ships were to be chartered on a long-term basis. Together, each with a round voyage time of about three months, they would maintain the monthly service. Once the new trade pattern was established, it was the company's intention to purchase or build ships to meet modern needs of the trade.

Swazimar will still have to overcome several problems connected with their new venture.

Richards Bay, the most convenient local port to their operations, is not yet ready for general cargo work. So they will have to channel their imports and exports through Maputo and Durban.

At present, a new rail link is under construction between Swaziland and South Africa. Because of different railway gauges in the countries, cargo flow is being interrupted by time-wasting transhipments.

Captain Giladi said it was Swazimar's intention to cater for diverse types of cargo including bulk and conventional breakbulk commodities, containers, reefer cargo and bulk vegetable oils.

"We'd like to point out that Swazimar has applied to the South Africa Europe Conference for membership," he added.

Justifying the need for their own merchant marine, an earlier feasibility study stated: "Swaziland lies very much in the shadow of the Republic of South Africa in terms of economics and influence which (South Africa) adjoins it on three sides."

In a talk from Rotterdam, Voigt and Company put the Swazi Maiden's first round voyage as follows: Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Mombasa, Dar-es- Salaam, Maputo (14.6 to 21.6), Durban (22.6 to 28.6), Cape Town (1.7 to 5.5), Liverpool and Hamburg.

The Swazi Maiden, a six-
Swaziland crackdown on refugees

The Star’s Africa News Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland Government has introduced tough new measures to control the activities and movement of refugees in the country. The measures were published in an Extraordinary Government Gazette yesterday and at the same time 17 people were listed as prohibited immigrants.

Refugees are now banned from possessing arms and ammunition. In Swaziland, they must carry special identity cards at all times and they are not allowed to own motor vehicles without permission.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Zonke Khumalo, who is responsible for refugees, is also given new powers to deport refugees to the countries from which they came from. But refugees will not be deported if they face restriction or detention without trial for political offences in their home countries.

The Deputy Prime Minister, according to the Gazette, can also demand that a refugee lives in a special refugee centre in the country.

Observers here say the legislation is specifically aimed at South African refugees, several hundred of whom live in the country either in special refugee centres or as individuals.

The names of the 17 people declared prohibited immigrants in the Government Gazette are:

- Joe William Ferreira, Jao Bulo, Jackline Gaboro, Jack Benj, Mbele, Mixana, Mlepi, Pheko, Mgoete, Miltile Mnyele, Mable, Mbelu, Luqo, Mbeli, Mlowana, Mbelo, Mbele, Mteko, Mbele, and Motsoane.
Swazis seek SA Govt aid

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Swaziland Government has approached the Department of Justice to second South African lawyers to Swaziland to assist with training there.

This was revealed yesterday in the report of the Secretary for Justice, Mr J. P. J. Coetzee, which was tabled in the Assembly.

Mr Coetzee says Southern Africa is at present experiencing unprecedented political development with the result states with the same legal system as the Republic's were being established on its borders. During the past year there has been liaison between the department's training division and high-ranking government officials from Swaziland with a view to launching a training programme similar to the SA department's in Swaziland.

"In addition the department has been approached officially by the Government of Swaziland through the Department of Foreign Affairs with a request to second lawyers to Swaziland to assist with training there. It is also worth noting that under the editorship of officials of this department all judgments in Africanans reported in the South African Law Reports are translated into English and distributed world-wide."

"This task was undertaken at the special request of the Rhodesian Government." — Sapa.
Swazis arrest SA blacks

The Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland has arrested 108 South African blacks in a crackdown on refugees.

Informed sources here say the Swaziland Government has indicated that South African refugees will no longer be welcome.

But Swaziland has also made it clear that refugees will not be returned to South Africa.

The action follows involvement by some of the South Africans, most of whom are students, who have fled Soweto since unrest began there in mid-1976, in protest demonstrations.

The number of South African refugees in Swaziland is believed to be about 300.

The crackdown could threaten plans for a 3,600-student United Nations Education Centre for Soweto students, according to refugee sources.
Swaziland arrests

have not registered. Many more have already left Swaziland for abroad. This country has been a main channel for infiltration into South Africa by trained subcouples — whom the South African Police say include a number of former Soweto students.

The Government’s action threatens plans for a R600,000 UN education centre for Soweto students, according to refugees sourced.

The protests in Mbabane have been against the arrest of some refugees at about the same time as the Swaziland Government ordered the detention pending deportation of 14 Pan-Africanist Congress members on April 19.
Swaziland arrests 103 black SA refugees

Don Knowler,
The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland has arrested 103 South African blacks in a harsh crackdown on refugees which has brought it into direct confrontation with the rest of Black Africa and with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Informed sources in Mbabane say that the Swaziland Government has indicated that South African refugees will no longer be welcome. The UNHCR will have to make arrangements immediately to move them elsewhere.

But Swaziland has also made it clear that refugees will not be returned to South Africa.

PROTEST MARCH

The Government's action follows involvement of some of the South Africans, most of whom are students, who have lived in Swaziland since unrest began there in mid-1976. The local police demonstrated against the influx.

The largest was a peaceful march through the streets of Mbabane last week.

The 103 arrested total more than half of the 200 registered South African refugees in Swaziland, but the total number is believed to be about 300.

Many students live with families and relatives. 

TV Page 3, Col 1
Swazi exiles clamp: why?

Don Knowler,
The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Bombings, shootouts and student demonstrations this year have caused the Swaziland Government to lose patience with South African refugees living in the country.

The Swaziland Government has recently detained more than half of the 180-strong South African exile community here and has indicated that South African refugees are no longer welcome in Swaziland.

There is no question, however, that South African exiles will be deported to South Africa, and the Swazi Government is pressing the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to accept responsibility for them and to send them to other countries.

Demonstration

Although the recent arrests of prominent Pan-Africanist Congress members received headline treatment in the country's media, it was a subsequent demonstration by Soweto students through the streets of Mbabane that caused the biggest reaction.

The demonstration — the students were demanding that the Swazi Government give reasons for detaining colleagues — evoked memories of last year's teachers strike which saw both Swazi teachers and their pupils clashing with the police.

Since Swaziland's constitution was suspended in 1973, political meetings and demonstrations have been illegal and it now appears likely that 45 students detained because of the demonstration and their own activities will be declared prohibited immigrants.

South African refugees causing headaches for the Swazi Government can be classified into three distinct groups: the Soweto students, the African National Congress members in the country, and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

It is an open secret here that the detention of prominent PAC officials followed a visit to the country by acting PAC president Fokla Lobello, who alerted the Swazi Government to the fact that the Swazi faction of the PAC was opposing his leadership.

Refugee sources say Mr Lobello was also concerned that the local PAC were training guerrillas in Swaziland, (the country maintains a strict policy of neutrality and forbids guerrilla activity on its soil) and mounting missions into South Africa outside the control of the central leadership.

Violence

Equally serious for Swaziland have been incidents of violence directed at the ANC headquarters.

Earlier this year Mr B Duma, a senior ANC official, lost an arm when a bomb exploded in his postbox at the Manzini Post Office and shortly afterwards a vehicle registered in Mr Duma's name was ambushed near the Swaziland border with Mozambique and one of the occupants killed.

The moves by the government to control the movements of all refugees in the country, announced recently, have led to criticism among South African exiles here that Swaziland might be siding with South Africa to prevent refugees engaging in anti-SA activities.

A refugee social worker who has been in touch with the students in detention said: "The students shunned the liberation groups when they came here for fear of ending up in training camps but now they are saying they want to be freedom fighters. And if they come back to South Africa as guerrillas they will definitely likely pass through here — causing as much trouble as they can."
Swazis free students

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Fifty-nine Soweto students arrested last month after an illegal demonstration through the streets of Mbabane were released today from Matsapa Prison.

They were met by the Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Dr Zonke Khumalo, who made an appeal to them to continue their studies in the country and not to involve themselves in politics.

Dr Khumalo told the students, 11 of them girls, they were free to return to their hostels and go back to Thokozani School in Mbabane.

But Dr Khumalo also announced that three older students who had returned to Swaziland after studying in Nigeria, would be deported tomorrow. Informed sources say the students have asked to go to Botswana.

The Soweto students were arrested after a protest march to Dr Khumalo's office. They were objecting to detention of some of their colleagues for unspecified reasons.
Swazi police detain 8 PAC, ANC members

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Eight more members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress and the African National Congress have been arrested by Swaziland police in the Hlatikulu region, allegedly in possession of arms and ammunition of Russian origin.

At least four of them are members of PAC. They are Mr Joseph Magomere, Mr Richard Malinga, Mr John Molelate and Mr Enoch Zulu. The ANC members have not been identified.

Earlier this week Mr Ja Hasina, the Swaziland Director of Prosecutions, said he was aware of the arrests but said the matter was in the hands of the Prime Minister, Colonel Maphevu.

It was reliably learnt last night that the men will stand trial on May 31. But it is not yet known precisely what charges they will face.

The men are alleged to have been found in possession of Russian arms such as Scorpion sub-machine guns. They are held at the Ezidwahini prison in Mbabane.

The arrest of exiles in Swaziland on allegations relating to arms and ammunition is the second in a month.

Early last month a number of PAC exiles were arrested and have since been in detention. Their arrest was said to have been due to a violation of the International Law of Refugees.

They were alleged to have violated the law in that:

- They trained guerrillas inside the country without having obtained the express permission of the host country.
- They were directly involved in the tribal faction-fighting in the Ngwavuma district.
- And they provided training and personnel in the use of sophisticated modern weaponry.

It is not known whether the three former members of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council, who were released from detention this week and immediately served with deportation orders, have already left the country.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, indicated on their release that they would leave on the second day. That should have been yesterday.

The three are Issy Xuluwe, Sipho Malinga and Bongani Makwa.

Dr Khumalo could not be contacted for comment last night.
Swazi Govt urged to act on malaria

By DENNIS GORDON and JOHN MOJAPELO

MORE than 200 Swazis — mostly old people and children — have died of malaria since February, according to a Catholic missionary, Father Ciro Edoni, of St Philip's Mission, near Sipofaneni in Swaziland.

And in the Pongola district of Transvaal, which is wedged between Natal and Swaziland, about 250 cases of malaria were reported at the height of the outbreak about two months ago. Several people have died of the fever.

Dr GJ Dekker, District Surgeon at Pongola, said this week that the situation was now "absolutely under control".

He said it was difficult to place the blame for the spread of the disease which overlapped the borders of South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland.

"But," the doctor said, "it is clear somebody somewhere has been slippin-up a bit on malaria prevention control."

Mr Ciro, who wants more government action to prevent malaria deaths in Swaziland, said dangerously sick people had been carried to his mission on the backs of relatives, tied to bicycles or lying on primitive sleds.

"It is my duty to speak out," he said. "I cannot sit back and watch people die. There were only 39 dead when I asked the government to seek outside help."

His claims that at St Philip's Mission Clinic alone more than 1,300 confirmed cases of malaria had been treated.
Girl (16) sev.

The Star Africa

[Image of newspaper clipping]
Royal Swazi airline to offer direct flights to four OAU countries soon

By PAT FARLEY

SWAZILAND is to inaugurate its own international jetliner service within three months and by the end of the year will be offering direct flights to four OAU countries.

This will enable travellers to and from the landlocked kingdom to avoid flying to Jan Smuts Airport in white ruled South Africa to catch connecting flights to Swaziland — a situation that has reportedly caused embarrassment to a number of African VIPs and officials visiting Swaziland and Lesotho.

This is not, however, the motivation behind the move to form its own national air service, according to the chief executive of the new airline, Mr Harry Pusey.

"It is just that we want to operate our own airline and we are now able to do so," Mr Pusey said in an interview from Mbabane this week.

Mr Pusey disclosed that Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation will begin operations on August 1, starting with three weekly flights connecting Mbulu Airport and Jan Smuts and a once weekly flight linking Mbulu with Durban’s Louis Botha Airport.

The airline also intended to open a direct connection with Lusaka in September, followed by Madagascar and Mauritius in October and Malawi in November.

Further expansion plans for the infant airline include air links to Kenya, Seychelles and the Comoro Islands.

Under consideration are direct links to Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique.

"When the political situation stabilises we hope to open links with Namibia and Zimbabwe," Mr Pusey added.

"Some of these routes are still subject to the approval of the governments concerned.

SAA has regular flights to Malawi, Mauritius and the Seychelles on its eastern routes, but Mr Pusey stressed that it was not the airline’s intention to go into direct competition.

Mr Pusey said that Swazi Air, a subsidiary of a Swiss aviation company called Arche, which is currently operating air services to Swaziland, would cease operations on July 31.

The new airline has already purchased two second-hand Viscount 810 turboprop passenger aircraft which are presently undergoing repairs in the United Kingdom.

The aircraft have a seating capacity of 60 and are due for delivery in July.

Rights

Mr Pusey refused to say from whom the aircraft were bought, but he pointed out their logged flying hours of about 7,000 were the lowest of all existing aircraft of the Viscount 810 series presently in operation. Average flying time for these aircraft is 55,000 hours.

A spokesman for SAA in Johannesburg said the new airline was still negotiating with the Government, SAA and the Department of Civil Aviation for South African landing rights and he was not able to comment on the new service.
Swazis jail terror pair

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE - Two South Africans convicted of illegal possession of arms and ammunition here were misled by the Organisation of African Unity into believing they had a mandate to take arms through Swaziland to South Africa, the presiding Judge said when passing sentence.

John Mvelase, also known as Enoc Zulu, was sentenced to 21 months for unlawful possession of arms of war and a fine of R900 or 21 months for possession of ammunition.

Richard Malanga was sentenced to 18 months for unlawful possession of arms of war and a fine of R750 or 18 months for possession of ammunition.

The presiding Judge, Mr. Justice C J M Nathan, said the two men had been misled by the OAU to believe there was an agreement between the Swazi Government and the OAU that arms for underground movements in South Africa could pass through Swaziland.

He warned the OAU, the OAU for the banned Pan-African Congress (PAC) of South Africa, to which the two accused belonged, against tempting them as had the leaders of South Africa to the land above the neck of Swaziland.

The court was told that the accused were arrested on a farm.

A third accused, Mrs John Mvelase, was acquitted.
land flag.

Mellows is confident the venture will be a success, despite the continuing slump in shipping traffic to and from SA. Swazi Maiden will carry more than half its 17,000 ton capacity on its first northward voyage. With Swaziland due to pass a cargo preference law (which will oblige exporters and importers to send a portion of their goods on Swazi ships), Swazimar expects to be kept busy carrying Swazi sugar, asbestos, citrus, wood pulp, frozen beef and canned foods. Mellows reports that vegetable oil and molasses exporters are very keen.

The long southbound leg (with calls at eight ports between Hamburg and Durban) may deter traffic from north European ports. But Mellows maintains the runs from Barcelona, Marseilles and Genoa will be relatively attractive, especially for Kenyan and Mozambique importers. North bound the ships will sail directly from Cape Town to the UK. “We’ll be very competitive,” he contends.

That goes for Swazimar’s freight rates too. But, says Mellows, “we can’t afford to undercut the conference.” Swazimar has applied to join the South and South East Africa Conference, and, as Mellows puts it: “If we want to get in, we have to apply conference rules.”

Even if it does, some shipping men are doubtful of Swazimar’s chances of admission. For one thing, the rule up to now has been to allow in only lines which own their vessels.

More serious is the objection that a line must be able to justify its membership application on the basis of the quantity of cargo carried to and from its host country. Mellows points out that Swazi exports could reach some 250,000 tons a year, but he concedes that Swazimar will be handling sizeable tonnages of non-Swazi goods.

But it is possible, of course, that the Swazi government, which has a controlling interest in the new line, may use political muscle to bolster its case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board Hostels</th>
<th>Employer Dormitories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>554 bul. 2752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Single Men</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>3624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Section 3 there are strictly speaking only the employers’ dormitories for men living singly

busy building new accommodation and Stewart virtually houses available

TABLE 4.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SINClERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Accommodation</th>
<th>Employer Dormitories</th>
<th>Family Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Single Men</td>
<td>3624</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>22,148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Swazi Maiden, the first vessel to fly the flag of land-locked Swaziland’s new shipping line, steams into Durban next week.

When she is joined by two other vessels (Swazi Trader and Swazi Warrior), Royal Swazi Maritime Co will be able to maintain a monthly service between Cape Town, Durban, Maputo and Mediterranean and north European ports.

All three ships are chartered. “Once the Swazis have gained some experience and assessed the best type of vessel for their needs, they will either build or buy their own ships,” notes John Mellows, GM of Safmarine, Swazimar’s SA agents. The new ships will be registered in Manzini and they will fly the Swazi

SWAZI SHIPPING Conference...
Swazi fertiliser
‘thin edge of wedge’

BY TONY KOENDERMAN
OLIVER Hill’s Swaziland fertilizer company was this week accused by the Fertilizer Society of South Africa of “opportunism” in its venture into the South African market.

“The Swaziland fertilizer industry is based on blending imported fertilizers,” said the society’s director, Dr Harry Luitingh. “They are imported at low prices in a depressed world market, which enables the importer temporarily to realise super profits.

Swaziland Chemical Industries and its marketing arm, Bonus Fertilizers, owned by Mr Hill’s National Process Industries, have gained a 1 per cent share of the R300-million-a-year South African market.

Not much, perhaps, but local fertilizer interests see it as the thin edge of the wedge. South Africa’s 14 fertilizer producers are not allowed to import the product as long as there is spare capacity within the country, but the Southern African Customs Union arrangement allows a Swaziland company to sell an imported product in this country.

Accordingly, the Fertilizer Society has applied for a protective tariff of R50 a ton on nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer imports.

‘Why should we allow imports of fertilizers at prices which are temporarily at levels below their costs of production if this serves to destroy our industry?’ asks Dr Luitingh.

On the other hand, if the low prices are temporary, are they really a threat?
Swazi official dies in custody

By MARTIN CHALLENGER

An official of Swaziland's Department of Education died of a heart attack in Ficksburg Police Station on Tuesday, a week after his arrest at Oshoek, while already "a sick man."

Mr Samuel Shabangu, a widower in his thirties, was travelling from Mbabane to Lesotho to attend a conference on examinations when he was arrested for contempt of court.

South Africa's Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuys, said last night Mr Shabangu had recently failed to appear in court on a charge of drunken driving.

"A warrant was issued for his arrest. He was arrested again on June 20 or 21 at Oshoek. He was a sick man. Before he could be admitted to hospital he died," General Goldenhuys said.

The warrant for Mr Shabangu's arrest was issued in Ficksburg. After his arrest he made the 717 km journey from the Swazi border to Ficksburg under police escort.

The Free State's District Commissioner of Police, Brigadier P. J. A. Nothnagle, said last night Mr Shabangu had been visited by the local district surgeon after arriving in Ficksburg.

"He diagnosed a chest complaint," the Brigadier said. He could not say what date the doctor visited Mr Shabangu.

But on Tuesday, when he was found to be very ill, it was decided to send him to hospital.

"While he was waiting in the charge office for police to fix up the necessary papers he collapsed.

Mr Shabangu was a member of the Botswana Lesotho Swaziland junior certificate examination council. He was on his way to Lesotho as a member of the Swaziland delegation to a conference.

He was with the Permanent Secretary in Swaziland's education department, Mr Gilbert Mabila and the country's Director of Education, Mr Musa-Sandiego.
Swazi death
‘negligent’

Staff Reporters
SWAZILAND’S Minister of Health and Education, Dr Pym Dlamini, last night accused South African Police of negligence in their treatment of a Swazi education official who died in their custody this week.

His statement came as the Swaziland Cabinet prepared to meet today to discuss South African Government’s replies to the allegation.

The Swazi official, Mr Samuel Shabangu, died in Ficksburg police station on Tuesday — six days after being arrested at Osheek on the Swazi border and driven 717 km to court.

The Witwatersrand Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier B B Ngwane, said Mr Shabangu collapsed and died in the charge office while waiting to be taken to the hospital for treatment of a chest complaint.

The cause of death was pneumonia, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuis, said yesterday.

Late last night, General Geldenhuis was not available for comment on Dr Dlamini’s charge.

The Swazi Minister told Sapa Mr Shabangu had not been ill when he left Swaziland for Lesotho to attend an education conference.

Accusing South African Police of ‘gross negligence,’ Dr Dlamini said: “As far as I am concerned, Mr Shabangu was perfectly fit when he left for the meeting, otherwise he wouldn’t have left the country.”

The Minister said he suspected that Mr Shabangu might have been locked up in a cell without blankets.

The fact that he collapsed and died while waiting in the charge office was a clear demonstration that police had been negligent, Dr Dlamini said.

Late last night, the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, had not responded to questions put to him by the Mail in early afternoon. A member of his staff confirmed that he had received the questions.

He had been asked whether a post mortem had been held and whether this would lead to an inquest.

Earlier, the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs said a reply had been sent to the Swaziland Government in response to inquiries about Mr Shabangu’s death. But a spokesman refused to disclose the contents of the reply.

According to a statement by General Geldenhuis yesterday, Mr Shabangu was originally arrested for driving under the influence of liquor. He then treated a bail.

He was rearrested at Osheek border post on June 21.

“He was taken to Ficksburg and seen by doctors,” he said.
Swazi official dies in SA police custody

MBABANE — A Swazi education official, Mr Samuel Shabangu, who died in South African police custody on Tuesday, had not been ill when he had left Swaziland for Lesotho this week, Swaziland’s Minister of Health and Education, Dr Pym Dlamini, said yesterday.

Commenting on Mr Shabangu’s death in Ficksburg, Dr Dlamini accused the South African police authorities of "gross negligence" and expressed his dismay at the incident.

"As far as I am concerned, Mr Shabangu was perfectly fit when he left for the meeting in Lesotho, otherwise he wouldn’t have left the country," Dr Dlamini said.

It was still too early to comment further as his ministry was still awaiting an official explanation from Pretoria.

His ministry had sent a telex to the South African Government asking for a full explanation.

If reports that he died of pneumonia were correct, Dr Dlamini said, "Mr Shabangu was either exposed to cold weather which resulted in him catching a cold which developed into pneumonia, or the police were negligent."

The Minister said he suspected Mr Shabangu might have been locked up in a cell without blankets.

The fact that he had collapsed and died while waiting in the charge office was a clear demonstration that the police had been negligent, Dr Dlamini said.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said the Swaziland Government would be furnished with full particulars of the events which led to the death of Mr Shabangu.

The spokesman declined to give details of the official report, but confirmed Mr Shabangu’s death was due to pneumonia.

The South African Commissioner of Police, Gen Mike Goldenhuys, said Mr Shabangu was originally arrested for driving under the influence of liquor. He estreated bail, however, and was rearrested at Oshoek on the Swaziland border on June 21.

He was escorted back to Ficksburg on the Lesotho border (about 700 km away), where he complained of being ill and was seen by a doctor. He collapsed and died in the Ficksburg police station before he could be admitted to hospital. — SAPA.
Swaziland demands SA probe into man's death

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The Swazi Government has demanded an impartial investigation — at which they should be represented — into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Swazi education official who died in SA police custody this week.

In a hard-hitting statement, the Government said it was satisfied that the official, Mr S M Shabangu, would not have died but for the “gross neglect” on the part of South African officials.

Mr Shabangu was detained after he crossed into South Africa from Swaziland last week while on his way to attend a schools conference in Leshoto.

The South African Police have said a warrant was out for his arrest after he allegedly “injured” a woman while facing a drunken driving charge.

The statement issued after a Cabinet meeting this morning said the Government had been told by the South African authorities that a post-mortem examination had revealed that Mr Shabangu had died of lobal pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs.

The Government has satisfied itself that on June 20 when Mr Shabangu was arrested at the Mohale border he was in “normal health and it appears inconceivable that within a matter of a few days, his health should have so deteriorated as to have caused his sudden collapse and immediate death without the decline in his state of health having been noticed by the people in charge of him.”

The statement added the Swazi Government was at present making full inquiries into the circumstances of Mr Shabangu’s death.
Swazi soldiers held

MBABANE — South African police are holding two Swazi soldiers at Ngwavuma after arresting them inside the Republic, official sources said here yesterday.

The sources said the Swazi police were preparing to pay bail of R150 on each of the soldiers to have them released and they could later face charges on entering South Africa illegally and carrying arms of war.

Their weapons and a radio are believed to have been confiscated.

The sources in Mbabane said the arrests were apparently retaliation action following an incident last week when a South African land survey team — one White and five Blacks — were held by Swazi soldiers on the border between Swaziland and the Republic.

The land survey team was taken to Slikal police station in Swaziland, where they were charged with entering Swaziland illegally and released on R75 bail each, the sources said. The case has been postponed until July 25.

The survey team is understood to have been arrested at a point on the border where there is no fence.

Ngwavuma, where the Swazi soldiers were arrested, is on the border between Swaziland and KwaZulu. — (Saps.)
Swazis held by police

MBABANE — South African Police are holding two Swazi soldiers at Ngwavuma in KwaZulu after arresting them inside the Republic, official sources said here yesterday.

The sources said the Swazi police were preparing to pay bail of R150 on each to have them released and they could later face charges on entering South Africa illegally and carrying arms of war.

Their weapons and a radio are believed to have been confiscated.

In Pretoria, Brig C. F. Zietsman, chief of South African Security Police, said last night: "I have heard of the report, but have no information and cannot comment at this stage."

The arrests were apparently retaliatory action following an incident last week when a six-member South African land survey team was arrested inside an unfenced border and charged. — SAPA.
SWAZIS DON'T ACCEPT CAUSE OF DEATH...

by PAT TAYLOR

SWAZILAND yesterday rejected a South African explanation for the death of a Swazi official in police custody this week — further heightening the tension between the two countries.

Education official, Mr Samuel Shabangu, died in Ficksburg in the Free State on June 27 after being arrested by South African police at the Oshook border post six days before.

His death was ascribed to pneumonia but the Swaziland Minister of Health and Education Dr Pym Diamini has rejected this.

"I am a doctor as well as a Cabinet Minister. I can tell you that a man does not die of jobal pneumonia in six days," said Dr Diamini.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said after Mr Shabangu's death that the Swaziland Government would be furnished with full details about the death but said that the education official had died apparently of pneumonia.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said Mr Shabangu was originally arrested for driving under the influence of liquor. He was arrested a second time on June 21 while crossing the border from Swaziland to South Africa.

He was taken to Ficksburg where he complained of being ill and was seen by a doctor. He collapsed and died in the Ficksburg police station before he could be admitted to hospital.

Mr Diamini said that his Government was conducting its own investigation into the incident. As far as he was aware at this stage, Mr Shabangu had been taken to Buthlah and then sent to Carolina from where he was taken by train to Ficksburg.

Disgrace

"I reject the SAP explanation," he said. "The lower echelons of your police force have no respect for human life."
Swazi findings on official’s death for SA

Political Staff

THE Swaziland Government, which is demanding an independent inquiry into the death of a Swazi official in South African police custody, is to send its own post-mortem findings to Pretoria.

But an official in Mbabane said yesterday the Swazi post-mortem findings would not be made public at this stage.

According to the South African Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, the official, Mr Samuel Shehangu, died of pneumonia at Ficksburg police station on June 28, six days after being arrested at Oshock, on the Swaziland border.

Mr Kruger said Mr Shehangu died in the charge office while preparations were being made to take him to hospital.

Mr Shehangu, who had been travelling from Mbabane to Locolo, was held for contempt of court after failing to appear on a charge of drunken driving alleged to have taken place in Ficksburg.

The Swazi Cabinet has demanded a full inquiry into his death, claiming it was caused by gross negligence by South African officials.

Medical sources in Ficksburg have indicated to the "Mail" that Mr Shehangu was a very heavy drinker and would have been susceptible to pneumonia.
**Swazi contract for Pretoria firm**

A Pretoria specialist motor manufacturer has won a R100,000 contract to supply para-military ordnance vehicles to Swaziland.

The firm, Interstate Motor Vehicle Company, also hopes to sell its off-road vehicle to other neighbouring states, and possibly in Europe, Australia, Tahiti and the Polynesian islands.

The Swaziland deal, in which the firm has ordered 11 radio-controlled vehicles, has included the establishment of an assembly plant in Swaziland.

Interstate's sales director, Mr P W G Edmond, said six vehicles had already been delivered. One was a personal vehicle of King Sobhuza and another was used by the Prime Minister, Colonel Maphumulo.

"A further order from the Royal Swazi Police for nine vehicles, worth R50,000, is in the pipeline," Mr Edmond said.

Components were crated to Swaziland in semi-knock-down form, local labour was used to assemble the vehicles at a new plant in Matsapha.
Staff Reporter

Five members of the South African survey team due to appear in the Sishwe Magistrate's Court yesterday had the charges against them withdrawn, the director of public prosecutions, Mr. J.A. Has им, said yesterday.

The five men were to have faced charges relating to their alleged illegal entry into Swaziland earlier last month near the unguarded border with South Africa.

Last week South Africa withdrew charges against two Swazi soldiers arrested in South Africa at the same border post for alleged illegal entry into the country. The men had allegedly been arrested on South African soil.
SCHEDULE OF STOCK HELD

Mr Free Trader: It is obvious, thus, as illustrated by Ricardo's theory of Comparative Advantage that free trade between nations will inevitably promote the world-wide increase of the productive capacity of mankind by the distribution of the factors of production between nations in such a way as to increase its gross production and all the participants will share in the general improvement.

Mr Protectionist: Free trade will, no doubt, secure these benefits in the short run. In the long run, however, the interests of backward and inefficient industries may be better served by temporarily protecting them against foreign competition. Such industries given the opportunity may ultimately become capable of establishing a comparative advantage vis-a-vis their foreign competitors. In the absence of protection during the initial stage of their development, the loss suffered may be so great as to render their survival unlikely.

R.A. (English) 11 2,80
R. (Economies of time) 0,70
M.M.M. (Economies of scale) 2,10
E. (1) Economies of time 0,80
E. (2) Economies of scale

"Economies of scale" involve the reduction in average cost per unit (and therefore an increase in efficiency) with the increase in scale. The suggestion here is that many industries cannot operate efficiently below a certain minimum size. Infants have fit to grow up before they have any chance of proving viable and growing up is often an arduous and slow task. A little foreign competition may spur the development and may crash it out of existence.

A. 0,60
B. 0,60
C. 0,60
E. (Economies of time) refer essentially to the reduction of costs (or improvement) that takes place over time for any given scale of production. An essential ingredient in the development of skills and knowledge is "learning-by-doing" or "on-the-job training". Again a little competition may be helpful, too much may overwhelm the infant. If it collapses, its full potentialities may never be realised.

At the Grand Chapter of the Holy Royal Arch of South Africa.

Mr Protectionist: That's easier said than done! If we possessed perfect knowledge and information, if all the capital markets were perfect and if there were no such thing as externalities, your objection would be fully justified. However, as you know, this is not the case! Firstly, entrepreneurs, particularly those in infant industries and in less developed countries, often fail to recognize the full potentialities of their sphere of activity. For this reason, they refrain from initiating new ventures which ought to be pursued.

Mr Free Trader: Why is it that politicians, civil servants and Government technocrats know so little? Perhaps they find it easier to risk the taxpayers' money since it is not their own. Private entrepreneurs are understandably reluctant to risk their money on untried schemes.

Findroom for 21, Innis told

Mr Free Trader: The solution is to perfect the capital market.

Mr Protectionist: Impossible! In less developed countries, the local capital market is hopelessly inadequate and foreign capital markets may have additional biases. Naturally, one should try to improve and develop the capital market wherever possible, but even the most developed and sophisticated markets are only able to sustain some of the biases listed above.
Soldiers beat-up trucker

MBABANE: Claiming that he had ignored a roadside sign, Swaziland, soldiers ordered a truck driver from his cab at gunpoint, beat him with rifle butts, threw him into a canal, pulled him out and rolled him in the dust.

This account of Mr. Amos Dlamini is the latest in a growing list of reports of harassment of motorists by soldiers in Swaziland.

Mr. Dlamini says that while he was being assaulted last week he saw other soldiers assaulting the Indian driver of a car with a Nelspruit registration number.

Earlier this month two South African businessmen from White River—one of whom had recently been discharged from hospital after a heart attack—said they were stopped by soldiers at gunpoint near Jepe's Reef and made to run back along the road to read a speed restriction sign the soldiers claimed they had ignored.

The hand-painted sign is believed to have been put up by the soldiers because they were annoyed at road dust coming into their nearby camp.

A few days earlier another South African motorist was stopped at the same place and marched at gunpoint to the sign and ordered to read it.

Earlier this year tourists to Swaziland complained of being roughly treated by soldiers who stopped them at a roadblock between Soshanguve and Big Bend in eastern Swaziland.

Visitors from overseas travelling in a tourist bus were also said to have been harassed at the same roadblock.

Mr. Dlamini, a driver for a Swaziland transport company, told the Times of Swaziland he was accused of having ignored the speed restriction sign when he drove into South Africa early in the morning. When he returned later in the day the soldiers were apparently waiting for him.
Swazi bomb attempt

Africa News Service
NRAZANE — An unexploded bomb was found yesterday on a railway line in Swaziland, a Swazi Railway official confirmed today.

The bomb was found at Mlawula, near where the Swazi railway network enters Mozambique in the east of the country. It is believed the Russian-made ammunition was found with the bomb.

The railway line, which is operated with assistance from the South African Railways, mainly carries iron ore from the Ngunyana mine in Swaziland to Maputo.
Is there room for new bank, ask local bankers

SWAIZI VENTURE VIEWED WITH CAUTION

by Tony Hudson

THE POTENTIAL of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), which is to open two branches in Swaziland, is viewed with some caution by international bankers.

Local bankers said this week the bank could be regarded as the "glamour bank of the Middle East" because of its rapid growth and the price of new buildings it had put up in the Middle East.

They said, however, that the speed of growth had caused internal problems and that international banks were watching its activities with interest.

Two bankers said BCCI's biggest single shareholder, the Bank of America, said to be the world's biggest bank and which holds 24 percent of BCCI's shares, wants to sell its sharesholding. No reasons were given but it said the bank has had management problems.

BCCI has expanded rapidly. Founded about six years ago, the company's funds now total R1 618 million. While this is not in the big league for international banks, it is still about R1 618 million with assets of R1 618 million.

Last year, funds at BCCI rose by 33 percent, while net profits jumped by 19 percent between 1975 and 1977 to R14.9 million. After rights issues last year, equity capital rose to R90 million, while total deposits were R1 740 million compared to R1 356 million in 1976.

However, South African bankers say Swaziland is fully banked and there is no room for expansion at present.

Swaziland sources say the Swazi nation will take 45 percent of BCCI's operation there. If so, this could mean most of the government's banking operations will be transferred to the new bank, which would give it a substantial base on which to begin operations.

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BCCI was named in the case and was alleged to be involved in "illegal conspiracy charges," over a takeover bid for a group called Financial General Bankshares of Washington.

Lance was later bailed out of trouble by a Saudi, Arabian businessman, said to be a BCCI shareholder.

BCCI's biggest branch network is in Britain where it has 45 banks, followed by the United Arab Emirates with 29 and Oman with 22. It also has outlets in Ghana, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Mauritius and Pakistan.

On the Swaziland venture, Ameer Sadik, a London-based executive of the bank said: "It will be a fully fledged banking operation operating in both wholesale and retail fields. Our move into Swaziland is part of our overall strategy of expansion in Africa and the Third World, and..."
Zwane's Swazi escape 'a mystery'

The Star's Africa News Service

MBAEANE — Mystery surrounds the escape from prison at the weekend of former Swaziland opposition leader Dr Ambrose Zwane.

Police were today still searching for Dr Zwane, a former Wits medical graduate, who vanished from Matsapha Prison on Saturday as another detention order was about to be served on him.

Dr Zwane is Swaziland's most detained politician. He was first arrested in 1973 when King Sobhuza II suspended the constitution and banned the opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress.

He was again arrested about eight months ago for refusing to handover his passport to the police and was due to be served with a further two-month detention order under King Sobhuza II's emergency proclamation that allows for detention without trial.

First reports said Dr Zwane had escaped and a car had been waiting to take him to the Mozambique border. But it is now believed the car was driven by his wife who had come to collect him from prison.
Fifth detention was too much for Zwane

MABARANE — Police are still hunting for the leader of the banned Nyayeke National Liberation Congress (NNLC), in Swaziland, Dr. Ambrose Zwane, who walked out of the Swazi-land Prison on Saturday as another detention order was to be served on him.

Informal sources said Dr. Zwane had already moved his belongings from his cell into a waiting car.

As he was leaving a police officer told him to return as another detention without trial order was to be served on him.

Dr. Zwane left to fetch his belongings from the cell but instead he drove off with his wife, Ladelele Violet.

It is understood he dropped his wife at his mother's home and then went to his own house. His wife, mother and son, Bhekile, have been arrested.

The Swaziland police threw a dragged around the border with Mozambique and set up roadblocks along the main Nongablaba and Sibekon road leading to the border.

The Acting Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. Fana Mdlule, said yesterday he believed Dr. Zwane had left the country.

Dr. Zwane was first imprisoned—without trial—when King Sobhuza II scrapped the independence constitution in 1972 and banned all political activity in the country.

Dr. Zwane, a medical doctor, immediately criticized the King's action and was imprisoned for 60 days without trial. He subsequently served another three periods of detention.
Zwane makes it to Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Dr. Ambrose Zwane, the Swazi political detainee who escaped from prison on Saturday, has arrived in Mozambique, with his wife and son, according to reliable sources here.

It is understood that Dr. Zwane, a former University of the Witwatersrand medical graduate, arrived in Maputo soon after his escape from prison. His wife, Violet, and son, Sheki, arrived later.

Dr. Zwane, leader of the banned Swazi opposition party, the Nywane National Liberatory Congress, was detained early this year under King Sobhuza II's emergency proclamation that allows for detention without trial for 60 days.

The detention order was about to be renewed for the fourth time when Dr. Zwane escaped from Matsapa prison.

Police immediately launched a manhunt but Dr. Zwane, according to sources, crossed into Mozambique before the border could be sealed.

According to the sources, Dr. Zwane has been given permission to stay in Mozambique but it is believed he will try to seek political asylum in either Britain or the United States.

5 Not Urgent

dentist

Local college offer courses in language and

lectures/courses oriented.

ed as capable/correctly oriented.

experienced.

members of public.

and hostility among different African groups.

strictions.

of white employees.

which you see as being the most important.

is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors then you indicated in the previous question.

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians.
Bishop searched in Swazi hunt

MBABANE. - Swaziland police yesterday searched the house of the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Swaziland, Bishop Mandla Zwane, while he was out.

They then searched the seminary for novice priests, three schools and an orphanage.

Bishop Zwane said he did not know why the search was made, but said he had asked for an official explanation "from the highest authorities."

Swaziland police refused to comment yesterday, but observers believe the search may have had a connection with the flight from detention of his cousin, opposition leader, Dr. Ambrose Zwane.

Dr. Zwane, the leader of the banned Newane National Liberatory Congress Party, completed his fourth detention without trial term on Saturday.

As he was leaving the Mutsuane Prison, he was served with a further order of 90 days detention without trial.

Dr. Zwane has since disappeared.

Yesterday, Swaziland police intensified their nation-wide hunt for him and held his mother, wife and son for 10 hours of questioning.

It is believed Dr. Zwane may have crossed into Mozambique.
The King of Love

Verse 1:
The King of Love my Shepherd is, Whose
Word my soul doth make its song. My
Soul doth daily feed on grace, And my
Soul which partakes of love divine, To
this rock my shelter find. Herein my
soul is evermore made glad, For e'er
she stood in need of grace, how
gracious was her God, the
Shepherd, who in mercy took her to
himself, and made her his own. And
so the name of Jesus may
be told of all who have your
souls; and for whom the
heavenly grace may be
so
2
Ye guides, whose love is ever free,
And mercy is your constant store;
To you, my soul, in hourly need,
My soul to you, my God, doth flee.
And so the name of Jesus may
be told of all who have your
souls; and for whom the
heavenly grace may be
so
3
The King of Love my Shepherd is,
Whose
Word my soul doth make its song. My
Soul doth daily feed on grace, And my
Soul which partakes of love divine, To
this rock my shelter find. Herein my
soul is evermore made glad, For e'er
she stood in need of grace, how
gracious was her God, the
Shepherd, who in mercy took her to
himself, and made her his own. And
so the name of Jesus may
be told of all who have your
souls; and for whom the
heavenly grace may be
so
4
The King of Love my Shepherd is,
Whose
Word my soul doth make its song. My
Soul doth daily feed on grace, And my
Soul which partakes of love divine, To
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soul is evermore made glad, For e'er
she stood in need of grace, how
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Shepherd, who in mercy took her to
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so the name of Jesus may
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
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**Unknown**

**Family**

- greet with the Swazi
- government

**Zwanz**

- bomb with 2

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2: bomb with 2

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**Source**: The Star's Africa

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**Notes**: Although there has been an explosion, no official confirmation of casualties has been reported.
Swazis want prison death probed

MBABANE. — Swaziland is demanding an "immediate and impartial inquest" on a citizen, Mr Samuel Shabangu, who died in South African Police custody on June 27.

Police said he was arrested in Ficksburg, treated bail and was re-arrested at Oshoek. Back in Ficksburg, he collapsed and died in the police station. — Sapa
Bulldozers for Swazi squatters

MBABANE — Swazi police bulldozed and set fire to about 45 shanties at the Matsapa industrial site near here this week, leaving many squatters homeless.

Armed mobile police units massed before the bulldozers to keep the angry squatters at bay while their shacks were razed to the ground.

One squatter said afterwards: "I have lost everything I had in the world, I cannot believe that people of the same blood can treat us so badly."

The District Commissioner of Police in Manzini, Mr. Walter Diamini, said the squatters had been given ample time to remove their belongings.

"According to the Land Tenure Act they are not allowed to build permanent structures on Crown land unless they have purchased the land. They are holding up progress and should return to their own areas." — (Sapa.)
SWAZILAND GOVT DEMANDS INQUEST

MBABANE: The Swaziland Government was demanding an inquest into the death of a Swazi national, who died in South African Police custody, because a post-mortem report by a United Nations pathologist indicated that vital organs had been removed from the body, Swazi TV said here last night.

The news report referred to the body of Mr. Simon Shabangu, who died in the Ficksburg police station on June 27.

The pathologist's report said the kidneys, liver, gall bladder and spleen were missing from the body, the post-mortem, Swazi TV said.

The South African Commissioner of Police, General M. K. Goldshmidt, said Mr. Shabangu had been arrested in Ficksburg for driving under the 'influence'. Mr. Shabangu estreated his bail, however, and was arrested at Oshmol Border post on June 21.

He was escorted back to Ficksburg where he complained of not feeling well. He was seen by a doctor, but collapsed and died in the Ficksburg police station before he could be admitted to hospital.

A spokesman for the South African Foreign Affairs Department said later a post-mortem in Bloemfontein had revealed Mr. Shabangu had died from lobar pneumonia.

Sapa.
'Vital organs missing' from Swazi's body

MBABANE. - The Swazi government was demanding an inquest into the death of a Swazi national, who died in South African police custody, because a post-mortem report by a United Nations pathologist indicated vital organs had been removed from the body, Swazi TV said in Mbabane last night.

The body of Mr Simon Shabangu, who died in the Ficksburg Police Station on June 27, contained foreign bodies including cotton towels, sewing cotton, a plastic syringe and a wooden splint.

The pathologist's report said the kidneys, liver gall bladder and spleen were missing from the body at the post-mortem, the Swazi TV news report said.

The Swaziland Government said last Wednesday it had already demanded an "immediate and impartial inquest into the circumstances surrounding Mr Shabangu's death," from the South African Government.

"The Swazi nation is entitled to know all the facts surrounding the death of a Swazi citizen in a neighbouring state," the government statement said.

The South African Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said Mr Shabangu had been arrested in Ficksburg for driving under the influence of liquor. He jumped his bail, however, and was rearrested at Oshoek Border post on June 21.

He was escorted back to Ficksburg where he complained of not feeling well. He was seen by a doctor, but collapsed and died in the Ficksburg Police Station before he could be admitted to hospital.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said later a post-mortem in Bloemfontein had revealed Mr Shabangu had died from liver pneumonia.

Mr Shabangu had been deputy registrar of the Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho Examiners Education Council. — Sapa.
Swazis detain, then free Sithole

MRABANE — Swazi police this week jailed one Rhodesian nationalist and questioned another about their activities in Mbabane.

Mr Noel Mukono and Mr Gibson Sithole, who were at the centre of a controversy in June about the alleged escape to Swaziland of dissident members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Mozambique-based Zanu party, arrived in Mbabane on Friday last week.

Mr Sithole was imprisoned early this week, and Mr Mukono was questioned. Mr Sithole was released on Tuesday and both men have left the country.

"These people are out to embarrass the Swaziland government," a senior government official said.

"Mr Mukono is foreign secretary in the branch of Zanu led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, a member of the Rhodesian transitional government." — Sapa.
MBABANE — The Swaziland Government intends holding its own inquiry into the death of Mr. Samuel Shabangu, the Swazi education official who died in South African Police custody on June 27.

High-level sources confirmed this yesterday, and said an inquest would take place with or without South African representation.

Last week the Swaziland Government demanded an "immediate and impartial inquest" into the death, saying the country was entitled to know all the facts surrounding the death of a Swazi citizen in a neighbouring state.

Soon after Mr. Shabangu died, South African authorities carried out a post-mortem in Bloemfontein and found death had been due to pneumonia.

There was no reaction from Pretoria to the Swazi demand, but it has been pointed out that South African law does not provide for an inquest into death from natural causes.

Sources yesterday said the South African Government would be invited to send representatives, and a South African judge would be acceptable to head the inquiry if this was preferred.

Mr. Shabangu, 48, was arrested at Osheek on the Swazi border on June 21 after failing to appear in the Ficksburg court on drunk driving charges.

According to the South African Police, he was taken back to Ficksburg — a distance of about 700 km — where he complained he was not feeling well.

He was seen by a doctor, but collapsed and died in the Ficksburg Police Station before he could be admitted to hospital.
Swaziland holds UK woman

Mailfrica Bureau

MBABANE — A young British mother has been detained without trial in Swaziland for the past 13 days.

No official reason has been given why Mrs Pamela Eaves, a former dental receptionist, was detained.

Mrs Eaves, housewife and mother of a six-year-old daughter, is the first British subject temporarily resident in Swaziland to be held under the 90-day detention order, i.e.

Her husband, who runs Eaves' Poolside Brandy & Beverage manager at Esulwind Holiday Inn, has been told not to talk to the Press.
Busy Swazis Riding High

Swaziland's Trade Plus

Interministerial Council

Ministry of Information

The weekly market in the capital is the main event of the week, attracting thousands of people from all over the country. Merchants set up their stalls early in the morning, selling everything from fresh vegetables and fruits to clothing and household goods. The market is known for its vibrant atmosphere and bustling energy.

The government has been working hard to improve the country's infrastructure. A new road has been built connecting the capital to the countryside, making it easier for people to travel and do business.

Education is also a top priority. The country has built several new schools and universities, providing Swazis with the opportunity to receive a quality education.

The Swazi people are known for their warm hospitality and their love of music and dance. Festivals and cultural events are held throughout the year, attracting both local and international visitors.

Swaziland's economy is growing steadily, with exports of diamonds and tobacco leading the way. The government is also working to diversify the economy, promoting industries such as tourism and agriculture.

Overall, life in Swaziland is improving, with more opportunities for education, employment, and development.
Swaziland: How many happy returns?

Owen CORRESPONDENT

SwaZILAND CELEBRATES its 32nd anniversary today. It has done so in a mood of economic prosperity and political stability. King Sobhuza II, longest reigning monarch in the world, has in 79 years of age and in form of control of his country and commands unchallenged loyalty from the majority of his 600,000 subjects.

Since its independence from Britain in September 1968, this small kingdom has been characterized by a thriving economy and social stability rarely found in Africa.

However, the end of colonialism has not been the end of tradition and the celebration of the independence of the nation.

Happily, Swaziland is one of the few countries in the continent that are experiencing economic growth and social stability.

The economic viability of the country is maintained through the good governance and the strong leadership of King Sobhuza II.

The country has made great strides in education, health, and economic development.

The government has been successful in reducing poverty and improving the quality of life for its citizens.

The country has also been successful in attracting foreign investment and promoting economic growth.

In conclusion, Swaziland is a country that has made significant progress in the past 32 years.

Dr. Zuwane

King Sobhuza II

Dr. Zuwane, a distinguished surgeon and pioneer, was born in Swaziland and studied medicine in South Africa. He returned to his homeland after completing his studies and has been a leader in the medical community for many years.

At 80, he continues to lead a life dedicated to improving the health and well-being of his people. He has been honored with numerous awards and recognition for his contributions to medicine and education.

Dr. Zuwane is a symbol of the progress and potential of Swaziland.


dr zuwane

Dr. Zuwane

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dr zuwane

Dr. Zuwane

...
TOP ANC man held in Swaziland

Found with TNT and arms

BY NEIL HOOPER

A LEADING member of the banned African National Congress (ANC), Mr. Abdon Duma, a South African ANC exile, was detained in a apparent clampdown on activities by all "liberation movements" in the territory.

In June, the Swaziland Government declared 59 members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) prohibited immigrants.

A senior officer of South Africa's security police confirmed yesterday that Mr. Mohlondo - whose main function, it was said, had been to establish ANC terrorist bases in countries bordering on South Africa - had been detained in Swaziland on Friday.

When he was detained he had two East European automatic pistols, 63 packets of TNT - believed to be of Russian origin, and bomb mechanisms. These are believed to be similar to the devices used in the explosion at the Carlton Centre.

In January this year, Mr. Mohlondo, a South African ANC exile, was severely injured in a booby-trapped post office box at the Maseru post office. The explosion severed his right arm at the elbow.

In May, the Swaziland Government placed a ban on all political activities in the territory, and the next month declared 50 members of the PAC prohibited immigrants.

Mr. Mohlondo has been detained for firearms, in possession of firearms, in terms of a new law introduced by the Swaziland Government this year.

Both Mr. Duma and Mr. Mohlondo are from Johannesburg, and Mr. Duma was named in an indictment in a Terrorism Act trial last year.

The presence of Mr. Mohlondo's friends in Pretoria, apparently to establish new terrorist bases along South Africa's eastern border, is significant in view of security police reports that terrorist camps have also been established along the Rhodesian border of the Limpopo between Bulawayo and Gwelo.
### WEIGHTINGS

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#### Staff-course Ratio

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### Calculation of Staffing Ratios cont.

\[ s/c \text{ ratio} = \text{Cols.} \frac{5}{3} = \]
Hotel shuts out Sobhuza

Henry J. Hall, a farmer from the Northern District, said the Government had guaranteed paying R600,000 for the project, in which it has 60 percent interest, but failed to honour the guarantee. The company that was formed to administer the complex was to raise the money and repay the Government at a later date.

The managing director of the building contractors, Mr. Dave Anderson, confirmed from the company's Sandton headquarters that the new hotel complex had been locked up, because he company had not been paid. "It has been done in terms of the law. We have a builder's lien on the building," he said.
Three SA youths on Swazi arms charges

MBABANE. — Three young black South African refugees are to appear before the principal magistrate in Mbabane on Monday on charges of illegally possessing arms of war, the office of the Director of Public Prosecution said yesterday.

The youths, Mr Marcus Mataung, Mr Malcolm Zuku, and Mr Beulko Maseko, will appear on separate charges. They were arrested during a security police swoop in Manzini in August.

Mr Mataung was arrested in a house outside Manzini. An arms cache was allegedly found in the house.

Mr Zuku was allegedly found in possession of machineguns and ammunition in a house in Trelawney Park, Manzini.

Mr Maseko was allegedly found with an automatic pistol and ammunition in his possession. All three are in police custody. — Sapa.
South Africans to be in camera

MBABANE - Three South African refugees charged with illegal possession of arms and ammunition will not appear in court this week, the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions said yesterday.

It is reliably learned that the Prime Minister, Major-General Mabulu, has instructed the case be heard in camera.

The three men, who have not been named, were arrested at Manzini when the Swaziland police raided a private house.

The police found an AK47 Russian sub-machinegun, several detonators and a quantity of ammunition.

Swaziland has refused to grant the extradition of three other South African citizens wanted in the Republic for murder and attempted murder.

The three, Joseph Kati, Mngomezulu, 48, Wilson Blenc Mngomezulu, 34 and Ndlele Mngomezulu, 36, were granted political asylum in Swaziland.

A Swazi magistrate ruled documents submitted by the South African authorities in support of extradition were inadmissible.

But Joseph Mngomezulu was arrested by the Swaziland police within minutes of the court's finding.
An enumerator checks heads as exactly who voted for him. The Swazi system with new kings not heads count. Swazis
SA man told to quit Swaziland

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Durban man who was hustled out of his car and quizzed at gunpoint in Swaziland two weeks ago has been fired from his job for "causing a border incident" and told to get out of Swaziland immediately.

Mr. Abel Elise, a management consultant for Ubuntu Pulp Company, 65 km from Mbabane, said that he had returned to Swaziland on Sunday to show his wife their new home.

Mr. Elise was immediately summoned to appear before senior members of the mill management.

"Before I had time to speak, I was told that I no longer had my job and that I should get out of Swaziland 'chop-chop' as I was now an undesirable person. "I just couldn't believe it. I had a binding contract, and yet I wasn't given a chance to give my side of the story. — just booted out."

Mr. Elise, who started work for the company three weeks ago on an 18-month staff training programme, was ordered out of his car at gunpoint on his way home to Durban on a lonely stretch of road near the Swaziland border post.

"The Press heard about the incident and asked me for details. I spoke to them, because I felt it should be a warning to other motorists who might be terrified out of their wits by a similar incident — 'parillegery' if they were travelling with their families."
Govt not probing Swazi hold-ups

By CHUCK MITCHELL
A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, yesterday denied the department had launched an investigation into the recent spate of armed robberies of South Africans in Swaziland.

In the last two weeks alone there have been eight armed robberies of South Africans visiting just inside Swaziland.

Last weekend Mr Ben van Deventer and his wife Annie, of Dundee, Natal, were robbed by a man with a submachinegun, only three kilometres inside Swaziland near the Norsum Gate border post.

Mr D J Kydd of Durban North was also robbed at gunpoint after crossing the border on the same weekend.

But yesterday a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said: "We have not yet received any official complaint from any of the victims of the alleged robberies."

"We cannot approach a foreign government on purely hearsay. It is our policy to avoid any incident with the Swazi government at all costs."

The spokesman said if the robberies were carried out by thugs and not Swazi policemen or troops, there was little the department could do.

"If the acts are perpetrated by ordinary criminal elements, the Department of Foreign Affairs would not have jurisdiction in the matter," he said.

"It is not our policy to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries. Only after we receive statements from the people involved will we know if or how we can react," the spokesman said.

Sapa reports that Swazi government spokesmen in Mbabane yesterday refused to comment on the robberies and on incidents of harassment.

A Swazi police spokesman would not comment but reliable sources said the army, not the police, were responsible for the harassment.
The sleazy side of Swaziland

Swaziland’s King Sobhonzha recently sharply attacked the country’s proliferating vice across the colour line. But in the smoky nightspots of Mbabane the old trade still goes on... ROGER DEAN, of The Star’s Africa News Service, reports

like this — all part of the service.”

not everyone agrees. And King Sobhonzha himself gave powerful vent to their indignation recently when he attacked white men who come to Swaziland especially to engage in immoral activities.

They were undermining the country’s traditional values, he said. There was no virtue in the money they brought in if they degraded the Swazi nation and everything that was good for.

He promised an immediate crackdown to help parents — and made a big point of parental responsibility — to control their daughters.

At a subsequent series of public meetings, the Royal Kraal in Lozambe, speakers urged a massive cleanup. One advocate rounded up the bar girls and sent them to a reformatory-type school. No one fared, however, until they had seen the error of their ways.

Unemployment

“Most of the girls are not really bad,” said a prominent local church man. “They often come from good families and have quite a high standard of education.

There just isn’t the opportunity for them here. The unemployment in the area, where there is a large industrial estate, is due to the government’s failure to provide the necessary services. In addition, the lack of skilled labour in the area has led to a decrease in the local workforce.”

Mr. S. C. Oben, the deputy minister of labour, said that the problem was being attacked by the government through various measures, including the establishment of a special unemployment fund.

The Fund, which was established in 1975, is intended to provide financial assistance to unemployed people. It is financed through contributions from employers and employees, and the government.

In Malawi, there is a class of people which is particularly vulnerable to prostitution, namely the women from the central government. Whenever officials from other countries visit the area, there is an increase in the number of girls involved in prostitution. The government, therefore, has taken steps to combat this problem.

The government has established a special task force to investigate the problem and to advise on measures to be taken. The task force, which includes representatives from various government departments, is working closely with the police and other relevant agencies to ensure that the necessary action is taken.

Also reported that in some areas, village women are set up as secretaries for politicians, but the basis of production remains firmly private.
Swaziland blames it on race prejudice

The Star's Africa News Service
MBABANE — The Swaziland government has blamed "colour prejudice" by white visitors "who do not take kindly to being interviewed by black officials," for the recent spate of complaints from travellers to the kingdom.

In a strongly worded statement, the Swaziland Government has denied reports that Swazi soldiers were involved in the incident.

It says law-abiding visitors have nothing to fear from border guards. The statement adds it would be "useful to know the true identity" of the visitors involved and whether or not the complainants were involved in "lawless activities.

INVESTIGATIONS

The government had carried out an intensive investigation in all areas where incidents had been reported, but no confirmation of the allegations had been obtained. The only inference is that some white visitors, because of colour prejudice, "do not take kindly to being interviewed by black officials" even if these are not soldiers," the statement continued.

The government could only see the situation as "an attempt to undermine the good name of Swaziland and the friendly relations that exist between Swaziland, South Africa and other countries."
HARD EVIDENCE published in the Mercury yesterday that Swaziland is being used as a base for terrorist activities against South Africa again puts the spotlight on Swaziland’s unenviable position as a rather thorny shelled nut in an increasingly powerful nutcracker.

In a particularly intrepid piece of reporting, Leon Mellet, of the Mercury, established that hide-outs in the country are being used as transit camps for terrorists of the African National Congress, that large quantities of arms and explosives are being smuggled from Mozambique into Swaziland and stockpiled there, and that some terrorists in South Africa actually nip across the border for weekend training.

This is not the first time that terrorist activity directed against the Republic has been reported from Swaziland. The large circular salient that Swaziland carves into South Africa makes it an ideal launching pad for attacks, and the Swazi Government has been under growing pressure from Black nationalist movements, the OAU, and armchair revolutionaries at the United Nations and elsewhere, to co-operate.

While the Swazis are no supporters of apartheid, they have so far been extremely reluctant to do anything that might jeopardise their vital economic links with South Africa.

This has been made clear not only in official statements but also through the arrest earlier this year of a leading ANC member, the blacklisting of 30 PAC members as prohibited immigrants, the introduction of strong measures to control the movement of South African refugees in Swaziland, and the seizure of illegal arms caches by the Swaziland police.

The disturbing new element in our report yesterday is the information that the Swaziland Government has now secretly pledged support for the ANC’s terrorist activities.

One can to some extent sympathise with the Swazis’ predicament; but in the final analysis the government in Mbabane must realise that it is playing a dangerous and self-defeating game if it condones or assists terrorist movements acting against South Africa.

It is a simple fact: that Swaziland is heavily dependent on South Africa for its day-to-day economic survival. Pretoria does not seek to hold any neighbour economic hostage; indeed, South Africa is actively participating in contracts worth tens of millions of rand to help strengthen the Swazi economy.

The territory’s natural links southwards will be greatly augmented on completion of the rail link with Richards Bay, and any attempts to subvert Swaziland from the sensible course it has followed so far should be firmly nipped in the bud.
### Table 29

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</tbody>
</table>

### Notes to Table:

1/ Units are thousand (metric) tons - except for gold (tons), diamonds (thousand metric carats) and platinum (index).

2/ Plewman's 1970 figures are not projections but refer to the 1968-1970 averages of the physical volume of sales (exports and domestic consumption); for gold, diamonds and platinum, see note 4/.

3/ Our 1970 figures are 1968-70 averages of physical production.

4/ Plewman does not give output levels for gold, diamonds and platinum; but it is possible to deduce what he is assuming given his technical assumptions and his employment projections. The 1970 figures for gold and diamonds are 1968-70 averages of physical production (since a sales figure is not available for gold; and in the case of diamonds there is a significant difference between sales and production), and for platinum we have used an index.

5/ The decline between 1970 and 1976 of diamonds production is not monotonic. The figure for 1973 is higher than those for the other years 1971-76.
generally employers have shown a marked preference for the works committee. According to the liaison committees in existence at the end of non-statutory works committees which were initiated by the end of 1974 while at the end of 1974 the number had reached 1,482. Of these liaison committees, 750 were located in the Transvaal (50.6%), 376 in Natal (25.4%), 298 in the Cape (20.1%), and 58 in the Orange Free State (3.9%). By May 1975, 1,751 liaison committees had been registered. This fifteen-fold increase does appear remarkable.

In mid-1974, Ryno Verster, of the Personnel Research Division within the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of the Orange Free State, conducted an investigation into the constitution and functioning of liaison and works committees. His survey included questionnaires addressed to 1,064 organisations on the subject of liaison committees and he received a suitable response from 326 (roughly 30%) employing 164,995 African workers covered by 437 liaison committees. The organisations which participated in the investigation were grouped in the following industrial sectors:

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<td>Mining</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local authorities</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>326</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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TRAVELLER HELD IN ROADBLOCK, THEN CUP OF TEA WITH THE COPS

Swazi justice holds no fears for V D Merwe

A DURBAN businessman who allegedly tried to escape from Swaziland after a hit-and-run accident — and was caught in a police roadblock before he could reach the border — is quite prepared to go back and stand trial because of the kindness and consideration of the Swazi police who arrested him.

Mr Petrus van der Merwe, 31, this week told the Sunday Express in an exclusive interview of the totally unexpected outcome of his ordeal in Swaziland, which ended in him being allowed to return home on R400 bail, and his promise to return and stand trial.

Mr Van Der Merwe, a bachelor, is a salesman for a machinery company at Prospecton. His story presents a different side to the frightening tales told by other tourists who report they were harassed by soldiers and police during their travels in Swaziland.

Mr Van Der Merwe was coming home from Mbabane earlier this week and approaching the town of Big Bend when his troubles began. He was passing a large bus terminus on the side of the road and there were about 150 to 200 Blacks all boarding or getting off buses. I noticed a bus stopped on the opposite side of the road with passengers alighting and saw a young Black child of about nine running along the side of the bus and heading the same direction as me.

"Just to be on the safe side I hooted. Then suddenly the child dashed across the road in front of me! An old lady tried to grab him but too late... I braked and swerved but couldn't avoid him."

"I hit him on the driver's side and saw him thrown off onto the gravel. I stopped immediately."

"It was then that I saw all the people rushing towards the car. I realize now that they were probably only coming to help, but I suppose I panicked."

"Especially after the stories about White South Africans in Swaziland being harassed and maltreated."

"I thought any minute the crowd would turn on me and possibly stone me. I decided not to chance it and accelerated away."

He said he had no intention of trying to escape responsibility for the accident. His plan was to make for the border as fast as possible and report the matter to the South African Police.

But his plan never materialised. Before he could reach the border he was stopped by a roadblock.

"When I saw it I thought I'd had it, I never thought they'd give a chance to explain. But I couldn't have been more wrong."

"Two policemen at the roadblock were extremely polite. They asked me to come with them to the police station and requested a statement."

"They never handcuffed me. I wasn't locked in a cell and they even provided me with a cup of tea."

He was allowed free on R400 bail and politely asked to return to court at Big Bend for his court appearance on a certain date.

"I couldn't believe it."

"And will he go back to stand trial?"

"No doubt about it. I was given justice then, and I'm confident it will happen again. I'm going back to face the music."

The child, Umfana Delamini, 9, suffered slight injuries. He is in hospital but will be discharged soon.

By RUSSELL KAY

32. ibid, p.20.
Swazis firm on sporting ties break

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland has come out firmly against official sporting ties with South Africa in accordance with the wishes of the Organisation of African Unity.

In a statement here, the Swaziland Government said its sports policy remained "unchanged" and it had an obligation to abide by laws and regulations passed by the United Nations and OAU and the Commonwealth.

The denial follows speculation that Swaziland was intending to take a softer line on sporting contacts with the Republic, particularly in soccer.

One report, now officially denied, said Swaziland was considering withdrawing from the international soccer body, FIFA, because of the ban on matches with South African teams.

Commonwealth countries have also been asked to discourage sporting links with South Africa in terms of the recent Gleneagles Agreement.

Swaziland added it would have no part in beauty contests involving South Africans.

(d) Beraamde deel van jaar waarvoor werker en gesin sou kon lewe van die oes wat deur gesin gesaai is: maande

(e) Beraamde jaarlikse bedrag teruggestuur deur werker:
SWAZILAND - GEN

3/1/79

4/12/79

✓
Swazi hold-ups

The King has spoken
—and that has weight

By David Jackson,
The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — A genuine suspicion that outside agents may be trying to subvert its multiracial society by planting "false propaganda" is probably behind the apparent cover-up by the Swaziland Government of at least seven incidents in last year in which South African tourists were reportedly stopped by armed men and harassed.

American, British, German and even Scandinavian accents were among those detected in visitors — many brought in by Swaziland's four-month-old national airline — who thronged Mbabane in recent weeks. Tourism, among the country's top four money spinners, is booming. There is still a noticeable lack of any surface tension and the general Swaziland remain placid.

Yet the shadow remains.

Discipline

But, hoteliers and businessmen in the Swazi capital Mbabane are privately hoping the timely word of warning from King Sobhuza II — and a rumoured tightening-up of discipline with the infant Swaziland Defence Force — have effectively spiked the headline-grabbing incidents, which have put a dampener on the tourist trade.

"The word seems to have gone out from the King that enough is enough," said one hotelier. "And just like he cooled down the teachers' revolt last year, his prestige is still such that no

King Sobhuza ... a Swazi
Officially, Swaziland is sticking rigidly to the line that the spate of incidents - most of them near the Nketa-Nketa border post - never happened at all. It has blamed "colour prejudice" on the part of tourists who do not take kindly to being interviewed by black officials.

Behind the stark denials, though, many influential Swazi citizens admit privately they believe the reports - although they believe they may have been exaggerated.

The "interrogations" have not been confined to tourists. The incidents almost certainly involve patrolling soldiers, acting unilaterally. And Swazi citizens themselves have been among those stopped at times.

Swaziland's long-serving White Cabinet Minister, Mr R.P. "Bob" Stephens, admitted to me that his wife "had a bayonet stuck in front of her" near one border post - although he has not pressed the issue.

Soldiers do not man Swaziland border posts. But they are entrusted with the job of monitoring the country's boundaries to check illegal entries and drug smuggling. Over-enthusiasm allied with over-imbibing is generally acknowledged as having been behind the actions.

On record

Mbabane is still chock-a-block with tourists. But inevitably the wide publicity given the incidents took its toll. One motel owner in the Ezulwini valley had 20 cancellations in two days - although these were soon filled from the waiting list. And bookings at a nearby caravan are also down from the previous year.

Swaziland Chamber of Commerce president Mr Bill Firth said the incidents were cause for concern and went on record as saying they could be averted by ensuring that soldiers were only permitted to stop motorists at properly designated roadblocks, wore military dress and were under supervision of an officer.

One prominent white

breach of the policy in terms of which the country will admit refugees - but not political activists and guerrillas. Says acting Minister of Tourism Mr Bob Stephens: "It's quite obvious this would be a good way through for them. We ourselves have found bits of arms and ammunition. But as for condoning it, that's a pure conceit. We will not allow our country to become a springboard for terrorists and we are not going to be checked in the front line and treated the way Zambia was."

A reference to "clandestine activities" in its official denial of the tourist incident lends weight to the view that Swaziland believes the reports are somehow linked with a propaganda campaign aimed at knocking multi-racialism.

One source close to the Cabinet even claims privately that the former Bureau of State Security (BOSS) has a small network of agents - mostly blacks - working inside the country.

Red herring

A letter purportedly written by the South African security police in Mmelo seeking the help of a Pan African Council (PAC) man in custody in Swaziland for undercover work was publicised in Swaziland recently. The Government is keeping mum on whispers of "outside interference."

But red herring or not, it is a theory given wide credence at top level.

More fuel for this argument was provided by a recent burglary at the office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane in which several personal files relating to refugees were mysteriously stolen. And officials were perturbed at what some suspected as being a South African-inspired rumour that King Sobhuza was dead. The King was seen in fact to be very much alive days later dancing with his warriors at the annual "inewala" or first fruits ceremony.

The Star 4/1/79
3/12

King of the Swazis fulfils a pledge

King Sobhuza's nomination of four whites to join the two already elected to the country's Senate and Assembly has given a new sense of assurance to the country's white community. DAVID JACKSON of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Mbabane.

This involved process will be completed when the 80-strong Assembly elects an additional 10 members to the Senate.

The six whites chosen so far to serve King and country include leading businessmen, a farmer, a doctor and a former government finance secretary.

One of them, Dr Samuel Hynd, son of a Swaziland medical pioneer, is being tipped in some quarters as a future Minister of Health.

Another is 58-year-old Mr Pat Forsyth-Thompson, who runs a family caravan park business in the picturesque Ezenwini valley near Mbabane.

Of original British stock, Mr Forsyth-Thompson and his family are Swazi citizens. The 58-year-old former civil servant and later judicial commissioner in the traditional Swazi courts has spent three decades in the country he adores — having "emigrated" from Natal some 35 years ago.

His deep knowledge of Swazi traditional law and custom singles him out as the type of white Swazi citizen the wily King Sobhuza obviously has in mind to bring urban expertise to a legislature with a heavy traditional and rural bias.

He is the first to admit that the Swazi-style elections — the first in five years since the King suspended the Westminster-type constitution in 1973 — are a radical departure from the accepted Western concept.

"But I intend to stay in this country and I see it as an opportunity to demonstrate that blacks and whites can live together in the future. The King has said all along that he wants whites to play a part and he is determined to carry this out."

Mr Forsyth-Thompson does not see a return to the Westminster system in the future. He rejects suggestions that the Assembly and Senate will merely rubber-stamp the King's wishes and foresees that "healthy debates will continue along the Western pattern."

Mr Forsyth-Thompson believes that even former NNLCC sympathisers have welcomed Sobhuza's move in bringing whites into Parliament.

This largely borne out by the cautious approval given to the plan by some of Swaziland's students.

"It would have just been a talking shop without them," said one. "At least the whites are more independent, are less hide-bound by tradition and they will probably speak out."

In a body which much of the country's youth sees as comprising "old men and Royal favourites," such outspokenness will win respect.

Whites, though, feel no longer in limbo. The inclusion of six of their number is the greatest proof to them yet of the King's consciences.

The picture of the smiling monarch on billboards erected all across the roadside to celebrate ten years of independence carries a slogan: "Ten great years... ten great steps."

To Swaziland's whites, this was the greatest, one yet.
Sobhuza again warns army on harassment

Mbaban e — King Sobhuza II of Swaziland has again warned members of his army that he is deeply concerned about the recent reported interference with "innocent civilians."

The king's warning - his second within a month - is an obvious reference to the reported harassment and "interrogation" of tourists in Swaziland. There were at least seven reported incidents last year.

Sobhuza has also been reported as saying that the Government has up to now officially denied the incidents.

Speaking to members of the army at the royal residence at Lusazini, the king emphasised that the army was there to protect civilians, who should have "reason to feel proud of their soldiers."

Although Swaziland hotels were mostly fully booked over the festive season, there were a number of cancellations as a direct result of the reports.

The removal of the pressure on the country's tourist industry — one of the country's biggest revenue earners — is intended to be a result of this discussion. There is a third and final discussion. The aim behind the proposals, to combine the promotion of commercial ranching with protective devices for the smaller livestock owners who will continue to rely on communal grazing, is laudable. What is questionable is the means whereby this is intended to be carried out.

In essence, the proposal is for a once-for-all settlement of livestock interests. Considerable benefits will flow to the wealthier families who obtain leasehold ranches, unless, as proposed, in the first instance small livestock owners combine together to claim the same privilege. There are several factors that suggest this will not happen. The first is that 45% of the rural population have no cattle and so are out of the running from the start. Secondly, all available evidence suggests that at present it is few families who practice the commercial management of herds. Farmers on
Attorney told to leave

DURBAN — Former bann ed Durban attorney, Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, who fled to Lesotho in July 1977, has been refused permanent citizenship in Swaziland and told to leave the country within 10 days.

Her brother, Mr Paul David, said yesterday Mrs Naidoo had left Lesotho for Swaziland for health reasons and had intended starting her own practice there.

He said she was also offered a job in Mbabane but would probably go back to Lesotho.

Mrs Naidoo is the former wife of Mr M. D. Naidoo, former banned Durban advocate who fled to London in November 1977. — SAPA.
King's hand still guides Swaziland

MBABANE: It was just like old times. The grand formal entry, the king reading the traditional speech from the throne and a crowded gallery packed with influential royalty, visiting dignitaries and foreign embassy personnel.

The Swazi Parliament, which had all the trappings of the Westminster parliamentary system bequeathed by Britain ten years ago when Swaziland joined Africa's emerging independent nations.

But, the substance was entirely different. For yesterday's opening ceremony in the impressive new Parliament building, King Sobhuza stood, largely isolated, since King Sobhuza signed the Westminster Constitution, which marks six years of the new Parliament yesterday.

And it is the extent to which Swaziland can adapt its own "home made" political system to suit the needs of modern Africa, which will be one of the key tests of its progress in the 1980s.

The other is the 78-year-old monarch himself.

The new dispensation was master-minded by the king, a complex system of representation based on the Tinkhundla or community council system, which shuns political parties and "soap box" campaigning and allows for chiefs to be appointed by the king.

The king has been mulling over his new parliamentary brainchild ever since he declared the old constitution "unworkable" in April 1973.

The new order has produced six leading whites to Parliament — which has underlined the sense of security the country's 7,000 whites feel as long as the "old boy" is at the helm.

The system has also served to reinforce the influence of the traditionalists who became politically powerful after the abolition of the monarchy.

KING SOBHUAZA

Ngwane Liberatory Congress snatched three seats in the general election under the old system back in 1972.

But although seemingly ageless and as politically astute and sharp as he has ever been, the king cannot go on forever.

At the moment, the king still reigns supreme. He stamped his own personality indelibly on the new Parliament yesterday.

His emphasis on "the evolving" nature of the new system, and his remarks that it "requires a good deal of time and attention to attain maturity," suggests he is conscious that it will be subjected to pressures in the months and years ahead.

Rumblings

There are already rumblings from Swaziland's student fraternity. In a circular released this week at the University of Swaziland, the students say there is a rapidly growing spirit of violence among their ranks and that there is a widening gap between students and the university administration.

Embarrassingly, the dispute is over internal matters such as food facilities on the campus. But it does point to a spirit of restlessness among the country's youth which found expression in the student riots in 1977.

The king's personal magnetism is such that up to now he has been able to quell dissent out of hand.

Observers believe that, when the time comes, he will be able to appeal to his people's sense of duty and security.
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![Table 17: Output metric](image)

**WAND ON NEW CONSTITUTIONAL ROAD**

By David Sowza. The

*Sophonia Leads Swaz*
Swazis plan to cut link with rand

By Andre Meyerowitz

BRUSSELS — Swaziland plans to withdraw from the rand monetary area as soon as its growing economic friendship with Europe enables it to do so.

"Mr. Robert Stephens, Swaziland’s Finance Minister, is quoted in the latest issue of The Courier, a Common Market journal devoted to developing states, as saying that his country "does not intend staying in forever."

The Monetary Authority of Swaziland was created in 1974 with its currency, the Hlanganani, at par with the rand. Once the country has obtained the experience it needs, the authority will become a fully fledged central bank.

According to the Swazi Prime Minister, Major General Maphuru Dlamini, treaty relationships with the Common Market have been of great significance.

He told The Courier: "We no longer are or feel as isolated as we did in the past. This is all the more important considering the current political developments in South Africa."

Major General Dlamini went on to plead for more economic help from Europe: "I should like to point out to the EEC that we are in a very peculiar situation in Southern Africa, and that political developments in the area will have profound economic repercussions for us."

"We shall need considerably more financial resources to survive than have hitherto been available to us."

He also said however, that Swaziland believed in non-interference in other states’ internal affairs and continued to enjoy friendly relations with South Africa "in spite of its geo-political position."

Swaziland’s share of South African customs union arrangements currently provides about 60 percent of its total revenue.
Sobhuza
sacks all
but three

Ministers

The Stars
Africa News Service

Mbabane— Swaziland's
ing King Sobhuza II has
named Dr. John Dlamini as his new Deputy
Prime Minister in a reshuffle which only three
former Ministers have survived.

The new Deputy Prime Minister is a
form member of the
cabinet of ministers.

But what's surprising is the lack of
women. The current cabinet of ministers
is comprised of 12 members, of whom 11 are
men and one is a woman. This is a significant
drop from the previous cabinet, which had
women.

This move comes as a continued
attack on women's rights and gender
equality. The Swazi government has a
documented history of suppressing women's
rights and freedoms. This reshuffle
shows a lack of commitment to gender
equality and women's empowerment.

In conclusion, the lack of female
leadership in the cabinet is a setback for
women's empowerment in Swaziland. It
highlights the need for more inclusive
cabinet decisions that reflect the diverse
demands of the population.

South African officials seconded to African states

Hansard 3 (195) 23/2/79

Mr. J. D. E. P. BASSON asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration:

1. How many South African officials were seconded by the Government last year for temporary service in professional, technical and administrative capacities to African states?

2. Whether he will give (a) a list of the states concerned and (b) the size of the personnel seconded to each state.

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<td>Bophuthatswana</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>798</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION:
FOUR TO HANG FOR RITUAL MURDER OF 25-2-59 SWAZI PRINCE

The Tribune Reporter

FOUR people, including a witch doctor convicted of ritual murder last year, lost an appeal against the death sentence in a special session of the Swaziland Appeals Court this week.

Facing the death sentence are Matthew Mthathathi (witchdoctor), Lesememo Mabuku (his mother), Ntabeki Mamba and Shoqo Nhleko (both clients of the witch doctor).

They were convicted of murdering Prince John Dlamini who was found dead with his throat cut and several stab wounds in October 20, 1977, in the Mankanye area.

The evidence upon which the four were convicted was that on Tuesday, October 18, 1977, in a hut in the witchdoctor's home, all the accused had participated in the killing of the prince under the direction of the witchdoctor who needed muti.

The body was mutilated in a ritual ceremony then dumped near a river.

In the Appeals Court, Mr Justice Ogilvie Thompsett said: "No sufficient reason has been advanced to us for disagreeing with the learned judge's assessment of the accused's alibi as unconvincing."
Young army impostors paraded in streets

MBABANE was treated to an unusual spectacle when five terrified youths were paraded around the streets in the back of an open Landrover to the accompaniment of police escort sirens.

The youths had been arrested earlier in the week for allegedly impersonating soldiers of the Swaziland defence force, harassing members of the public, by beating them up and also demanding money from them.

The idea of public display was that of the Prime Minister, who must have felt that a public exhibition such as this would be generally good for morale and show that the authorities were doing their best to rid the country of the criminal type of element which was doing considerable damage to Swaziland's image over the border.

It seems that the Attorney-General was less than pleased with the turn of events, and as the procession reached his office the army officers in charge of the motorcade were called in to discuss with him over the legal technicalities.

A few minutes later, the army officers drove the accused back to Manzini without the police escort.

The youths were being held by the army until investigations had been completed. They will then be handed over to the civilian police.

According to an army spokesman, the youths were members of a gang calling itself "Nzuki-nyane" and stole the uniforms in order to earn a living.
The Swaziland Government's complaint to the Press Council about a Natal Mercury report that Swaziland was supporting ANC terrorist activities against South Africa has lapsed because of the Swaziland Government's failure to pursue the matter.

The Mercury's detailed account of how terrorists infiltrated South Africa from bases in Swaziland, and of the Swaziland Government's secret support for these activities, was published on December 11 last year.

On December 14 the Swaziland Government issued a lengthy statement denying the Mercury's report and accusing this newspaper of publishing "false allegations, deliberate distortions and complete falsehoods."

The Mercury published the denial in full and stated that it stood by its report.

Soon afterwards the Swaziland authorities filed a formal complaint with the Press Council. Although the Mercury was at all times willing to defend its publication and to produce evidence to substantiate its report, no further action was taken by the Swaziland Government.

The chairman of the Press Council, the Hon. O. Galgut, has informed the Swaziland Government that "in view of the delay I have decided that the matter should be regarded as having lapsed."
Swaziland Govt planning tough steps on vice

By David Jackson

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland Government is considering "very tough measures" to deal with visitors coming into the country to exploit vice and immorality.

This was disclosed in an interview by Swaziland’s new Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Njabandze.

It is the first official confirmation that the Swazis plan to crack down on vice and prostitution — which Senator Njabandze said was being "deliberately" exploited by some foreign tourists.

The move comes after increasing activity by the country’s vice squad in which there has been a clampdown on single girls loitering in streets after dark and a clean-up drive on “strip” shows at some night spots.

The deputy Premier — a surprise appointment by King Sobhuza in his New Year reshuffle — said: “The police have been trying to fight this menace ever since we had it. Unfortunately we have visitors who deliberately come to this country to pollute our social environment.

“When people come here from outside to spend money it is a big temptation to some unemployed women.

“It can become a chronic problem. We are contemplating very tough measures to deal with this, as some of them are very serious. There are people who come here after deliberately planning a programme beforehand to go out and get prostitutes. This has to stop.”

On the question of corruption, Senator Njabandze said while it was “rife” in some parts of Africa, there had been only isolated instances in Swaziland.

“But we would like to stamp out this international evil before it takes root in this country.”

Senator Njabandze said Swaziland would remain firm in its policy of not allowing political activists of any complexion whatsoever to operate based in this country, “nor for that matter to use Swaziland as a springboard from which to attack our neighbours.”
Swazi porn ban had no effect

MBABANE — The recent clampdown by Swazi Police on prostitution and pornography in Swaziland has had little or no effect on the influx of South African weekenders and holidaymakers.

More than 15,000 people passed through the Oshoek Border Post in Eastern Transvaal during the Easter weekend, and all 15 hotels and motels in and around Mbabane were crammed to capacity.

A spokesman for the Holiday Inn complex in the Ezulwini Valley said the hotel's 480 beds had all been booked as early as February and latecomers had to be accommodated in conference and store rooms. Other hotels said they had to turn away hundreds of people.

The Swazi Police arrested eight women for loitering and prostitution in the Mbabane area, but apparently turned a blind eye to the Easter film festival which featured soft-porn films such as Meat Ball, Sex and the Other Woman, Sweet Throat, and the uncut version of The Greek Tycoon.

There were no strip-tease shows, however, and not much pornographic literature about. These were banned some time ago and special fraud and vice police units have been keeping a watchful eye on bookshops, as well as hotels and establishments that used to run strip-tease shows.

Legislation to ban stripping has been mooted but has not yet been proposed in Parliament. On the other hand, mounting complaints against discotheques, nightclubs and women who "wear slacks or are "indecently" dressed have been brushed aside by the Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gaborone.

He said in Parliament recently he was opposed to legislation which told people what to wear or what not to wear. — (Sapa.)
### SA men detained

MRABANK. — Two Johannes-
burg men, one a SATV em-
ployee, have been in detention
here for five days, a police
spokesman confirmed yester-
day.

According to the spokesman,
Mr Allan Parks, a SATV em-
ployee and a friend, Mr Cross-
ley Plowne, were travelling
along Teal Road, between here
and Manzoni, when they were
arrested on June 23.

They are being held at Lo-
hambo police station.

No charges have been laid
against the men, and it is be-
lieved that they are being in-
terrogated by army officials.

A spokesman for SATV con-
firmed in Johannesburg last
night that Mr Parks is an
SATV employee, but could
give no further details.

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### Table

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<th>Description</th>
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### Additional Calculations

Net Profit

\[
\text{Net Profit} = 132,380 - 21,420 - 19,400 - 15,833 = 75,627
\]

### Budget

- Fixed costs
- Commission
- Variable costs
- Sales
- Production
- Weight
- Budget

### Budget vs. Actual

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The Crime

CRACKING

Police - 21/7/9

BRISBANE - The Queensland Police have smashed up a walk-in drugs store in the city's inner-city area.

Police, acting on information received through the Queensland Drug squad, conducted a raid on a building in the inner-city area. A large quantity of drugs, including crack cocaine and marijuana, was seized during the raid.

The raids were conducted in response to complaints from the local community and information received from informants.

Police are continuing to investigate the matter and will be making further arrests in the near future.

The police would like to thank the community for their support and cooperation.

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MBABANE — With an Israeli supplied military patrol plane wheeling over the national stadium in salute, more than 30 000 Swazi yesterday shouted an 80th-birthday tribute to King Sobhuza II — the man who has ruled them for three generations.

WARRIORS

Swazi warriors by the thousands with traditional shields and knobkerries mingled with the camouflage-dressed regiments of the new Swazi land defence force in a mixing of the old and the new — in a massive display of affection for the world's longest-reigning monarch.

The king himself, resplendent in ceremonial stepping out dress, shrugged off earlier worries about his health as he inspected the assembled ranks of Swaziland's various army, police and prison services — before taking the salute from the main grandstand.

PEACEFUL

King Sobhuza had earlier been forced to cancel some official engagements at the weekend when he was confined indoors because of a "slight chill."

But the years seemed to roll off his shoulders as he addressed the audience in the packed stadium.

Although Swaziland was sometimes criticised, he said, it was one of the most politically stable and peaceful countries in Africa. Nobody could profit from war.

King Sobhuza, who has led his country for 88 years, was flanked on the royal dais by Queen Manzato of Lesotho and King Goodwill Zwelithini of kwazulu.

Queens Elizabeth of Britain, now in Malawi, sent a special birthday message to King Sobhuza through the acting British High Commissioner in Mbabane.

King Sobhuza, who was born on July 22, 1899, was installed as King of the Swazi nation when he attained his majority in 1921.

The proceedings yesterday were filmed by a BBC television team. The BBC plans to screen a full-length documentary on King Sobhuza's Swaziland for its "World About Us" series in December.
30,000 Swazis greet Sobhuza

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE.—With an Israeli-supplied military patrol plane wheeling over the national stadium in salute, more than 30,000 Swazis yesterday shouted an 80th birthday tribute to King Sobhuza II—the man who has ruled them unbrokenly for three generations.

Swazi warriors by the thousand with traditional shields and kleries mingled with the camouflage-dressed regiments of the new Swaziland defence force in a mixing of the old and the new—in a massive display of affection for the world's longest-reigning monarch.

The King himself, resplendent in ceremonial stepping-out dress, shrugged off earlier worries about his health as he inspected the assembled ranks of Swaziland's various army, police and prison services before taking the salute from the main grandstand.

But the years seemed to roll off his shoulders, as he related a typically touchable to the audience in the packed stadium about the man who does not cross a point in a river where he knows there are crocodiles lying in wait.

Swaziland, said the monarch, would try to avoid the pitfalls that had befallen some of the other nations on the continent.

Britain's Queen Elizabeth, now in Malawi, sent a special birthday message to King Sobhuza through the Acting British High Commissioner in Mbabane.
The document is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a text document, possibly containing paragraphs of prose or technical data. The text is not readable enough to extract any meaningful information. The page includes some numbers and possibly a graph or diagram, but these elements cannot be accurately transcribed due to the resolution and clarity of the image.
A spokesman for the Swaziland Government yesterday denied all knowledge of African National Congress activities in Swaziland and said it was not aware that the ANC had an office in Mbabane.

When a Mercury reporter visited the headquarters of the ANC in December last year, a spokesman for the Swaziland Government said, "We are solemnly denying all knowledge of ANC activities in Swaziland."

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Mr Justice Hadz, who is on the Bench in the Supreme Court, confirmed this report to the Press, saying, "We are not aware of ANC activities in Swaziland.

The building known as Madzala, situated in the eastern part of Mbabane, was identified by a Mercury reporter as being the headquarters of the ANC in Swaziland. The building was confirmed to be the headquarters of the ANC by Mr Justice Hadz, who is on the Bench in the Supreme Court.

At the time the Mercury reporter visited the building, he was met by a group of ANC members who were holding a meeting. The group confirmed to the reporter that the building was the headquarters of the ANC in Swaziland.

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Thousands hit the Swazi
refugee trail

By CHRIS WHITFIELD

MORE South Africans are
taking the refugee trail to
Swaziland than ever
before.

Mr Godfrey Sibiiti,
Swaziland representative
of the United Nations
High Commission for
Refugees, told the Sunday
Tribune that refugees were
moving into camps in
Swaziland every week.

He estimates there are
5,000 refugees in the coun-
try at the moment, "and
there are more arriving all
the time."

Mr Sibiiti confirmed
reports that the UN had
granted R400,000 in aid to
the refugees for home and
agricultural improvement
schemes.

He also said a school
costing R800,000 had been
completed for refugee
children.

The refugees include
several Soweto students
who fled after the 1976
riots, black students, and a
few exiles from Rhodesia
and Mozambique.

Several of these end up
moving "somewhere up
north" under the wing of
the African National
Congress or the Pan-
African Congress, where
they apparently undergo
education or military
training.

But by far the most
refugees in the area are
the Mngomezulu tribe who
fled neighbouring
KwaZulu in the wake of a
chieftancy feud.

In 1975 the leader,
Chief Ntunjwa, crossed the
border after being ousted
as chief of the tribe in
KwaZulu. Thousands of his
followers later trekked
across the border to join
him.

The chief told reporters
he left South Africa under
pressure because, he
alleges, it was South
African authorities who
deposed him.

Tipped off by an in-
formant that the police in-
tended arresting him, he
fled.

He claims many of his
supporters were harassed
by police. They later join-
ed him to form the nucelus of the officially
recognised refugees now
in Swaziland.

Money provided by the
UN is being used to
schemes in the camp to
improve homes — which
have previously resembled
squatter dwellings.

More of the money is
being used to launch
agricultural schemes and
projects in the areas, ac-
cording to Mr Sibiiti.

Mr Sibiiti declined to give
the specific locations of the
camps, but it is un-
derstood most are to be
found in the foothills of
the Lebombo Mountains.

Refugees in Swaziland
have long been regarded a
problem by the country's
Government, but now extra
UN aid is expected to
relieve this.

The bulk of the money
will be used in the on-
going feeding and develop-
ment programmes.
Refugees from Eritrea are embarrassing Swaziland.

Refugees from Eritrea are embarrassing Swaziland.
Soil experts enrich Swazi How Taiwan

[Image: A page from a document with text about soil experts enriching Swaziland and China's agricultural mission in Taiwan.]
Most irregular!

By GEOFF DALGLISH

THE Swaziland Government has been accused of a number of irregularities and gross inefficiency in an official report released by the auditor-general.

The audit was compiled by Mr G. P. Dhlamini and examines all Government accounts for the year ending March 31, 1976.

Among the claims made in the 132-page document, which is more than ten years late — because of the inability or refusal of officials to submit information — are:

- The widespread misuse of Government vehicles spotlighted by a commission of inquiry has continued.
- Vehicles shown on computer records were not driving, fuel and their existence was in doubt.
- Some vehicles were being ferried when their existence was in doubt.
- The Swazi Defence Force refused audit officials access to their records.
- Many civil servants located housing loans for Government ministers while leaving their homes on the market.
- Inaccuracies were found in the company's financial statements.

An insured bank vault containing R3484 disappeared at Mhlathuze Post Office but the official responsible was reinstated in his job.

Examining a number of irregularities, Mr Dhlamini notes, "There is a lack of accountability in the telephone network. "There appears to be no standard procedure followed for the charging of telephone deposits, connection fees and initial rentals."

Appropriately little has been done to clean up the mess uncovered by the previous auditor-general, Mr P. C. Mbomana, in his report last year.

Peculiar

Mbomana claimed that the minister for Works, Power and Communications had ordered "peculiar transactions" that involved the misuse of public funds for a proposed Swazi music festival which was cancelled.

He also said that the Council of Ministers had, "in an attempt to abate themselves to the point of argument, had received a rickety and incompetent作 the accounting staff."

In a reference to the Swaziland National Stadium's trading account, Mr Mbomana said, "I am unable to say whether the handling of the account has improved or deteriorated, though the number of cash thefts being reported does not inspire much hope."

Included in his report was a communication from the Ministry of Finance, which read:

"Financial control has hardly completely broken down in many ministries and departments. This is a serious situation which seems to require a carefully formulated and executed plan for education, supervision, training and appointment of staff if there is to be any improvement."

Mr Dhlamini adds: "The introduction of the computer in Government accounting has created many problems which are baffling the accounting staff."

3. How will the answer to 2. be of an extraordinary gain on the company, amounting to R73 0 in the 1977 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. deductable loss, which can income from other sources of R50 000. income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 1978. Draw up the income statement for the 1978 financial year under:

a) liability method
b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%
Swazi premiership in the

By David Jackson,
The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The death of Swaziland's Prime Minister, Major-General Maphewu Dlamini, leaves no obvious successor. But, as always in the Swazi leadership hierarchy, the choice of the new Prime Minister will undoubtedly rest with King Sobhuza.

It was the 80-year-old King who chose Maphewu — a surprise choice at the time — as the country's second premier since independence in April 1976.

Major-General Maphewu, a loyalist who had previously served 30 years in the royal household, was relatively unknown in political circles when he assumed office.

But, as head of the fledgling Swaziland defence force and a prince in the Dlamini royal family, he was a trusted confidant of the king.

The choice of his successor could well follow the same pattern.

Traditionally, important policy decisions are taken by the King in consultation with the Swazi National Council — the power structure of aged advisers and tribal chiefs.

It is known that King Sobhuza leans heavily for advice on the astute "ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary," Dr Simon Nxumalo, the King's personal envoy, who is highly regarded in the capitals of Black Africa.

His appointment also bore the personal stamp of the King. Effectively, foreign policy matters in Swaziland have in the recent past been shaped by the King in council, assisted by Dr Nxumalo, with Major-General Maphewu as a third member of the triumvirate.

In practice, the late Prime Minister kept a low profile politically, largely confining himself in public speeches to encouraging the people to be "loyal to their King.''

The Deputy Prime Minister — again a personal choice of King Sobhuza — is the former Cabinet secretary and civil service chief, Senator Ben Ntalbandze.

King's hands

Senator Ntalbandze is, on his own admission, a career civil servant with no political ambitions. He is regarded as one of the country's finest administrators.

Should he succeed Maphewu as Premier, his administrative flair and the following he has earned by working his way up through the ranks are expected to be his strong points.

What is certain is that the new Premier will come from the inner circle of King Sobhuza's trusted close confidants. Another thought likely to be considered for the premiership is Prince Gabhenci, the present Minister for Home Affairs.

The prince is an able debater who has made a big impression in the new Swaziland Parliament — which reconvened late last year after a gap of nearly six years caused by King Sobhuza's suspension of the Westminster-type constitution in 1973.

Prince Gabhenci has revealed himself as a progressive thinker who recently resisted appeals from more conservative elements in the Swazi Parliament for new laws clamping down on dress — which could have affected tourism adversely.

An outsider is thought to be Mr Richard Dlamini, at present Minister without Portfolio in the Swaziland Cabinet.

The likelihood is that Senator Ntalbandze will take over the role of acting premier until such time as King Sobhuza announces General Maphewu's successor.
Another first for
Douglas Lukhele

MBABANE — Mr. Douglas Lukhele, the first black Swazi to be appointed a High Court judge in Swaziland, has taken office and has already heard his first case.

Fifty-three year old Mr. Lukhele is a BA graduate of South Africa’s Fort Hare University and in his early years served his articles with a firm of attorneys in Johannesburg.

His appointment to the bench follows a number of “firsts” in his career. He became the first Swazi citizen to become Attorney-General last year and in that short time made a number of decisions which earned him respect for their uncompromising fairness.

And in his first case as a judge this week — a review of a sentence in a case of rape — Mr. Justice Lukhele’s judgment was to increase the sentence on a soldier sentenced for the offence in a magistrate’s court from nine months to five years.

An unassuming man, the new judge has so far declined all Press interviews and has refused to pose for news photographers.

But while still Attorney-General last year, Mr. Lukhele intervened person-

ly in an incident which underlined his total lack of bias.

A group of soldiers drove round in an open vehicle between Mbabane and Muncini with a group of three or four youths, whom — crowds drawn to the spectacle were told — were responsible for a series of assaults on members of the public which they carried out in stolen military uniforms.

When Mr. Lukhele heard what was going on, he personally stopped the vehicle in Mbabane’s Main Street and ordered the soldiers back to barracks — with a forceful explanation of the due processes of law.

The youths have still not appeared in court and it is not even known if formal charges are to be pressed.

Swazi-born Mr. Lukhele was also prominent in Swaziland’s negotiations with Britain on the Independence issue. In 1962 he went to London to present a petition from King Sobhuza and the Swazi nation.

After the 1967 elections, King Sobhuza appointed him to the senate.

In 1973 Mr. Lukhele was appointed deputy Attorney-General, a position he held until last year when he became full Attorney-General.

He succeeded Mr. Justice David Cohen following the latter’s appointment as a High Court judge.
Sobhuza death threat - man in court

A SOUTH-African, Johannes Ndmn (22), has appeared in the Mbabane High Court accused of threatening to kill King Sobhuza.

Mr Ndmn, it is alleged, threatened to put a bomb in the King's stand at the opening function of a R20-million extension to the sugar mill at Mhlume in August.

He has pleaded not guilty.

Evidence before Mr Justice Nathan in the High Court this week was that Mr Ndmn made the threat in a hotel bar in Tshanane.

Mr Leonard Mlwegwa, a history teacher, said he saw Mr Ndmn pointing to the King's image on a Swazi banknote and saying he would kill him.

The barman on duty, Mr John Diamini, said Mr Ndmn asked him if the King would be attending the ceremony at the sugar mill and, on being told he would, said he would plant a bomb in the King's stand and kill him.

Mr Diamini said he warned Mr Ndmn he would get into trouble. The case was postponed to this week.

SUNDAY POST Correspondent
Verdict soon on ‘death threat’ to King

By James Dlamini

A VERDICT is expected on Wednesday in the trial of Mr Johannes Snyman, a South African who has been accused in the Swaziland High Court of threatening to kill King Sobhuza.

Mr Snyman has pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor, Mr Absalon Twala, maintained Mr Snyman threatened to plant a bomb in the King’s stand during a function to mark the opening of extensions to a sugar mill at Mhlume in August.

Mr Snyman had gone to Swaziland on a job for a Durban construction firm, Alcon.

A history teacher, Mr Leonard Mtelela, told the court that he saw Mr Snyman pointing a finger at the King’s picture on a Swazi banknote saying he would kill him. This allegedly happened in a bar of a hotel in Tshemeni near Mhlume on August 21.

Frightened

A barman, Mr James Dlamini, told the court that when Mr Snyman arrived in the bar he asked if the King would attend the function.

“When I said ‘yes’, he said, ‘Good, I will kill him on that day. I want to plant a bomb in his stand,’ ” Mr Dlamini claimed.

He was frightened and warned that Mr Snyman would get into trouble.

The barman and the teacher alerted the security police about Mr Snyman, who has been in custody at Matsapha Central Prison since August 18.

The prosecutor asked Mr Justice Charles Nathan to find Mr Snyman guilty. He said that in the mind of the ordinary Swazi, any mention of killing the King was a reference to disorder.
Swazi King threat SA man acquitted

The Star Africa News Service

MBAMANE — A South African technician, Mr Johannes le Roux Snyman, who is alleged to have threatened to kill King Sobhuza II in August, has been acquitted in the Swaziland High Court on a charge under the Sedition and Subversive Activities Act.

Justice C J M Nathan said the Crown had not proved a subversive intention.

It was claimed that Mr Snyman was overheard to say he would plant a bomb in the King's stand at the official opening of the Mahlume sugar mill extension and kill him. He was later arrested.

Mr Justice Nathan said that if the words were uttered by Mr Snyman, it was serious indeed, and people like him were not needed in Swaziland.

Re: Section 232

(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving a person removed thereunder of compensation or damages which may be payable to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as director or of any appointment terminating with that of director or as derogating from any power to remove a director which may exist apart from this section.

Restrictions on Directors, their Powers and Certain Acts

221. Restriction of power of directors to issue share capital.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in its memorandum of articles, the directors of a company shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting.

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of share.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company but it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue.

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the direction of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are appointed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting; or
SWAZILAND - General

1-1-80 - 31-12-80
Swaziland accused on ‘no-trial’ detention
detainees

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The device of repeatedly renewing an order for detention without trial for periods of 90 days has been increasingly used in Swaziland to silence political opponents, says Amnesty International.

The victims of this process are in effect held indefinitely without trial, and no courts have the right to examine the validity of any detention order.

Mr. Robert Malegele Mabuza, a veteran leader of the Swaziland United Front, has been imprisoned by this means since October 1978, three weeks before the first general elections since the suspension of the constitution in 1973 and the introduction of new constitutional laws.

BANNED

Under this law, if it is understood, those who have been subject to a 90-day detention order are banned from standing for Parliament for the next two years.

The Swaziland United Front was not allowed to participate in the election, according to Amnesty, which said the poll was conducted without registration of voters, or political campaigning, and without a secret ballot.

Mr. Mabuza is held in Mbabane prison, where conditions are said to be not good.
Swazis get R5,5m for iron fade-out

MBABANE — Swaziland is to receive about R5,5-million from the European Economic Community as compensation for the running down of its iron ore industry — previously a top revenue earner.

The iron ore mine, which provided much employment in an area about 20 km from Mbabane, is expected to be completely worked out in two years.

The grant was announced after a visit by an EEC delegation this week to the Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Dlamini.

It is to be followed up by a further R250 000 grant to fight a foot and mouth epidemic now in Mozambique which is threatening to spread to Swaziland.

The EEC is also to give Swaziland 1 000 tons of mealie meal in the coming year.
Maputo-Swazi accord mooted

LISBON — Mozambique yesterday said it was looking forward to closer co-operation with neighbouring Swaziland in the fight against South Africa's apartheid policies following a visit to Mbabane by President Machel.

The Mozambique News Agency (AIM) monitored in Lisbon, was giving its first detailed account of the president's visit, which closely followed a South African announcement that its defence forces had taken control of areas of northern Natal to pursue guerrillas if they were based in Mozambique.

Northern Natal borders both Swaziland and Mozambique.

AIM quoted Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, as saying Swaziland had agreed with the Mozambican position on the situation in Southern Africa.

Mr Chissano said this meant there would be closer co-operation between the two countries on African unity in the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism.

President Machel, who was accompanied by Mr Chissano, Interior Minister Mariano Matsinha and Industry and Energy Minister Julio Carrilho, had a two-hour meeting with King Sobhuza during his one-day official visit on Friday, AIM said.

The report said the two countries' delegations had discussed the possibility of landlocked Swaziland using Mozambican ports as well as co-operation in the sugar industry and coal mining.

Swazi Prime Minister Dlamini is to visit Mozambique at the invitation of President Machel and Deputy Premier Ben Nsibande to go to Maputo to discuss the setting up of a mixed Swazi-Mozambican commission, AIM said.

DENIAL

President Machel's government has denied South African accusations of harbouring guerrillas, but South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha rejected the Mozambican assurances and warned the former Portuguese colony that Pretoria reserved the right to take whatever action it deemed necessary to defend itself.

Radio Mozambique last week said South African forces were concentrating on their common border and were looking for a pretext for military aggression. — Sapa-Reuters.
Moreover, as they were a great distance from the nearest Ngonde chief, they
had, de facto, their own headdress, and it was this group upon which to be
built, initially, the Mambuka ethnic identity. In 1900 then, the Kumbuka were,
in the words of a local missionary, a 'mouch scattered and pooled people,' with
virtually every aspect of culture save language caught up and modified by
historical developments over the previous century and a half.

II

The Kumbuka Elite and the Birth of 'Kumbuka' Identity

At the very time when some Kumbuka-speakers were moving away from their
political masters in search of a measure of local independence, others,
particularly those who dwelt among the Ngonde near Karonga, but also many
under the Ngonde to the south, became ardent supporters of the Livingstonia
Mission, which had been established in Northern Malawi in 1873.24 The Henga,
at Karonga, for their own homeland and dwelling among Ngonde people who
had ample reasons for disliking the Henga for their alliance in the 1860s
with the Arab slavers who had preyed upon them,25 and with their own religion
of Chichewa, were willing to experiment with a new religion and
eager for an education that would enable them to become successful traders.26
The Ngonde, on the other hand, having been minimally disrupted by the Ngonde
and saved from the potential disruptions of the slave trade, Honga, by
the intercession of the British, still enjoyed an intact culture and were
described as living in an ideal hygienic fashion in their ancient manner.27
The Henga responded to the Mission vigorously, and by 1911 a Mission report
summed up the difference between the Kumbuka-speakers—Henga and the dominant
Ngonde succinctly:

The Henga are a keen, vigorous, progressive people; the
great majority of the church members are from amongst them;
their schools are well attended, the pupils alert, and the
boys and girls in about equal numbers. The Honga, on the
other hand, are slow to move, extremely conservative, and
suspicious of the new movements going all around them.28

In 1921 the intelligent and sensitive District Commissioner at Karonga,
J. C. O'Brien, could still contrast the 'intelligent and progressive'
Henga with the 'extremely slack and lothario' Ngonde.29

For the Kumbuka who continued to live under
was somewhat more complex. The Ngonde themselves
and 1930s the Mission was desirable from a political
view, and hence they wanted missionaries to dwell
in the same time, however, the Ngonde feared the pass
of God upon the traditional Ngonde military to
send their own children to the schools which the
establish, they tended to send the children of the
sons.30

In the south, therefore, as in the north, the
earliest converts to Christianity in substantial
particularly, educational expansion was remarkable
schools with 630 pupils, and by 1901 there were
in the attendance of 2800 pupils. By 1904 one station,
own 134 schools with 3200 pupils.22 As evidence
upon the area's people, when Governor Sir William
in 1911, he was told by the Mission's from
1910 1200 lbs of writing paper and 30,000 unopened
Mission's shops to the people of the area.23
In colonialism was formally imposed upon the Ngonde
of Kumbuka-speakers were becoming educated to at
afterwards the earlier trend was maintained. The
Mission for Kumbuka allocated from their own cult,
Ngonde or among the Ngonde, was the fact that, after
the Mission, the Ovambo Institute at Kudowa, Ngonde
countries in the heart of the land that was
by the Kumbuka who had dispersed two or three decades earlier. In the Kumbuka
mind, they also remained associated with neither the Ngonde nor the Ngonde
political hierarchies. It was politically neutral. This fact was of
significance in the emergence of the notion of Kumbuka ethnicity in the first
decade of the century.

Before the coming of the Ngonde there had been no such thing as a
unified Kumbuka 'tribe', kingdom or polity. The Kumbuka-speakers were split
into highly localized geographical groupings, even after the Chilungu had
worked their economic and political transformation upon the Northern Kumbuka.
Although united by language, the Kumbuka were politically and culturally
Machel, SA and the Swazi egg-dance

President Samora Machel and some of his top ministers have just paid a brief official visit to Swaziland. Following last week's verbal flare-up with Pretoria over a Prelimo incursion into northern Natal, and in view of the general southern African unease over the Rhodesian elections, it is easy for alarmists to see the visit as a sinister move — particularly since a Radio Maputo broadcast spoke afterwards of an agreement to establish closer ties in order to fight South Africa's racial policies.

From Mozambique's point of view, indeed, the sudden high-level visitation on King Sobhuza may be not unconnected with recent events. Yet it would be unwise to read into it an excessive significance.

Swaziland, sandwiched between "fortress South Africa" and marxist Mozambique, has little choice but to remain one of black Africa's most determined neutrals. Economically she is heavily dependent on Pretoria, and a member of the common customs union along with Botswana and Transkei.

By R. R. DURBAN, Star Special Correspondent.

Swaziland's political eggdance is a strictly pragmatic affair. Hopefully both sides will continue to respect the neutrality which makes her an island of sanity in the turbulent southern African scene.
It picking was a job for young men, perhaps because it was safer and more skilful in the use of ladders. All by women.

The supply of this type of labour illustrates some unusual provision of transport is the essential condition. Transport must be assured from the place of abode to and back again every day. Travelling comfort matters a rough ride in trucks and trailers seems to be locked important rather than a deterrent. Housing on the farm's premises, when available, is not readily taken up. The daily commuting is preferred. The quality of rations, and the free issues of fruits and vegetables are important factors in the choice of employment.

Only a moderate interest is shown by these women in bonus incentives. Obviously these incentives were designed to improve productivity and at least partly succeeded, since they are maintained. It may be noted — as in the case of B — that the bonus award is less than the task rate average, which is perhaps not the best way to increase marginal output. Rightly or wrongly, and although they express themselves in different terms, farmers are rather doctrinal about the merits of the backward sloping labour supply curve.

CONCLUSION

The disparity between money wages of agricultural labour and those prevailing in alternative employment has been underlined. In actual income, the gap may not be as wide as it looks because rations distributed to farm workers, besides keeping their value in real terms, have increased quantitatively and qualitatively during this decade. But in the process of general wage increases, the difference in absolute terms has been magnified. One of the consequences of this situation has been the transfer of the most vigorous group of agricultural workers to other sectors.

Farming enterprises have responded by adopting labour-saving types of innovations. In agriculture, climatic and ecological conditions leave little choice in the timing of operations and expenditure on capital equipment is often looked upon as an insurance premium when the enterprise is threatened with a labour supply problem.
**Rapport 9/1380**

**Dit gons om Kirsh-groep oor 'grote'**

**Franz Albrecht**

VIR die sukseslieste keer het die ongeneerde Kirsh Industries-groep die Suido-Afrikaanse sakebelang aan die gons. Hierdie keer, by die egter van die groep 'n werklik groot vir in die gedagte het, of aan groot uitbreidings dink.

In die kort bestek van 'n week het die groep 'n belangrike filiaal, Commonwealth Shippers, vir R4,3 miljoen verkoop, en die befaamde jong oud-regier, mnr. Marvin King, 41, as uitvoerende direkteur aangestel.

Hy is die eerste nuwe uitvoerende direkteur in die Kirsh-groep in twintig jaar wat nie verantwoordelik is vir 'n spesifieke bedryfsmaatstappe nie.

Die voorzitter van Kirsh Industries, mnr. Natte (Nathan) Kirsh, 45, was tot nog toe die enigste uitvoerende direkteur wat nie in beheer van 'n sekere bedryfsoekigheid was nie. Saam met hom op die raad is sy broer, mnr. Issy Kirsh, wat verantwoordelik is vir Swaziland se handelsradio, en mnr. Dudley Hope 'n voorraadige hoofbestuurder van Standard Bank.

Die verkoop in begin vol van Commonwealth Shippers aan Trade & Industry Acceptance Corporation verledelied week, hou twee groot voorgelede vir die Kirsh-groep wat hom nog verder slaggereed maak vir groot dinge.

Teen die middel van die jaar, wanneer Commonwealth Shippers deur Trade & Industry geasoorbeer is, keer die huidige bestuurder direkteur van Commonwealth Shippers, die wynigjarige mnr. Arnold Levy, terug na die Kirsh-groep as uitvoerende direktie dink.

Dit beteken dat die Kirsh-groep binnokort twee nuwe uitvoerende direkteure op sy raad sal he, waarvan die eerste al in die ruimte is. Die groot wat al vir die groep se uitvoerende direkteure in die ekonomiese wêreld dra, mag nie onderskat word nie.

In die tweede week hou die verkoop van die verskeppingen en konfirmasiehuis (Commonwealth Shippers) 'n geweldige voordeel vir die groep in. Die enorme voorraaddisse en sekere aanpaslikeheid wat met so 'n maatskappy geassocieer is, word nou uit die balansstap van die groep verwyder.

Die transaksie met Trade & Industry is deurgevoer met Trade & Industry-aandeel plus 'n balans van R1,5 miljoen in of kontant, of aflopende voorraad. Daarom deurgerond deur die geldwaarde van die transaksie is 'n toevallee lysie in vergelyking met die enorme potensiaal las waarvan ontslag geraak word.

Enkele dae nadat die transaksie beklink en nog voordat mnr. King se aanstelling bekräftig is, het mnr. Kirsh en mnr. King oorsee vertrek. „Ons gaan oorsee vir 'n nuwe onderneeming in die volgende jaar. Kirsh gaan 'n finansiële tydskrif gese.

Hy het ook nie wat begerig word, gesê mnr. King sal hopelik in die buiteland anbelly om die knoop van die nuwe onderneeming deur te hê.

Hoewel Kirsh Industries nie geneem nie is, is daar reeds drie genoteerde maatskappye in die groep. King (waarvan 63 persent deur Kirsh besit word), Metro Cash en Carry Holdings (50 persent), en Constantia Verkering (60 persent).

Nadat die transaksie met Trade & Industry beklind is, sal Kirsh 15 persent van die uitgeruste aandeel van hierdie genoteerde groep besit.

Daar is baie bedryfwyheid in Swaziland, waar aan die Swaziandelse regering 'n aandeel deel. Mnr. Kirsh is sowat 22 jaar gelede na Swaziland om sy sakebelange op die been te bring. Oorsee is daar ook bedryfwyheid.

Die Kirsh-groep het ook 'n 19 persent aandeel in 'n paar van die spesgoddeelbedrywe in Johannesburg.

Mnr. King word ook aangestel as uitvoerende direkteur van die groep se belange in Europa en Noord-Amerika, waaromhanklik van hul belange in Suidelike Afrika.
Swazis have ‘secret’ talks with SA on land claims

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Swaziland’s Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, made a “secret” trip this week for top-level talks with the South African Government about his country’s land claims in northern Zululand.

Prince Dlamini was accompanied by the Swazi Minister of Home Affairs, King Sobhuza’soving amabambaniso, Mr Siyabu Nkomo.

The visit is understood to have been in connection with Swaziland’s controversial land claims in northern Zululand.

Prince Dlamini said: “We have no knowledge of such a trip.”

Some Swazi officials voiced disappointment over the visit, saying the Swazi Government had not been informed.

As far as the northern Zululand area is concerned, KwaZulu’s Prime Minister, Chief Buthelezi, has already disputed any claim.

Claims for indemnity against losses would exceed $800,000, he said, dismissively referring to it as the “largest claim in the world.”

The Swazi delegation had booked in at a Cape Town hotel for two days this week and had checked out yesterday.

The Swazi Government has already made claims to a massive stretch of land in northern Zululand including the Ingwavuma area and the Makhabatini flats as well as in the Eastern Transvaal.

Numerous claims have been held against the South African Government and various tribal chiefs in the disputed areas.

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Swazis free 15 detained

MBABANE — Swaziland has released a further 15 people held under the country's security detention laws, according to the latest government gazette released here.

News of their release follows a recent undertaking by the Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, that he would look into the question of political detainees in the country.

The London-based magazine, New Africa, and several human rights organisations have announced that they plan a worldwide campaign to draw attention to the position of Swaziland's political prisoners.

Swaziland's longest-serving detainees, Prince Dumisa Dlamini — a nephew of King Sobhuza — was released last month after 33 months in detention. He is now studying in Britain.

Still believed to be in detention is Mr Musa Shongwe, a controversial lawyer who two years ago defended two alleged ANC members on charges of possessing illegal arms of war.
15 can go, but still in jail

Mbabane — A group of 15 detainees due to be freed by the Swaziland Government were still in prison at Matsapa on Monday despite an official government gazette announcement authorising their release.

Relatives of some of them who went to the prison were told by warders that release warrants had not yet been received. However, sources in Mbabane said that the confusion was the result of an administrative misunderstanding and that the detainees would be released this week.

The announcement about the release of the 15 detainees, the largest single batch to be freed for some years, follows reports that a number of human rights groups were planning a worldwide campaign to focus attention on the plight of Swaziland’s political prisoners.

One of those held is the lawyer, Musa Shongwe, who was the subject of a recent report on political detainees in The Times, London.

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Burial of Swazi bomb blast victim tomorrow

By ALINAH DUBE

ONE of the two people who died in a bomb blast in Manzini, Swaziland two weeks ago, has been identified as Mr Patrick Makau (18) from Temba Location in Hammanskraal.

He will be buried at his hometown at the Temba cemetery tomorrow. The service will be held at the Anglican Church after short prayers at his home, starting from 10 a.m.

Mr Makau died with a youth in a bomb blast and a number of people were injured. One of the houses, claimed to have been occupied by South African sympathisers of the African National Congress belonged to Mr Duma Dlamini, a refugee from South Africa.

It is believed that Patrick Makau left the country during 1977 for Swaziland where he was still a student at the time of his death.
After Sobhuza?

Rumours of the ill-health of Swaziland's 83-year-old ruler, King Sobhuza, are being given more than cursory attention in SA, for a new regime in Swaziland could have important implications for the whole southern Africa region.

In view of his advanced years, one cannot expect Sobhuza to remain in good health, says the SA Foundation's Dr Willie Breytenbach. And when he dies, there will be a scramble for power.

Sobhuza is held in high esteem by his subjects, and respect for the monarchy is linked to his long reign, personality and achievements — for instance in getting back much of the land his grandfather, Mhändzeni, conceded to Boer sheep farmers and English traders in the 1870s. Under his regime, the country (population about 500 000), relatively well-endowed in natural resources, has been stable.

Nobody knows who will succeed Sobhuza as king, but his successor will be more of a titular head (as in the case of Lesotho's Moshesh) with substantially reduced executive power, according to Breytenbach.

The new king will be one of the sons of Sobhuza's main wife (he has a number) who must be of the Nxumalo clan. He will be chosen on merit by a body of Sobhuza's direct male descendants, which gathers after the king's death.

Swaziland has been governed by a mixture of traditional and Western laws and institutions since the king suspended Parliament in April 1973 and outlawed the opposition Ngwane National Liberation Congress (NNLC), led by Dr Ambrose Zwane.

Zwane, who more often than not was imprisoned while in the country, is thought to be in Mozambique. His party had two seats (out of a total of 24) in the lower House of Parliament before its suspension.

Zwane's support comes mainly from trade unionists, workers and the educated elite among the commoners who are disaffected because of their exclusion from the aristocratic hold on power by the royal Dlamini family. The NNLC will grow in stature after Sobhuza's departure, Breytenbach believes. A Swaziland under Zwane would be a strong contrast to that under Sobhuza. "If ever there was a prospective candidate for SA's constellation of states idea, it is Swaziland under Sobhuza," says Breytenbach. The kingdom has the largest multilateral links with SA of any black state in the region. It is part of the rand monetary area, the customs union, and the SA Regional Tourist Council.

Moreover, Swaziland — squeezed between radical Mozambique and apartheid SA — has been increasing its trade and transport links with SA. This runs contrary to the Frontline states' current efforts to improve their transport systems, in order to lessen dependence on SA. Since July last year, Swaziland's containers go to Richards Bay rather than Maputo.

The government also encourages joint ventures with foreign companies, allowing the repatriation of profits and, from the point of view of investors, is stable.

When Sobhuza goes, there will be a fair degree of continuity, reckons Breytenbach: "Change will be gradual, though ultimately fundamental."

It remains to be seen to what extent Zwane's NNLC will be allowed to grow after Sobhuza.
The shops on the corners of the streets were open and bustling with shoppers. The sunshine of the warm day added to the cheerfulness of the town. In the middle of the day, a group of children gathered at a corner, playing with the shadows cast by the street lights. They laughed and joked, their young voices echoing through the air.

As the day wore on, the sound of music from the nearby parade grew louder. The children ran down the street, their laughter sandwiching the music between the buildings. The sun began to set, casting long shadows across the ground. The children gathered at the corner, their faces lit up by the soft glow of the street lamps.

The day ended with a sense of joy and community, as the children returned home with smiles on their faces and memories of a day well spent.
Manzini bombing: teacher arrested

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A SOUTH African teacher at a Swaziland high school has been arrested for questioning in connection with a bomb blast in Manzini, Swaziland, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

The blast resulted in the death of at least two people, one of whom, an 18-year-old South African student, Patrick Makau, was buried at Tema, near Frederik, at the weekend.

The school-teacher, Mr Jacob Moreki, taught at Salesian High School in Manzini, at the time of his arrest. The bomb blast, which damaged two houses, took place three weeks ago.

Of the houses was reportedly occupied by a sympathiser of the banned African National Congress. The father of the second person who died in the explosion, described as a former Soweto coal merchant, blamed the explosion on "South African agents".

Several South Africans of differing political persuasions, including Mr S S Manzela, described as a top ANC man by Hand Daily Mail sources, have served on the staff of Salesian High School.

The Swaziland Police have adopted a low profile on the explosion and have virtually thrown a blanket of secrecy around it.

"Mail", however, received a tipoff that three people had been arrested in connection with the blast. Initial inquiries with Swaziland Police headquarters in Mbabane drew a blank.

None of the top three policemen — the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner — were available for comment. All three were said to have been in Manzini at the time.

Yesterday, however, Assistant Commissioner P E Dlamini, of the Swazi Police, described reports of the three arrests as "completely untrue".

But after further inquiries, the "Mail" established that Mr Moreki had been arrested for questioning. A second man, an unidentified taxi-man, was said to have been arrested with him.

Political refugees in Swaziland, who include members of the ANC and sympathisers, are expected to abstain from political involvement. The number of refugees in Swaziland has been estimated at 5,000.

Last year, the Swaziland representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Godfrey Sibiti, said the flow of refugees to Swaziland from South Africa was as strong as ever.

The Manzini blast followed the explosion of limpet mines at the Sable plants in the Free State and the Eastern Transvaal by ANC saboteurs. The home of an ANC exile in Lesotho was damaged in another explosion shortly afterwards.
PRINCE WARNS EXILES AND PLEDGES: WE WILL NOT BECOME A SPRINGBOARD FOR ATTACKS ON SOUTH AFRICA

By GEOFF DALGLISH

MBABANE: The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, has declared war on exiles or insurgents wanting to use Swaziland as a terror pipeline for attacks on South Africa.

While pledging good neighbourliness, he conceded that it was possible that some guerrillas might slip through Swaziland undetected.

"There is always the possibility that some people may ignore the conditions of their asylum while others may surreptitiously transit through Swaziland without the knowledge of the Swaziland authorities.

"It is very difficult for any country to make its borders watertight."

But, Prince Mabandla was adamant:

"Swaziland will never allow its territory to be used by any organization or political group as a springboard for launching attacks on her neighbours."

Mr. Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, welcomed the Prime Minister's statement. "This is what Southern Africa needs for the co-operation and welfare of all her peoples," Mr. Botha said.

Prince Mabandla's assurance — given to me this week in his first Press interview since he assumed office last year — follows an intensified urban terror campaign in South Africa master-minded from nearby Mozambique.

Training

The ANC terrorists killed earlier this year in the Silverton Bank siege returned from military training via Swaziland.

Originally from Soweto, two of the trio hit the headlines early in 1978 when they were arrested by the Swazi authorities for carrying arms near the Osiniok border post.

Defining the kingdom's political stance, Prince Mabandla said: "Swaziland will continue to follow her long-standing policy of good neighbourliness and peaceful co-existence with all her neighbours.

"Swaziland is, therefore, committed to its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

While the country would not allow its soil to be used as a springboard for terror attacks, he said that as a United Nations member and signatory to the Geneva convention on refugees, asylum would be granted to those who fled their native countries in fear of persecution because of their political beliefs.

There are 4,000 refugees from South Africa — about 300 from Soweto and its sister townships and the remainder tribes people from rural areas who refused to be swallowed by the KwaZulu homeland.

All are subject to a strict code of conduct that precludes political activity or acts of violence against South Africa.

"Any breach of these conditions by the refugees is visited with severe penalties, which may include the withdrawal of the grant of asylum and subsequent expulsion." Prince Mabandla said.

Asked about a report that Swazi officials and police helped the ANC, he was emphatic:

"I would strongly repudiate such a statement and add that such conduct would be flagrantly repugnant to Swaziland's declared policy of peaceful co-existence with all her neighbours.

"Some Government officials, who work in departments that are responsible for administering refugees, are required by the nature of their official duties to be closely involved with the refugee community to be able to render the necessary humanitarian assistance."
Corruption probe widened

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — A commission of inquiry into allegations of corruption in Swazi government departments has had its terms of reference widened and its deadline extended.

The commission can now inquire into matters going back to 1980 and has been given an extra three months, until September, to complete its report.

Originally, inquiries were confined to the period 1976 to the present.

The commission is headed by Mr Justice Ismael Mahomed, a South African. Other commissioners are Dr Percy Yutar SC, former Attorney-General of the Transvaal, and Mr Leonard Gering, formerly head of the Faculty of Law at the University of Durban-Westville.

Among those who have already appeared before the commission are the former Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr Kenneth Mabulana, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini.

The hearings are being conducted in camera.
members of the organization, even if one deals only
with the management and workers.
In most industrial organizations nowadays, people
from the fields of business administration, indus-
trial and management engineering and operations
research have replaced their colleagues from the
field of organization. New quantitative techniques
have been developed to serve these experts in order
that they could not only describe the pro-
tions, but also measure them.
The purpose of studying the actions w
framework of the study of the organiza-
ture is to establish the effectiveness of each
the organization and all of them together,
say the economic effectiveness of the organ
whole. For this purpose, one establishes
for measuring the effectiveness of
members of the organization and/or of the or-
ization as a whole. The actions and the results of the
actions of members of the organization are compared
with these standards and on the basis of the
comparisons one can establish the effectiveness of
the individual and of the whole.

STUDYING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN
MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The second factor of organizational structure
the relationships existing among members of
organization. When one deals with a relation
between two members of the organization, one
consider a required relationship between the
facilitating the execution of operations conduit
the carrying out of the organizational targets, of
producing or supplying products or services. O
other hand, when one deals with two people
acted with each other, one usually consider
actual relationship existing between them,
because of work requirements or because of
other reason (e.g. because of historical circum-
because of conditions created as a result of pre
not necessarily conducive to the organiza
puses, and, mainly, because the two people
personally attracted to each other).
The semantics of the organizational str
distinguishes between these two types of relationship
s" by way of different names. The relationships
necessary for the execution of the organizational
targets or for the maintenance of a functional
decision-making process are called "formal rela-
tionships." The relationships actually existing among
people whether they are congruent with the formal
relationships or not, are called "informal relationships.
Thus we distinguish between the "formal structure,
is the functionally desired structure, and the
existing structure. There exist those
agree with formal
relationships, the formal relations
informal structure and not
subordinated by the informal
relationships, meaning that
hierarchy levels. The
ach of the formal
ly do it in a form
of subordinates is
superiors above it.
reach the chief executive of
by himself at this
not only alone, but
them subordinates
"managers" or in
hierarchy, and
subordinates or subordin-
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ates and their
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ady mentioned,
relationship between
managers in the
it persons who
s, i.e. with whom

54
Pik wants tribes to unite

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has suggested that Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland could be made more viable by the addition of large areas of land and millions of blacks presently or formerly part of South Africa.

He told a public meeting in Fish Hoek last week that tribal affiliations could not be ignored in Southern Africa.

Both Whites and blacks wanted to be governed according to their own norms, customs and standards.

There were a million Tswanas in Botswana, and a further two million in the new independent former homeland of Bophuthatswana.

They were "one people" who shared the same language, culture and incho-tswana laws.

Bophuthatswana, under President Lucas Mangope, was possibly a more viable state than the three other former protectorates combined.

Why, he asked, should they not link up into one Tswana state.

Similarly only 650,000 of the 1.5-million Swazis lived in the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Even the many who lived in South Africa, particularly in the area adjacent to Swaziland, regarded King Sobhaza as their head.

"Is it wrong for them to join and make a more viable State?"

The same argument, Mr Botha said, could be applied to the Sotho-speaking population of South Africa and the area they inhabited adjacent to Lesotho.

The idea was rejected yesterday as "silly and illogical politics" by the leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert.

By extension the same argument should be applied to white South Africans of French, German or Jewish extraction, he said.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were independent sovereign states and would decide for themselves who their citizens were, he said.
Dalindyebo seeks asylum

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus, is in Swaziland seeking political asylum after fleeing from Transkei, according to sources here.

Chief Sabata arrived in Swaziland on Monday, according to the sources, and is now at the Entonjeni residence of King Sobhuza II waiting for his request for asylum to be put to the king.

It is not known whether Chief Sabata reached Swaziland through South Africa or through Lesotho, which has a direct air service to Swaziland. Earlier this week the Lesotho Government denied any knowledge of Chief Sabata having been in Lesotho.

Chief Sabata returned to Transkei only recently after spending some time in Swaziland as a guest of the king at his birthday celebrations on July 22.

The two Swaziland Government drivers who drove him to Transkei were detained when they got there and are still in custody.
Chief Sabata under Swazi protection?

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

Chief Dalindyebi, the guest of King Sobhuza last month and was among the ZPs who watched the king celebrate his 31st birthday with a public appearance at which he inspected a guard of honour.

When Chief Dalindyebi returned briefly to Transkei before disappearing, his traveling companions included Swazi men who accompanied him from Swaziland.

If Chief Dalindyebi has been granted refuge by the Royal Swazi Court, it is unlikely that anyone in Swaziland will acknowledge his presence officially until and unless King Sobhuza decides it is appropriate to do so.

A senior official of the Swazi Department of Information, Mr. N. M. Dludlu, referred inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Foreign Minister, Mr. L. Mphrini, could not be contacted for comment.

The permanent secretary, Mr. Seth Dlamini, initially referred inquiries to the Department of Information. Told that Mr. Dludlu had directed inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dlamini said: "I know nothing about the matter."

The Deputy United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland, Mr. S. Huiss, said: "I cannot help you. It is the first I have heard of it."

According to some reports, Chief Dalindyebi may have left Transkei for Lesotho with the intention of moving on from there to Swaziland. The Lesotho Director of Information, Mr. John Tshimba, said: "We have had no information of his presence. If he has come into Lesotho, it will take a bit of time before the information reaches us."

South African exiles in Lesotho have a highly sensitive network of communications, but "Mail" contacts were not made yesterday of Chief Dalindyebi's presence in Lesotho.
One warden to two prisoners

The Star's Africa
News Service

Mbabane — For every two prisoners in Swaziland there is one prison officer, a study set up to examine the prison situation in the kingdom has established.

The report says Swaziland has 1,700 prisoners and 900 members of the prison service.
Economics first, says Swazi PM

Afric Press

MBABANE — Economic survival should take precedence over ideological differences and nationalist attitudes in Africa, says Swaziland's Prime Minister Prince Mbanda.

Opening the Swaziland trade fair in Mbabane at the weekend, the Prime Minister called for freer trade in Africa. "This continent of vast resources would have greater potential for inter-continental trade if each nation could specialise in the production of only those agricultural commodities and manufactured goods in respect of which it enjoyed the most favourable conditions," he said.

Countries represented at the fair included South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia and Lesotho.
Swaziland says no to nationalisation

New Swazi Sugar Mill opened

BY SIONI WILSON

BUSINESS MAIL
King Sobhuza II of Swaziland has opened the country's new sugar complex, for which he chose the name Simunye — "we are one". Twelve diverse backers were drawn together and within three years a remote area of scrubland has been transformed into a site poised to produce 120,000 tonnes of raw sugar a year. John Edwards of the Financial Times reports.

**Sobhuza’s Simunye sugar project**

**CREATING** something out of nothing is in the most satisfactory achievements. When it is achieved successfully and profitably that is even more pleasing. Such is the case with the Simunye sugar project in Swaziland. The recent Brant Commission report hammered home the message that it is essential for the benefit of future generations to enlarge the world's resources by utilising the spare productive capacity in underdeveloped countries. This is not only for humanitarian reasons, but also as a matter of self-interest if the world is to cope with its rapidly growing population and avoid a confrontation between the haves and have-nots.

The Simunye project is unusual in many ways. It has been constructed on schedule and the budget, needed by a mere 1 percent. Another important kind of development will appreciate just how unusual that is. However, another unusual feature, which is of considerable significance, is the bringing together of the financial resources from many diverse sources: there are 12 backers.

These include Tate and Lyle, Coca-Cola Export Corporation, Nissum, National Sugar Company, Government, Mitsui, Barclay's Bank, as well as financial agencies in Germany and Africa. The project is being constructed with the World Bank, the Dutch government, and the European Investment Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Swazi Nation, and the Swaziland Government itself, aided by the African Development Bank.

But Tate and Lyle were then called to give an alternative view, bearing in mind the Swazi Government’s desire to provide more jobs and raise its export earnings through developing economic activity in the rural areas. This was completed in 1977, when it agreed that a third sugar mill in the country was justified, and the Government entered into partnership with Tate and Lyle to bring the project into being. However, it then took nearly three years to get together the necessary financial and technical institutions that constitute the unusual multi-national consortium providing the backing.

Finally, at the end of 1979, the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation was formed by nine partners, with the Government having the dominant share. It has set about setting the guidelines and constraints imposed by the financial backers.

Concurrently, the Swazi Government has been ahead separately, drawing on other financial support, with the help of Majoli Dam, which is a vital ingredient of the whole Simunye project. Without this supply of water it could not exist.

The name of the dam, which was completed last year, was also drawn from the King. Majoli is the local name given to the God of Rain.

After 1977 development proceeded very quickly, bearing in mind the fact that the area, which is now covered by green cane-fields, towns and the highway, was once the kind of sparse scrubland to be found in the old native game park that has been preserved carefully next to Simunye as part of the King's awareness of environmental considerations.

The infrastructure required to create a new economy and social base in an undeveloped rural area miles from anywhere is in one-and-a-half hours drive from the capital Mbabane — is tremendous and far-reaching.

It has involved the creation of two new towns, which will become the third and fourth biggest centres of population in Swaziland.

First of all there was the resettlement of local subsistence farmers to make way for the new cane area. This was followed by the clearing of land by the capital Mbabane — is tremendous and far-reaching.

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Arrests are explained

MBABANE. — Two Transkei diplomats have visited Swaziland to explain to King Sobhuza's Government why three Swazis were arrested in connection with the disappearance of Chief Sabata Dinyebo.

The three men drove to the Transkei chief's home after he attended King Sobhuza's 81st birthday celebrations.

The chief, frequently at odds with the Transkei Government, subsequently went into hiding and nothing has been heard of him since.

The three Swazis were released by the Transkei authorities last week. The explanation given to the Swazi Government for their detention has not yet been made public. — POST Africa News Service
Swaziland says no to nationalization

Own Correspondent

MANZINI.—The Swazi Government seriously considered nationalizing foreign assets in the Kingdom, but decided against it for fear of driving multi-nationals away, King Sobhuza of Swaziland said in Lesotho.

Opening the new sugar mill, King Sobhuza told an audience of South African and international industrialists that his government had been concerned for some time about the conduct of multi-national corporations inside his kingdom.

"We find it a serious source of concern that the Swazi nation was not getting what you might call "the lion's share" of rewards from its own resources. "Investors have come here and taken their profits away leaving us with the crumbs from their table," King Sobhuza said.

The problem was worsened because some influential countries in the United Nations did not even regard Swaziland as a developing country and did not give it the same treatment as other Third World states.

"We considered whether our wisdom would lie in nationalizing all industries in Swaziland. "But we saw that if we imposed nationalization, industries would quit the country and we would be back to square one. "For that reason, nationalization is a measure we cannot afford even to contemplate," King Sobhuza said.

Lord Jellicoe, chairman of Tate and Lyle, the principal contractors of the Simunye project, told the king in a speech that the new mill was a product of good relations between the developed and developing world.

"I believe Simunye stands as a shining example of what can be achieved by international co-operation in harnessing the resources of north, south, east and west. "This co-operation is important in the exploitation of the resources of the world for common benefit."

The mill, which the King named Simunye — "we are one" — is the largest sugar development ever undertaken in Swaziland.

The mill is backed by a 9,000 ha sugar cane estate, and is expected to produce 120,000 tons of raw sugar a year by 1982, raising Swaziland's total output to 400,000 tons a year.

Most of Simunye's production will be for export which, when the world sugar price is at its highest for five years, will be an important source of foreign exchange.
Sobhuza pleads for stability in Swaziland

By J.S. MOAPELO

KING Sobhuza II of Swaziland urged his people to avoid sudden changes and a coup against the government at a celebration to mark the mountain kingdom’s 12th anniversary of independence on Saturday.

More than 15,000 people crammed into the Somhlolu Stadium, Lobamba, to listen to the king. Dressed in a pin-stripe suit and bowler hat, he told the cheering crowd that the world was going through difficult times. He said it was often the smaller countries like Swaziland which suffered as a result of the strife in the bigger countries.

The king stressed the economic independence and interdependence of African countries, adding that the great enemy of Africa was hunger, disease and poverty.

Before the address, he inspected the colourful guard of honour consisting of the regular conventional army and the colourful Swazi umabutfo (regiments).

King Sobhuza, who was recently reported to be ill, walked throughout the inspection and read his speech with a strong voice.

Present during the celebrations at the stadium were King Goodwill Zwelithini of Zululand and King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho.

Saturday’s celebrations started in the morning and ended with an evening state ball held at Matsapha High School. The highlight of the afternoon was a daring motorcycle display by the Royal Swaziland Police.

Late in the afternoon droves of people from all over the mountain kingdom were still streaming into the stadium for the celebrations. Saturday was a public holiday.

The celebrations started on Friday at Government House, where diplomats and guests were welcomed by the Prime Minister, Prince Mahandla Mshweni.

Yesterday the celebrations culminated in two national thanksgiving services at the national stadium.
Swazi bride probe curbed

POST Correspondent
By Ticks Che tty

PETER FORBES, a central figure in allegations of corruption at government level in Swaziland, believes “pressure from some people at the top” led to a curb on the commission investigating the allegations.

“I might have been killed because things were getting too hot for some people to handle,” said Mr Forbes, 80, a member of one of Swaziland’s white pioneer families who was stripped of his citizenship in January, 1978.

Mr Forbes, who testified before the commission of inquiry into government bribery and corruption, described the efforts made by the government on the commission as “a tragedy for the Swazi people.”

“Everybody was shocked when the commission was appointed. They saw it as a positive step to clean up the mess,” Mr Forbes said. “They were honest and responsible and I was sure they would do their best to clean up the mess.”

Now living in Johannesburg, Mr Forbes claimed he had been victimized because he had refused to “take the blame” and implicated others.

“Although I still feel the Prime Minister is an honest man, it’s a very strange situation. The commission has been impeded in its investigations. I have no choice but to go on a crusade to remove the Prime Minister from power and to tell the truth,” Mr Forbes said.

The commission of inquiry was appointed by the Prime Minister, Prince Mahindra Dlamini, to investigate government malfeasance and maladministration.

But the reason for the official stress then, and early this week, in which the commission police are not mentioned.

President of the Prime Minister’s office were referred to the Attorney-General’s office. The senior Attorney-General, it was alleged, did not know the reasons and the report should be directed to the Prime Minister’s office.

The commission, headed by Mr Justice Russell Kellow, has been investigating the activities of the Prime Minister’s office, the Public Service and the Public Accounts Commission.

The commission is dealing particularly with the allegations of corruption and government malfeasance.

Mr Wilson Milonzano, the commission’s secretary and the retired Auditor-General, has been investigating the activities of the Prime Minister’s office.

Mr Milonzano, in a statement last week, said he had evidence that the Prime Minister’s office had been involved in the commission.”

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Swazi PM shocked by new wave of violence

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Prime Minister Prince Mahendla Dlamini said yesterday he was shocked by reports of increasing violence in Swaziland, particularly attacks on white housewives.

He was reacting to a report in The Times of Swaziland which said the British High Commission had sent a circular to about 600 British subjects in the country warning them about an increase in violence and burglaries.

The high commission warned women, especially not to open the door to strangers and not to walk alone in quiet streets of the Swaziland capital.

Prince Dlamini called an urgent Press conference yesterday at which he said he was disturbed about the high level of violence.

"Violence is completely contrary to the customary peaceful Swazi way of life," he said, adding he had had discussions with the Swaz Commissioner of Police on determining ways of stamping out crime.

I intend to use all the power at my disposal to maintain law and order in this country of ours," he said.

The British High Commission is reported to be particularly disturbed by a pattern of crime which involves brutal attacks on housewives.

Raiders have been calling at homes during the afternoon when they know the man of the house will be at work and have been robbing housewives.

Several white housewives have been attacked in this way, according to Government sources, but the police have not released figures on the number of such incidents.

Attacks on people walking in the streets, sometimes in daylight, have also increased.
Cholera warnings ignored

THE Department of Health was warned by one of its own officials that epidemics were a grave danger in the squatter settlements of the KaNgwane homelands in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld, but nothing was done to provide pure water until cholera broke out at the beginning of October.

Now the disease has reached epidemic proportions.

The Sunday Express found during a visit to the cholera area this week that the warning had been given by Dr John Hoyland, regional Director of Health for KaNgwane.

However, water tanks with pure water were put up for the squatters only after cholera broke out.

How killer disease will cut you down

LIKE all killers, cholera is brutal, ugly.

The El Tor cholera bacillus is passed on through the excreta or vomit of a sufferer. Unlike “classical” cholera, now mainly confined to East Pakistan and Bangladesh, the El Tor strain can be carried by someone whose symptoms are slight — and yet pass it on to kill others.

Some carriers may have no symptoms at all and still infect others for up to 14 days. Mild symptoms may be mistaken for ordinary gastro-enteritis.

This is how explosive epidemics start — cases slip past public health officials and, before they can be safely isolated, infect water supplies, milk, soft-leaf vegetables and fruit.

Within one to five days' incubation the disease shows itself — in its worst form — by acute cramp, vomiting and diarrhoea.

The stomach and intestinal system is emptied of all solids within hours and, untreated, the victim suffers swift and fatal dehydration.

The bacillus destroys the ability of the system to retain fluid. This is why the vaccine is of such limited value. You cannot immunize part of the body, in this case, the intestinal system.

Without treatment, the victim loses so much fluid that he “dries” to death. A macabre sign of the disease is the speed, almost immediate, with which a corpse stiffens in rigor mortis.

Modern treatment stops the killer by destroying the bacillus with a powerful antibiotic, tetracycline, and replacing fluid in the same massive amounts in which it is lost.

As much as 10 litres or more of special fluids are administered — at first intravenously and then, after vomiting is controlled, by mouth.

Mr J G van Dyk, chief director of the KaNgwane Department of Community Development, told the Sunday Express the KaNgwane Department of Works put up tanks and started supplying water to the squatters when it was discovered the Crocodile River and the Malelane-Crocodile Poort canal were infected with cholera.

Until then, the squatters in the valley had drawn water from the Crocodile River, which is known to be infected with cholera.

There are about 11 000 squatters near Matsulu township and another 14 000 on a farm called Pienaar near KaNyamazane township.

Moreover, the Sunday Express was reliably informed that just before the cholera outbreak there had been problems with the water purification plant in Matsulu township, where the majority of cholera cases have occurred.

Mr P G van Schaikwyk, chief director of the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board, told the Sunday Express there had been “a little problem about six weeks ago (ie when the cholera started) but it was rectified within about four hours”.

Water for the Matsulu reservoir came from the Malelane-Crocodile Poort canal, he said.

There was usually sufficient water in the pipes to supply the whole township, but many people preferred to walk to the river to draw water because it was closer and there were sometimes long queues at the water points.

“It is a matter of education — these people have been drawing water from the rivers all their lives,” he said.

KaNyamazane was a model township with sewerage and a reticulated water supply. The problems arose with the squatters north of the town on a farm known as “Pienaar”, which was in a chief’s area.

Both Matsulu and KaNyamazane were administered by the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board, but the squatters were in areas which fell directly under the KaNgwane Government, he added.

Dr R Scholz, superintendent of Themba Hospital at Kabokweni, confirmed that the majority of cholera cases in the outbreak had originated in the Matsulu region.

Dr Hoyland at first refused to talk to the Sunday Express, saying if we had “clearance” to investigate the cholera outbreak.

However, he eventually agreed to see us at his offices in Louw’s Creek.

He was not allowed to talk about the cholera outbreak, he said, because the Department of Health had decided that only its official spokesmen in Pretoria should talk to the Press.

Asked why nothing had been done to provide pure water for squatters at Pienaar and Matsulu, he said: “The squatters are a problem of the KaNgwane Government and I can’t talk about them.”

The South African Health Department, of which he was regional representative, advised KaNgwane on health matters “but as far as the squatters are concerned there are other factors involved which have nothing to do with us.”

However, Mr Van Schaikwyk said there was a long-term R1.5-million project to supply piped water to KaNyamazane and Kabokweni.

By JEAN LE MAY

Pictures: DOUG LEE

• The starting point for an epidemic... a man died when cholera first struck the Lowveld in this farmworker’s house near Malelane.

• An old woman stagger under the weight of a bucket.
The disease of sports injuries is a common complaint. It is often the result of overuse or incorrect training methods. The symptoms of sports injuries are usually pain, swelling, and loss of function. These injuries can range from mild to severe and can affect any part of the body. The treatment of sports injuries typically involves rest, ice, compression, and elevation (RICE). However, in some cases, more aggressive treatments such as surgery may be necessary. It is important to treat sports injuries properly to prevent long-term complications and to ensure a full recovery. Always consult a medical professional for proper diagnosis and treatment of sports injuries.
The Rocky Hillsides

Fear in South Africa's Valley of the Shadow of Death
Scratchings for Good

Goes Where People Are Living In

EXPRESSSCOPE

There is ready room to walk between these crowded et floors which were once high. The aged
and病者 had to walk through all the
preparation of the floor, now all the
sheets and paper are in place and
the work is complete.

For the benefit of the sick and
aged, there is a large room on the
first floor, where they can rest
and recuperate. The bedrooms
are spacious and comfortable,
and the meals are carefully}

Scratchings for Good

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are spacious and comfortable,
and the meals are carefully
Swazi claim to KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter

THE controversial question of Swazi claims to land in northern KwaZulu will be discussed on Friday when the full KwaZulu Cabinet meets. Chief Ntshiba Tembe, the Zulu chief allegedly involved in plans to secede from KwaZulu, and join Swaziland, will be there.

The meeting will be held in Maputo, in the heart of the disputed 200,000 ha, which includes Kosi Bay, in Maputaland.

The land issue has been simmering for several years and was an emotional topic during the last session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly held at Umtata.

Chief Tembe, who is a member of the Assembly, received a rapturous reception when he expressed his loyalty to Swaziland and denied that he planned to secede.

During the session, the possibility of taking Swaziland to the International Court of Justice was mooted. This was because of the Swazi Government's alleged unfounded claim to part of KwaZulu.

Last year, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, charged that South Africa and Swaziland had 'concluded a deal' on Swazi claims to a huge tract of land in the Ingwavuma district.

The land in question includes the Nyzuwa, Mathekwa, and Magoneng areas.
ALL the bureaucratic bungles in South Africa can't stop the readers of the Sunday Express.

On November 9 the Sunday Express carried a story on Mrs Emily Molise and how she was thrown out of her home in a squatter camp near Springs.

She and 65 other people were living in the camp because there were no houses for them in the nearby townships.

After being shaken out of a drugged, post-operation sleep and made to sign a form agreeing to be moved, Mrs Molise and her belongings were dumped on the back of a truck and transported to Qwaqwa, where she was left in the yard clothing her 15-day-old grandchild, Michelle.

That was last October, and since then Mrs Molise has made numerous trips to the Niglet Bantu Commissioner's office to try to collect her pension.

On the latest occasion, she says, she was sworn at by Mr P L Vorster, the Niglet Commissioner for Bantu Affairs, who said he would kill her if he ever saw her again.

Mr Vorster has refused to comment on the allegations.

Meanwhile, Emily, Medie, and the other daughters and grandchildren who went to live with her in Qwaqwa.
Swazis press land claim again

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Swaziland has again held talks with the South African Government about its vast land claims in northern Natal, amid fresh agitation in the Ingwavuma area for secession from kwaZulu.

The small kingdom is claiming hundreds of thousands of hectares of land, including the Kosi Bay area, which has been an integral part of Zululand since King Mswatanis reign in the first part of the last century.

It appears the claims are being made in an effort to get an outlet to the sea.

kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Chief Gaiaha Buthelezi has issued a stern warning to people "fomenting this kind of rebellion."

kwaZulu was not in any circumstances prepared to give up the land to the Swazi, he said.

Sizable sources say that a delegation from Swaziland recently held talks with the Government in Pretoria about the land claims.

Several delegations have been to South Africa previously and a top-level delegation was also sent by King Sobhuza to inform the kwaZulu Government about its claims.

At the opening of a new court building at Manzini near the Mozambique border, Chief Buthelezi repeated an earlier claim that some "mischief makers" were agitating for autonomous status for a new state of "Maputa."

"To talk in the eighties of possibilities of kwaZulu being set up again as the sovereign nation it was, is just as much of a pipe-dream as trying to influence the people of this area to agitate for an autonomous status for Maputa, which has no links with kwaZulu."

"That is an attempt to undo history."
Cholera spreads to Swaziland

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Cholera has now hit Swaziland. A 15-year-old schoolgirl, Sondile Dlamini, is in a serious condition in Pigg's Peak Hospital.

Two others suspected of having the disease are in isolation in the same hospital.

The area where Sondile lives is on the Swaziland border with the Transvaal and not far from where the disease broke out.

The Star's Medical Correspondent reports that in South Africa the number of confirmed cholera cases has risen to 953.

A total of 12 people have died from the disease and 18 more cases have been reported in the Lowveld, bringing the total in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld to 953.

Dr N du Plessis, a spokesman for the Department of Health, said today infection was being contained.

He warned that water users should not assume that rainwater was uncontaminated.

Aggressive prevention measures by State, peri-urban and local health authorities had helped to halt the spread of disease.

Clyde Johnson of The Star's Lowveld Bureau reports that superstitious beliefs and unhygienic habits are hampering the fight against cholera in the Lowveld.

Thousands of pamphlets are being distributed and fresh water provided daily to people in outlying areas. All confirmed cases are given on-the-spot treatment.
SWAZI WANDO

7/1/81 - 31/12/81

GENERAL
Miss Marissa Rollnic, who came with the squad, said the aim of the visit had been to train with promising white swimmers of the same age group.

"At Ellis Park we were made to wait until 3.30 pm before entering the pool by which time most of the white children had nearly finished their training," she said.

"A white swimming coach and some of his swimmers humiliated the children by refusing to train with them," Miss Rollnic claimed.

City councillor for Norwood, Mrs Janet Levine, said she had tried to persuade the city's parks and recreation department to allow the Swazi children to enter Ellis Park at 4.30 pm but this was refused.

"I was told it would be safer for the children to swim later because of possibleรหัสver," Mrs Levine said.

The children also had the indignity of having to arrive at the pool in their swimming costumes to avoid using the change rooms," she said.

"As far as I am concerned these racial hurts in the name of apartheid must end," Mrs Levine said. "I would like nothing better than to have all the facilities of my ward fully integrated. I believe I have the support of the majority of residents of my ward in this matter," Mrs Levine said.

"When will we learn that we have people of different colours living in this country who have a right to all that whites enjoy," she said.

Chairman of the council's parks and recreation committee, Mr Danie van Zyl MMC, said today any application to use another pool would have been considered.
The Christmas time may be here, but the economy is feeling the pinch. 1980 was a tough year for many in the United Kingdom, particularly in the manufacturing sector. The government was forced to intervene in many industries to prevent further decline, leading to increased unemployment and economic uncertainty.

This was a period of significant change, with the emergence of new technologies and the globalization of the economy. The UK was facing a period of adjustment, as traditional industries struggled to compete with cheaper imports from abroad.

Despite these challenges, there were some bright spots. New industries were emerging, such as the biotechnology sector, which was beginning to flourish.

The government was also investing in education and training, recognizing the importance of a skilled workforce for future economic success.

Overall, the decade of the 1980s was a time of significant transition for the UK economy, with both challenges and opportunities.
MRABANE — Swaziland authorities today said that a registered refugee from South Africa, Joe Pillay, was kidnapped last month and that documents found indicated one of them was a South African.

The men allegedly grabbed him at St. Joseph's mission school where he was a teacher.
G L Cross

Mark.

obtaining the highest average for the first year student

A E A I Prize

L Moggadto

Drawing.

Passed with best coursework in Engineering

awarded to the student with the

Somly Sachs Memorial Prize

J H Reeves

Civil Engineering student in Land Surveying or

examination to the best made

Awarded the Results of Final

Professor Garage Mentes Prize

B F McIntosh

J H Rams

D P Weeks

T J Constable

P N Solomon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

B N Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Four of the third, first and final years.

for the best students in each

Corporation Medals

BY PATRICK LAURANCE

Southern Africa Editor

A SOUTH African refugee, Mr Dayan Pillay, was kidnapped from Swaziland last week, the permanent secretary to the Swazi deputy-Prime Minister's office, Mr A R Shabangu, said yesterday.

Mr Pillay, registered as a refugee with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was reportedly kidnaped at gunpoint from St Joseph's School, near Manzini, where he taught.

He was kidnapped about 9pm on Thursday, Mr Shabangu said yesterday.

Swaziland police are investigating.

Mr Pillay's kidnappers are said to have entered the school premises and to have forced him to a waiting car, in spite of attempts at resistance.

One of the kidnappers reportedly dropped documents in the scuffle.

Mr Shabangu said: "A South African passport and a South African Post Office savings book were found nearby."

Swaziland has offered sanctuary to South African refugees since its independence in 1968, but the relationship between the Swazi authorities and the refugees has not been without tension.

Refugees are subject to controls which include restrictions on their movements and prohibition of the possession of guns, ammunition and vehicles without permission.

The deputy-Prime Minister has the power to deport refugees, provided he is satisfied they will not be punished for political offences on their return to South Africa.

Members of South Africa's banned Pan-Africanist Congress have been both detained in and deported from Swaziland for allegedly setting up guerrilla bases.

They have not, however, been returned to South Africa.

Last year, unidentified saboteurs blasted houses in Swaziland said to have been occupied by members of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

The explosion came in the wake of the ANC attack on Sasol installations on June 1. Two people were killed in the blast, one of them an exiled South African student.

Later a South African school teacher at another Manzini school, Seisimane High School, was detained for questioning by Swazi police.
Suspected SA kidnap shocks Swaziland

Tribune Reporters

FOUR South Africans are suspected of kidnapping a political refugee in Swaziland, Mr Daya Pillay, 35, who mysteriously disappeared from his home near Manzini this week.

The Swaziland Government is reported to be furious over the incident which has sent shock waves through the territory's growing community of refugees South Africans.

Sources in the Swazi Government and the United Nations mission in Mbabane suspect Mr Pillay was secretly hustled across the border into South Africa sometime on Thursday night or Friday.

His curly hair, two cars with Durban and Transvaal registrations and apparently dropped identification documents near the scene of the kidnapping.

Mr Pillay was taken from his home at St Joseph's School at about 9 o'clock on Thursday night by four men — two whites, a coloured and an African man.

The Africa News Service reports that, according to unconfirmed reports police yesterday took a white woman from Manzini for questioning in connection with the kidnapping.

The same reports say that police were given a detailed account of the kidnapping by a man who shared the house with Mr Pillay.

He is alleged to have told them that Mr Pillay put up a strenuous struggle as the men, one armed with a pistol, bundled him from the scene.

Accompanying the kidnaping story is the claim that Pillay, a well-known Indian, was not the only one involved.

The report goes on to say that a second Indian, also a known political leader, was also kidnapped and taken to South Africa where he was held for three years.

Mr Pillay's family in Durban are aware of the abduction and they are worried for his safety.

He is a former Durban schoolteacher who fled South Africa in 1977 and was registered in Swaziland as having received political asylum. He has been teaching at the school for three years.

Mr Pillay fled South Africa with his younger brother, Vin Pillay, and Krish Rabadial. Rabadial was one of the 14 ANC men killed early this month in a South African Defence force raid on an ANC base in Manzini.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane said the Swazi government had informed the UN officially of the abduction of a registered refugee.

The spokesman said: "The abduction is the responsibility of the government and we are awaiting their explanation of what they are doing.

We suspect that South Africans are responsible."

Mr Pillay taught for the Department of Indian Affairs and obtained a BA degree through Unisa. He quit his teaching post in Durban to work as a furniture salesman and opened his own furniture shop in Beattie Street before fleeing the country in 1977.

Pillay's brother, Mr Vin Pillay, is still believed to be in Swaziland.

Krish Rabadial, who fled with them, is thought to have been the first Indian to be killed by the Defence Force while engaged in the activities of the
Malan Chemical Engineering Medals

For the best student in each of the following years:

- L Flach
- K W Strickland

Malan Prize for the most improved First Year Chem Engineering Student

- P C Watt

CIVIL

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 22, 1998

Of misand money had been eaten

and missing funds!
Judge rejects accusation of bias

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — Swaziland’s Chief Justice has turned down an application to recuse himself from presiding over a R79 000 fraud case in which the chief Crown witness is Swaziland’s former Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo.

Defence lawyers applied for the judge’s recusal on the grounds that they considered his frequent questioning from the Bench showed a bias in favour of Dr Khumalo.

Mr Chief Justice C J N Nathan assured the defence lawyers that he had no bias but that his questions were meant to guide the court.

The accused in the trial is the Rev Theman Ndab, who is charged with defrauding a national fund of R79 000. He was the accountant of the Swazi Nation Fund which was set up for the benefit of Swazi nationals.

However, defence lawyer Mr David Matee, assisted by Mr Sam Erasmus, has put to Dr Khumalo that he himself was involved in defrauding the account. He said that in terms of the fund rules signatures from two members of the governing committee of the fund were required, any cheque withdrawing money from the fund.

SHORTFALL

Mr Matee suggested that Dr Khumalo as chairman of the fund had often withdrawn money from the account with a cheque signed by him alone.

Dr Khumalo has denied this. He told the court that he had paid money into the account to make up a shortfall and this money had come from his own pocket.

The Crown prosecutor, Mr Absalom Twala, ‘has warned’ Dr Khumalo, in court, that he may be charged with conspiracy.
13.

PAS. (12 gm/day) 16.8c.
Z (2 gm/day) 13.44c.

References.

(1) Report of the Secretary for Health, 3.77, Chapt. 2, P.7. "For the first time the Department is now in possession of reliable expenditure figures in connection with specific services .... ."

(2) Report of the Secretary for Health 1977, Ch.3, P.13, "The number of beds has gradually been increased over the past few years and now stands at 12057." (See also annexure 12, P.66.)


(7) S.A. Medical Post, July 1974, P.11, McMaster University Medical Centre, Professor David Sackett & Dr. R. Brian Haynes.

Pillay kidnap rebels blamed

Southern Africa Bureau
MBABANE — Four men arrested in connection with last week’s kidnapping of a South African refugee are suspected members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM). Swaziland police sources said yesterday.

Mr Daya Pillay, a refugee school teacher, was abducted at gunpoint from St Joseph’s School near Matsieng and is believed to have been driven across the border into South Africa.

Swaziland Police arrested four men alleged to have been involved in the abduction shortly afterwards. The men are expected to appear in court in the next few days on charges relating to the kidnapping.

Police suspect that a fifth man drove across the border, taking Mr Pillay with him. He is thought to be a black South African, as a South African reference book was found near the scene of the kidnapping.

The motive of the kidnapping, according to the sources, was to win South African approval for the MRM, in the hope that Pretoria would be persuaded to grant the movement bases for its struggle against the Mozambique government.

The Zimbabwean and Mozambique governments say the MRM was originally backed by Rhodesia’s government, but has since been taken over by Pretoria as part of its alleged “destabulation campaign” against black governments in Southern Africa.

Mr Pillay, originally from Durban, fled South Africa in 1977 and was registered a refugee with the United Nations High Commission in Swaziland.

His brother, Mr Rabihal Pillay, is reported to have been one of 12 men killed in the South African raid on Maputo.
It's not the first time

By SUE ROBERTSON

The attachment of Swazi revenue rights comes after International Paper Industries' (IPF) "historic" attachment last year of Bophuthatswana and Transkei properties in South Africa for failing to pay similar debts.

That was the first time in South African legal history that attachments on diplomatic properties had been made.

Early in December the company was granted an order in Johannesburg to attach the consular residence of the Transkei government in Houghton, Johannesburg.

Shortly afterwards, the attachment of two Bophuthatswana properties in Pretoria, diplomatic vehicles, furniture and fittings was made by IPF for that government's failure to honour debts incurred over the year.

According to Mr Martin, an application to have the orders set aside was made by the Attorney-General so that South Africa could intervene on a diplomatic level.

"In December they intervened on that level and we were paid within two weeks," he said.

But costs the company had incurred as a result of trying to recover the bad debts "have certainly wiped out any profits we might have made," he added.

Firm wins order against Swaziland

Court Reporter

This week authorised the sheriff to attach Swaziland assets in South Africa.

The terms of the order were that the sheriff attach all the right, title and interest of the Kingdom of Swaziland in and to the common revenue pool existing between South Africa, Botswana and Lesotho.

The order was granted by Mr Justice Franklin to establish the jurisdiction of the Rand Supreme Court in an action to be instituted by Efax Pty Limited, trading as International Paper Industries, for payment to them by the Kingdom of Swaziland of R2 138.

Mr Jeffery Martin, general manager of Efax, said in an affidavit that the Kingdom of Swaziland was indebted to his company in this amount for goods sold and delivered and services rendered between April and September last year.

His company had delivered all the goods purchased and had carried out all the services required by Swaziland.

Despite numerous demands made by him to duly authorised officials for payment of the amount, Swaziland had failed to pay, he said.

Although in four instances officials had said they had record of having received the goods purchased through the Ministry of Agriculture, they had not disputed Efax's right to receive payment of the R2 138.

In these four instances the goods had been delivered and duly authorised representatives had signed delivery notes.

Efax wished to institute an action against the Kingdom of Swaziland for the payment of R2 138. Because the contracts were conducted in Swaziland the Rand Supreme Court did not have jurisdiction unless an order were granted directing the sheriff to attach Swazi assets in South Africa.

The custom union agreement was concluded between the governments of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland on December 11, 1969, Mr Martin said.

In terms of the agreement a common revenue pool was established consisting of the gross amounts of customs, excise, sales and other duties collected on goods imported into common customs areas.

The value of Swaziland's share in the pool was well in excess of the amount claimed by Efax, Mr Martin said.
Zimbabwe and Swazis won’t back sanctions

Own Correspondent
SALISBURY — The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday ruled out Zimbabwe’s participation “at this juncture” in any sanctions exercise against South Africa.

But, he said, Zimbabwe would “not stand in the way of the international community in any move to impose economic sanctions against that country.

At a news conference marking the end of the visit to Zimbabwe of the OAU chairman and President of Sierra Leone, Dr Siaka Stevens, Mr Mugabe acknowledged that at the moment Zimbabwe was dependent economically on South Africa.

“We appreciate,” he said, “that at the moment we are dependent on South Africa economically but South Africa is also dependent on us. It should not be forgotten that it’s not a one-sided issue.”

Mr Mugabe said when Zimbabweans went to work in South Africa they were doing more good to that country than South Africa was doing to Zimbabwe.

“After all, it’s our labour that South Africa is utilising to develop its own economy. So it must not be lost sight of that it has been a mutually beneficial historical development.”

Earlier, Mr Mugabe called on the Western powers to make up their minds whether to support South Africa in its policies and actions or to go along with black Africa.

He said Africa would “view with concern” any support for South Africa and the Savimbi “group of reacting Angolans” in Angola by the Reagan Administration.

But he did not wish to judge President Reagan hastily as the new American leader was still formulating his African policy.

In Mbabane Sapa reports that Swaziland also would not support sanctions against South Africa because of her dependence economically, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Velaphi Dlamini. He also said the Government would not allow any organisation to use Swaziland as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.
Swazi govt holds secret trial of four kidnappers

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

FOUR men arrested in connection with the kidnapping of a South African refugee, Mr Dayon Pillay, from Swaziland are being tried in secret by Swazi authorities, it was learnt yesterday.

The Permanent Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Mr A R Shabangu, referred inquiries on the reasons for the decision to hold the trial in camera to the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr J A Hassamali.

"But Mr Hassamali said: 'I am sorry, I can't give you any information.'"

Earlier the four men were reported to have been members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, which is seeking to overthrow the Frelimo Government and which is alleged to have won the backing of South Africa.

According to "Mail" sources, three of the four men - their names have not been released - are Mozambicans and the fourth is a South African.

Mr Pillay, who has not been seen since he was abducted two weeks ago, is believed by Swazi police sources to have been taken across the border into South Africa.

His brother, Mr Rahilali Pillay, is reported to have been one of the 12 African National Congress men killed during the January raid on Maputo by the South African Defence Force.

The secret trial of the four men, which started on Tuesday, came after a decision by the Swaziland Government to postpone a scheduled summit meeting in Mbabane of representatives from South Africa's black-ruled neighbours.
MHARANE — King Sobhuza II of Swaziland has said that a recent commission of inquiry set up to probe allegations of corruption and abuse of power in the government had "acted like police" and, therefore, beyond the scope of its mandate.

His remarks are seen here as some explanation for the sudden stop in the commission's inquiries last year.

The commissioner, Mr Ismail Mohammed of Johannesburg, announced last year that the commission was ceasing investigations because strictures had been imposed which prevented it from doing its job.

There was no comment from the authorities at the time but it is generally believed that only the King had power over the commission and that no lesser authority could have ordered the commission to stop.

Among those questioned by the commission were an ex-deputy minister, the Minister of Justice and a Commissioner of Prisons who has since left the prison service.

The interim report of the commission was submitted to the King in October last year, but nothing further has been heard about its findings.

— AANS.
The Star’s Africa News Service
MBABANE—Mr. Dhanah Pillay, a South African refugee, who was allegedly kidnapped last month from the school in which he taught in Swaziland, has reappeared at the school.

It was not immediately known where he had been since he was taken from the school on February 19. In what other teachers said was a kidnapping at gunpoint.

Four men appeared in court in Manzini Magistrates' Court recently in connection with Mr. Pillay's abduction and were released on bail of R$600 each.

The average (mean) of hectares

Section A: Area of farm, number of sheep and numbers employed

In certain respects, majoritarian district, 6 in Mbabane, 6 in typedef, and 2

apply to a maximum of 22 farms, 13 in the Manzini West post them. They have not done so, so that the results below

three farmers preferred to fill in the questionnaires alone and

A total of 25 farms were visited during the survey, but

first and second questionnaires

The information in this part is largely drawn from the

problems on the farm. The farm, their attitudes to alternative jobs and their

a questionnaire to workers on their motives in coming to

schooling was considered an advantage or not.

requirements in their labour force (in particular, whether

a shortage or surplus of labour at current wages and farmes'

information about how wages were determined, the existence of
Kidnapped SA refugee returned

By PATRICK DAVIES
Southern Africa Editor

THE South African refugee who was kidnapped from Swaziland about three weeks ago was brought back to Swaziland and dropped near Mbabane about three hours before dawn yesterday, according to an informed Swaziland-based source.

The refugee, Mr. Deyun Pillay, is understood to have returned yesterday to St Joseph's School, near Manzini, where he teaches. He could not be contacted for comment last night.

A tip off about the return of Mr. Pillay to Swaziland came within hours of a report by the Times of Swaziland that the Deputy Prime Minister's Office had sent a letter to Pretoria calling for the return of Mr. Pillay from South Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs was not aware of the request when the Sunday Tribune spoke to him yesterday. Neither he nor the Director General for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Brand Fourie, could be contacted last night.

But an official South African source said as far as he was aware Mr. Pillay had been detained by border police under the immigration laws and "eventually allowed to go".

Mr. Pillay, who is officially recognized as a refugee by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, fled South Africa in 1977. Four men were arrested in connection with the kidnapping within two or three days of his disappearance.

According to Swaziland police sources, the men were suspected members of the Mozambican Resistance Movement, which is alleged to be encouraged by South Africa in its bid to topple President Samora Machel.

But one of the kidnappers is said to have dropped a South African reference book at the scene of the kidnapping.

The four men were subsequently reported to have appeared in court in connection with the kidnapping. The "trial", however, was held in camera, the accused were never officially named and the charges never made public.

The four men were unofficially named as Mr. Armanda da Silva, Mr. Petro Kgodi, Mr. George Paremen and Mr. Mosa Esene. Three were said to be Portuguese-speaking.

One was named by African National Congress sources in Swaziland as an ANC "deserter".

Some reports have described Mr. Pillay, who is said to be a South African of Indian origin, as the brother of one of the 12 ANC members killed during the SA Defence raid on Maputo in January. But an official source last night expressed doubt that any of the dead were Indians.
Kidnap' mystery grows

The Star's Africa News Service
MBABANE — A refugee has claimed that he was taken across the border into South Africa after being kidnapped in Swaziland and was returned, blindfolded, three weeks later.

Mr. Dyan Pillay, who fled to Swaziland from Durban in 1977, gave a brief account of the incident when he was interviewed in Mbabane yesterday, after giving statements to Swazi officials.

But several aspects of the incident are still not clear. Mr. Pillay said he was blindfolded when he was taken out of Swaziland and again when he was returned and was unable to give details of how he was taken across the border.

Mr. Pillay said five men overpowered him on February 19 at his home at St. Joseph's Mission School, near Manzini, where he was a teacher.

He was taken away in a car but only one of the five men took him across the border.

While in South Africa he was interrogated only about why he had left the Republic in 1977.

Official sources in Mbabane said that Mr. Pillay plugged his family three times while he was held in South Africa.
Kidnapped refugee tells of his ordeal

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MBABANE.—Mr Dayan Pillay, the South African refugee who was kidnapped from Swaziland, told yesterday how he was taken back under cover of darkness after one of his captors told him: "We made a mistake."

Mr Pillay's ordeal began one evening three weeks ago when he was visited by four or five men at his room at St Joseph's Mission School, near Manzini. He spoke to newsmen yesterday in the office of Mr A R Shabangu, permanent secretary to the office of Deputy Prime Minister, describing how the men overpowered him, forced him to accompany them to a nearby car, ordered him inside and instructed him to lie down.

Mr Pillay, a thin man who fled South Africa from Durban in 1977, denied first reports that he had been abducted at gunpoint.

"The car then drove off," he said. Later it stopped and he was told to get out.

"I was ordered out, blindfolded and made to walk," Mr Pillay recalled. He walked until he and his kidnappers crossed a fence.

The party was then picked up by another car and taken to a building where he was detained. Four days later, the "chief" of the captors, a white man, told him: "We made a mistake."

But he had to wait for more than two weeks before he was again blindfolded, put in a car and driven to Mbabane, where he was dropped in the middle of the night.

Asked how his captors had looked after him, he said: "I was well looked after to a degree." He refused to elaborate. But he was confident that he would be able to identify his abductors.

Mr Pillay seemed reluctant to give details of his interrogation by his captors, although he did confirm that they wanted to know why he fled South Africa. Mr Pillay is reported to be the brother of one of the 12 African National Congress members killed during the raid in Maputo by South African commandos in January.

He refused to say whether he was a member of the ANC.

Mr Pillay, a teacher, said: "I am glad to be alive. I am glad to be back in Swaziland."

According to an official South African source, Mr Pillay was detained at the border for alleged contravention of South Africa's immigration laws and "then allowed to go."

Four men who were arrested in connection with his kidnapping and reportedly charged in a secret trial were granted bail yesterday.
Mr Dhayak Pillay, the South African refugee allegedly kidnapped last month from the school where he taught in Swaziland, has reappeared at the school.

This was confirmed yesterday by a senior government official and by a priest at the St Joseph's Mission School near Manzini.

Mr Pillay was being interviewed yesterday morning by senior police and government officials.

It was not immediately known where he had been since he was taken from the school on February 19 (in what other teachers said was a kidnapping at gunpoint.)

Four men have appeared in camera in the Manzini magistrates court charged in connection with Mr Pillay's abduction and have been released on bail of R800 each.

The police and prosecution have refused to identify the men or give details of the charges.

Official sources in Mbabane said this week that the Swaziland Government had sent a note to the South African Government demanding that Mr Pillay be returned to Swaziland.

This has not been confirmed by either governments but if true would mean that Swaziland holds South Africa responsible for abducting Mr Pillay.

According to fellow teachers at the school, Mr Pillay was kidnapped by between four and five men using two South African registered cars. They said Mr Pillay was seized outside his home at the school and forced at gunpoint into one of the cars whose registration numbers were noted as they sped away.

The four men were reportedly arrested in Manzini the next day.

Mr Pillay fled from Durban in 1977 and for the past three years has been teaching English at St Joseph's School —

AANS
Pillay cagey over kidnap

MBABANE — Mr Daya Pillay, the South African refugee allegedly abducted in Swaziland, is reluctant to give any information about his captors.

Mr Pillay (35) says he was abducted by five men from his house at St Joseph's Mission School, near Mankini, on February 19. He said in an interview that he was dumped blindfolded on the outskirts of Mbabane at midnight four days ago.

He said he had been told by his captors not to speak to the Press about the abduction.

Although he evaded several questions he said he owed it to those who had worried about his disappearance "to tell some of my story."

He said he was questioned about his activities in Swaziland.

"They obviously thought because I was a political refugee that I had information about other refugees," he said.

He was treated relatively well by his captors.

After being captured he was thrown over a fence at a place that he thought was near the Oshoek border post and was then blindfolded and bundled into the boot of a car and taken to his destination which he believes was in South Africa.

Mr Pillay said he did not know where the house in which he was held was.

He was put back into a car and, after a while, was blindfolded and put in the boot. The car travelled for about half-an-hour before he was taken out of the boot and put on the back seat, still blindfolded.

A short while later he was taken from the car and left on the side of the road near Mbabane. By the time he removed the blindfold the car had gone. He hitch-hiked back to his home.
Delivers Him to the S.A.P.
Refugee - and Then Right-Wing Group Seizes

THE SWAZI BORDER KIDNAP CAPER ON 3/18/81

Sukupa 15/3/81
Afrikaans in Swazi schools

The Star's Africa
313 News Service

MBABANE — Afrikaans and Portuguese are to be taught in Swaziland's schools, the education minister, Canon Siphetile Dlamini, announced in Parliament.

Afrikaans was phased out of the curriculum three years ago and Portuguese has never been taught in Swaziland's schools. Observers believe there will be strong objections.

Mr. Dlamini also announced that at the request of employers, employment opportunities in mining and other industries would be widened to allow more non-English speakers to be employed.

In conclusion, therefore, it seems that attempts to see acceptable wages for workers on South African sheep farms are nearing the peak times — shearing, doctoring, transporting, etc.

Wages of non-English speaking workers and the workers themselves are handed by a minority of workers (and by the few who do own land) and in return get back so much shearing so that they can do shearing and farming. Shearing is made possible by the use of dogs, by careful and planned camping and a diet which means 120 workers, smaller stocks, etc. on farms, sheep, farmers keep one or two workers on the farm and to handle a stock, and for example, farm workers on such farms are near the South African border.

Farmers seem to be in a position to keep many sheep, sheep farmers are encouraged to keep sheep for export, but the problem not solved by the 1957 Commission on the Farmer Commission of Employment between Farmers and most workers would make this task of the inspectors impossible, but it seems that this task needs more new inspectors than it has. It may be that the absence of written contracts pass requirements more accurately than any, but it may be that the absence of written contracts pass requirements more accurately than any.
SMASHING THE SWAZI CONNECTION

Detectives seize 2000 Mandrax tablets in what could be the biggest drugs haul in SA.
MBABANE — An amount of R29-million in Swaziland government funds has been misappropriated over a period of three years, according to allegations made in the Swazi House of Assembly this week.

Swazi MP Mr Manduzezi Dlamini told the House that the misappropriation was reflected in the auditor-general's report for the period to April last year.

Mr Dlamini accused the Minister of Finance, Mr Fumakapo Simelane, of "being scared" of acting to recover the funds, "since the people involved . . . own properties."
MP claims R29m misappropriated

MBABANE — An amount of R28 million in Swaziland Government funds has been misappropriated over a period of three years, according to an allegation in the House of Assembly this week.

A Swazi MP, Mr Mlunguweze Dlamini, told the House that the misappropriation was reflected in the Auditor-General's report for the period April 1978 to March 1979, which had been published some time ago.

Mr Dlamini accused the Minister of Finance, Mr Funwako Simelane, of "being scared" of instigating an action to recover the funds "since the people involved in the misappropriation own properties, farms and multi-storey buildings."

He also alleged that "fraudulent acts" had been committed during the construction of the Lozitha state house, because the tender procedure had not been followed.

The government should take appropriate steps to recover the money and ensure that the offenders were punished.

Mr Simelane said in reply that the misappropriation report was unfounded. — SAPA.

What then, does determine wages? Tests done for what then, does determine wages? Tests done for...

...tried to teach the farmer what to do.

who had been to school, thought they knew everything, and

wrote that mistakes they made mistakes, that workers

tried to make decisions on what to do, and

the farmer — needed to do any thinking, that when workers

- to have been to school, claiming that only one person

identifies. Seven farmers actually preferred workers not

trained schooling for farm workers and 11 farmers were

preferred to employ workers who had been to school, four

questioned, only two said, without qualification, that they

questions about the schooling of workers, of 31 farmers

this is not surprising, in view of farmers' reports to

two variables are not associated to any significant extent.

once again, inspection of the table suggests that these
Swazi MPs question 'secret' kidnap trial

Southern Africa Editor

SWAZILAND'S Minister of Justice, Senator P.M. Dlamini, has been asked in parliament why the trial of the four alleged kidnappers of a South African refugee was held in camera.

The four men were released on bail of R100 each in Swaziland and South Africa. In reply to questions about the 'secret trial', Sen. Dlamini said it was the prerogative of magistrates to decide whether national security was best served by holding a trial in camera.

African National Congress sources in Swaziland are reported to be uneasy about the abduction and release of Mr. Pillay after he had been questioned by South African border police.

According to official South African sources, Mr. Pillay, whose kidnappers were said to be members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement, was held under South Africa's immigration laws and 'eventually allowed to go'.

Mr. Pillay's version - given at a news conference in the office and presence of a top Swaziland Government official - was that he was interrogated only to be told his detention was 'a mistake' and taken back to Mbabane.

Sen. Dlamini was also asked what steps he had taken to secure compensation for the family of Mr. Samuel Shabangu, a Swazi Government official who died after being detained in the Free State while on his way to Lesotho in 1978.

He replied that a letter of demand had been sent to Pretoria by the Swaziland Government, but that some responsibility for securing compensation also rested with Mr. Shabangu's family.
4. Food Industry Medical Benefit Fund Administered by the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

There is no Industrial Council in the Food Industry. Instead, a conciliation board of employer and trade union representatives is in operation.

This scheme falls under Medical Schemes Act. It has to apply for yearly exemption from certain provisions so far this has been granted.

The sick fund consists of about 13 workers representatives. This is called the central committee. Quarterly meetings are held with employer and worker representatives. Other meetings are held only with worker representatives present. Every factory is meant to have a medical committee whose representatives are elected at meetings at the various factories. Representatives on the medical committee usually work part-time for the fund. At Ashton and a Pearl there is one full-time worker.

This fund was established in 1950. At this stage only four canning firms participated. In the first year the income was just R2 000,00 with an average membership of 1 540.

When the fund started the contributions were 2½ a week. By 1955 had risen to 5c a week. The average membership had increased by nearly four times in 1956/7 and stood at just over 4 000. In 1957 panels of doctors were set up and free medical attention was paid for. (up until the only sick benefit had been paid).

In 1958 clinics were set up. The staff consisted mainly of first-aid attendants and nurses. Panel doctors attended six-hour clinics at factories as well as seeing members at their surgery.

Mass X-ray programmes for detection of Tuberculosis were started in 1958. In 1959 free dental treatment up to a limit of R1,00 a year was introduced. In 1960 the limit on free medicines was raised from R1,00 to R3,00 and that on dental treatment was doubled. Clinics were now operating in all member factories except Wolseley and Worcester.

Between 1960 and 1973 medical/dental benefits have increased by over four times and now run at more than R20 000,00 a year.

In 1969 the Fund was registered in terms of the Friendly Societies Act. It held dual registration with the departments of Health and Finance. (The latter has now been waived.)

In 1972 the first mass immunization against influenza took place.

Over 3 500 workers were immunized at a cost to the fund of R2 659,00. This was repeated in 1974.

This has not been done since, as there are doubts as to its effectiveness.

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Present Situations: (Table 9 shows Membership, Contributions & Benefits)

At present, one firm, South African Preserving, at Bulawayo, have given permanent workers the option of belonging to the Cape Medical Plan. In this case the employer pays 2½ (about R15 per month) of the contribution to the Cape Medical plan. This factor belongs to the Food and Canning Workers' Union fund, however personal workers will be covered.

Members retain benefits for two months after they retire. This is because of the seasonal nature of the food industry, workers are laid-off for part of the year.

The area which this fund covers is very dispersed, difficulties with regard to health education which is important by the fund. The doctor contacted is usually used for this purpose; however this is satisfactorily as the fund would wish.

Four contributions are needed before a member is entitled to benefits. Eight contributions for sick pay benefit.

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TABLE 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDICAL BENEFIT FUND FOR THE FOOD INDUSTRY.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benefits to members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions received</td>
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<td>Income from investments</td>
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Swaziland says no to cuts (5.2.81)

Swaziland said no to cuts in aid. The country was committed to a policy of food aid to the country. He said that the country would not give to foreigners. Afrikaner Nationalist Congresses in Swaziland Arafat of Arab World.

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Referring to the number of countries in the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations, the Council agreed to allocate a special sum to the organizations of the African Continent. The deceased African continent was given a special sum to the organization of the African Continent.
Swazis split over sanctions

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — A split is developing in the Swaziland Government on the issue of support for sanctions against South Africa.

Swaziland’s Prime Minister, Prince Mahamela, said it would be suicidal for states bordering South Africa to support sanctions.

The Foreign Minister Mr R V Dlamini, repeated this in a statement read in Parliament.

A faction led by the deputy Education Minister, Mr W M Magona, says that the sanctions issue is new and has not been discussed by Parliament.

According to Mr Magona, the Government has not yet taken a stand on the sanctions issue. He has accused Mr Dlamini of being undiplomatic.
Swazi split over sanctions on SA

Argus Africa News
Service

MBABANE — A split is developing in the Swaziland Government over the issue of support for sanctions against South Africa.

Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, said recently it would be suicidal for states bordering South Africa to support sanctions.

The Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, repeated this in a statement read in Parliament on his behalf while he was in Maputo.

However, Parliament has now been asked not to have this statement printed on the debate records.

ACCUSED

A faction led by the Deputy Education Minister, Mr W M Magongo, says that the sanction issue is new and has not yet been discussed by Parliament.

According to the Deputy Minister, the government has not yet taken a stand on the sanctions issue. He has accused Mr. Dlamini of being undiplomatic.

The motion not to have the statement printed on the debate records was moved in the absence of the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.
MBABANE — Swaziland's King Sobhuza II has backed his Prime Minister and Foreign Minister by saying that Swaziland will not back sanctions against South Africa and has thus stopped a developing split in the Government on the sanctions issue.
Swazi schools to teach the 'taal'

By PATRICK LAURENCE and SIMON NGWENYA

SWAZILAND's Parliament has approved in principle a recommendation by the Minister of Education, Mr David Dlamini, that Afrikaans be taught in the country's schools.

The introduction of Afrikaans, Portuguese and French in Swaziland schools was mooted by Mr Dlamini to dissuade whites in Swaziland from sending their children to schools across the border in order to learn these languages.

Swaziland has a population of about 500,000, of whom less than 25% — hardly more than 10,000 — are whites. The white minority has minimal overt political power, but is powerful economically, owning most of the privately-held land.

Swaziland's more than 150 primary and secondary schools are completely desegregated, with its elite Waterford School pioneering nonracial education in Southern Africa.

Secondary education is heavily dependent on non-Swazi teachers, who in 1979 accounted for more than 40% of the total number of teachers and more than half of the teachers with a university degree and a professional diploma.

In Parliament on Monday, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr W M Mgcoggo, criticised a recent statement by the Foreign Minister, Mr R D Dlamini, on the questions of sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Dlamini took a strong stand against the moves to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa. Swaziland is a member of the Southern Africa Co-ordination Council (SACC), which is seeking to lessen the economic dependence of its members on South Africa.

According to a news release circulated by the Swaziland Government, the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mahandula Dlamini, has stated that the question of sanctions against South Africa is a matter to be decided by the SACC.

In his criticism of the Foreign Minister's stand, Mr Mgcoggo said Mr Dlamini should not have gone beyond restatement or, at most, clarification of Swaziland's position of nonalignment. Mr Dlamini is on a visit to Maputo and was not in Parliament at the time.

When South Africa attempted to gain re-admission to the United Nations for the debate on Namibia on March 8, Swaziland did not take a stand one way or another. In contrast, Lesotho and Botswana voted against readmission.

During recent talks with the German Ambassador to Swaziland, Mr E Weidel, Prince Dlamini disclosed that 'Swaziland was trying hard to come to the negotiating table with South Africa' to discuss reported reports by South African agents of African National Congress members living in neighbouring states.

Prince Dlamini's statement was made in response to Mr Weidel's condemnation of the kidnapping of a "member of the ANC in Swaziland", Mr Dayan Pillay, who has since reappeared in Swaziland after being questioned.

Mr King Sobhaza II on Monday summoned Cabinet Ministers to his Lobitha Palace, where he publicly backed Mr Dlamini's stand on sanctions against South Africa.
Swazis are concerned that conflict is on cards

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's King Sobhuza II called the leaders of South Africa's neighbouring states last week's summit meeting here to warn them of mounting threat to peace in southern Africa, the Swaziland Prime Minister has revealed.

Swaziland's view of this threat was likely to be impressed on the Reagan Administration's Africa chief, Dr Chester Crocker, in his talks here today with the King and the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla.

Dr Crocker's unscheduled visit to Swaziland was apparently squeezed into his itinerary at the last minute. He had been due to fly straight from Maputo today to Pretoria.

Prime Minister Mabandla said yesterday the Swazi government was concerned that conflict in southern Africa would spread turmoil throughout the world and might lead to a third world war.

It was with this in mind that the King had invited the leaders of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to the meeting last week in Swaziland to discuss the situation.

The King, he said, wanted to sound a warning to the other leaders about what he saw as a mounting threat to peace in southern Africa.

Prime Minister Mabandla was speaking at a farewell dinner given by the outgoing Australian High Commissioner to Swaziland, Mr K. R. Douglas Scott.

SANCTIONS

He also reiterated Swaziland's view of the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa did not lie in the Prime Minister's or its neighbours' hands, but in the hands of the people in South Africa, who would be the losers.

Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland have already joined Swaziland in opposing sanctions against the Republic. And Dr Crocker is expected likely to have discussed these attitudes in the talks with government leaders in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya that he has already been holding.

SACCOBS

The Southern African Co-ordinating Committee of Banks and Businessmen's Societies (SACCOBS) has already been making representations to the American Embassy in Cape Town in support of a ban on American goods.

In the Economic Bulletin, SACCOBS said that its members were supporting President Pieter Botha's stand against sanctions.

Crocker may meet PM tomorrow

By Peter Sullivan

Political Correspondent

The chances are good that Dr Chester Crocker, America's President's adviser, will meet the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in Cape Town tomorrow.

This will be the first real contact between one of President Reagan's foreign policy makers and the top echelon of the South African Government since the presidential election.

Dr Crocker arrives in Pretoria this evening after visiting Kenya, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Mozambique and Madagascar.

It is widely believed that he has a new plan for bringing settlement to the conflict in his back pocket and is hoping for South Africa's approval.

Dr Crocker will first talk with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha.

ATTITUDE

The South African attitude to Dr Crocker's visit has been cautious with Mr P. W. Botha warning that the country should expect too much from the visit.

In Salisbury, Dr Crocker got a less warm welcome.

Hansard, the official title is for the Secretary of State (designate) for Africa is on a 10-day Africa tour and is expected to make a major statement on the tour.
New oxygen plant agreed

MBABANE — The National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland and Afrox have agreed in principle to establish an oxygen plant in Mbabane.

An NIDCS spokesman said today Afrox had been asked to draw up proposals, and he hoped agreement would be reached in July. — Sapa.
Judge calls for Swazi citizen order review

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

KING SIBELUNGA II, 1924 - 1982

The Swazi citizen order was established in 1924 by King Sibekusa II to promote economic development and social welfare among the Swazi people. However, over time, the order faced criticism for its discriminatory practices and for not being inclusive of all Swazi citizens.

The order was abolished in 1982, following the advent of the new constitution in 1983, which provided for a more democratic structure and greater representation for all citizens.

The order's legacy continues to be debated, with some critics arguing for its reinstatement to address issues of economic inequality and social justice.

The question of whether the Swazi citizen order should be re-established in some form is a matter of ongoing discussion within Swazi society.

In conclusion, the Swazi citizen order was a significant initiative in the history of Swaziland, and its eventual abolition was a crucial step towards the development of a more inclusive and equitable society. The debate around its legacy continues to be a point of contention and discussion.
Independence on Sophonias: Kingdoms have been swallowed by crocodiles and we've learned some lessons from them.

We have seen others.
Lawyer: I have not yet lost my Swazi citizenship

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A BLACK Swaziland-born lawyer, whose right to Swaziland citizenship was denied by a special tribunal, said yesterday he is still a citizen of Swaziland.

Mr Godfrey Mbhali said he had been summoned to appear before the tribunal in Swaziland but had since appealed against its decision to the Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Mbandla Dlamini.

Mr Mbhali, who is now a senior counsel in the Lobetho Government law office, said: "I am still a citizen of Swaziland. The tribunal's decision does not come into effect until a decision is made on my appeal."

He added: "I am travelling on a Swaziland passport and I used it to enter Swaziland as recently as May 2."

He denied reports that he had been declared a prohibited immigrant by Swaziland's authorities.

"The former Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Zonke Khumalo, purported to declare me a prohibited immigrant, but he did not proceed with the declaration. I was never served with any order and the declaration was not published, as required by law, in the Government Gazette."

Mr Khumalo has since been replaced.

Mr Mbhali continued: "The former Deputy Prime Minister had no reason to declare me a prohibited immigrant and never provided me with any reason."

son. I later took the matter up with the Permanent Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, who informed me I was not a prohibited immigrant."

The tribunal which questioned Mr Mbhali's right to Swaziland citizenship was established after promulgation of the controversial Citizenship Order of September 1974.

The Order, which was made retro-active to April 12, 1973, put the rights of whites and coloureds - and some blacks - to Swaziland citizenship in jeopardy. It subjected the citizenship of people who were Swaziland citizens before April 12, 1973, to two conditions:

1. If they were born in Swaziland, their father had to be a Swaziland citizen.
2. If they were born outside Swaziland, their father had to be a Swazi citizen and had to have registered them as Swaziland citizens.

A retiring judge of Swaziland's High Court, Mr Justice David Cohen, recently called for review of the contentious Citizenship Order.
The ANC Rocks Group Terror Perquisitions

By Christina
SOUTH AFRICA

SNUBBED

KING Sobhuza ... six decades on the throne.

Diamond Jubilee

Cold for Sobhuzas

We're out in the wind.

The condoms that have been rejected by the heads of state and the South African government in recent months are ready to be distributed to the people. The minister of health, Maseko, has approved the distribution of condoms to the public. The condoms are the latest in a series of efforts to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in South Africa. The minister of health, Maseko, has also announced that the government will provide free condoms to all South Africans.
Swazis: we won't provide any bases

Mbabane — Swaziland would in no circumstances provide military bases for any group of people which attacked neighbouring countries, the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, said in Mbabane.

He said his Government was concerned about "erroneous" reports about refugees in Swaziland.

Senator Nsibandze said while his Government was committed to the principles of the United Nations Convention on refugees in no circumstances would Swaziland provide military bases to any group of people which attacked its neighbours. As a country of limited land and employment opportunities, he said, Swaziland could provide only transit and passage facilities to some refugees.

The Star's Africa News Service

Ly as possible, preferably using

very as possible, preferably using

ten successive years the annual 50, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, ...

Calculate and tabulate the these years, if the demand curve be of each of the ten years.

value of the crop over the ten would yield this value.

price would have to be received and schedule in order to make each year equal to the average annual in the same paper as the demand elasticity).

al amount which must be offered to prices discovered in part (4), showing how much the government total output.

the government would have to cessive years of part (2). Would greater than the amount it would Does the answer mean that of a crop is impossible?
Exile bombed - man charged

MASERU - A man appeared in the Maseru Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with attempted murder following a bomb explosion at the home of a South African political refugee and member of the banned African National Congress, Mr Thembi Mhant, at Dithakong in Maseru on June 11 last year.

Mr Tumo Ramotula, former Secretary General of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party's youth wing, is charged alternatively with malicious damage to property in that he unlawfully and intentionally damaged Mr Mhant's house by placing a bomb or explosive device under a car near the house.

On a second count the accused is charged with the contravention of the Internal Security (Arms and Ammunition) Act, in that on the date in question he was in unlawful possession of a pistol and seven rounds of ammunition.

He has pleaded not guilty to all charges and is in police custody.

Giving evidence before Mr E T Mofente, Mr Mhant told the court that on June 11 he was awakened by a deafening explosion which flung open all the doors of his house.

The door leading out of the house was ripped off its hinges and flung into the corridor. His car was wrecked.

He instructed his wife to lie flat on the ground while he went to investigate. He saw a man lying on the ground next to his house.

With the help of another refugee who was staying with him, they carried the man into the house and he saw that it was Mr Ramotula.

Blood was streaming over his face, his clothes were soaked in blood, his trousers were tattered and he wore no shoes.

Mr Ramotula later told them he had been sent by a member of the South African Security Police, a Mr Khoza, with instructions to kill Mhant.

The accused also told them that a South African registered car was used to transport the bomb from the Orange Free State town of Kloofan to Maseru.

The hearing continues today. - Sapa.
Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Kay

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors: Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III : No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von During

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown
the greatest promise at the end
of the first year.
K Strong

The coal will be shipped
to Mombasa, in 10,000
tonnes, and will be
transported from the
Mombasa port to the
Kilifi town using a
special train. The train
will travel from Mombasa
through the Nairobi-
region and will reach
Kilifi town after a
distance of 1000 km.
M P Morkel
5 facing charges of possessing weapons

The Star's Africa

The Star's Africa News Service

Mbabane — Four South African refugees and a local man are to appear in the high court here on November 4 to face charges of illegal possession and importation of "arms of war".

They are Mr Jabu Sipho Mabhena, 28, of Orlando West, Mr Michael Takisi Matlala, 26, of Dlaklouf Zone 4, Mr John Sihya, 22, of Sidwashini (outside Mbabane), Mr Sipho George Nene of Emadeni in Newcastle and Mr George Mazibuko, no address given.

Mr Nene and Mr Mazibuko will be charged separately. They were caught trying to cross the Swaziland border from Mozambique at Namanze in February. Police claim they were in possession of a hand grenade and some firearms.

The others were arrested in Sidwashini and police allege they were in possession of rifle ammunition and hand grenades.
Appendix B
Manufacturing industries - distribution by employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Cape</th>
<th>Natal</th>
<th>Tvl.</th>
<th>O.F.R.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>16.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Paper &amp; Products</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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<td>19.2</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transvaal is the biggest manufacturing sector in terms of percentage employment: 51.5%.

Source: SALDRU compiled statistics.

In the Cape Peninsula the following are the major sectors and industries:
Manufacturing: The largest employer of labour: employs 28% of labour force. The predominant industries are: Clothing, Textile, Food and Beverages.
Services: The second largest employer of labour: 25% of labour force. The services are second only to construction in the employment of Africans in the Peninsula. This is because of the large number of African women employed in this sector: 93% of African women and only 9% of African men are employed in this sector.
Commerce: Employs 17% of labour force. This is because of the large 'coloured' population in the Peninsula.
Construction: 11% of the labour force employed. It is the second most important source of employment for Coloured men. It employs 28% of African men and is then largest source of employment.

Transport: Employs 9% of labour force.

Agriculture: 2.3% of labour force. Over half the workers are coloured and 30% of Africans.

150 out of 1,000 die in first year

Mail Reporter

MORE than 150 of every 1,000 children born in Swaziland die before reaching their first birthday.

Swaziland's Minister of Health, Dr. Samuel Hynd, said this at the official opening of a child-to-child workshop at the University College of Swaziland.

Dr. Hynd said gross inequalities in health, social and economic status in the world are now more visible than among children.

He added that because of adverse conditions many of those who survive would not enjoy "the fruits of good health to develop to their full human potential..."

The Minister said in order to combat such problems children should be taught to improve their own welfare, and that if the child-to-child programme could be followed diseases like AIDS and tuberculosis could be eradicated.
With reference to social services the commission continues there are medical experts and professional people of all sorts who insist upon the provision of social services in housing schemes, but if you insist upon these you will kill housing. You must be practical and keep the technical people in their place. So long as you are loaded with the costs of social services, professional fees etc., expensive and the country will not be able to produce them. We must be practical and our main consideration should be to pr (C.C.C. 1963 : p. 7).

Most of the provisions relate to economic housing for blacks was slim. Thus the bulk of workers are accommodated as and when they can.

An additional feature of worker accommodation in South Africa is chronic overcrowding. In Cape Town, for example, there are only 10,092 houses, mostly two or three bedroomed, for a population of 69,545 local residents. Certainly overcrowding is officially tolerated and has been institutionalised and profited from in the form of lodgers' fees. Any person who is not a tenant of a house (i.e. a property Sectional Tenancy) and who is over 15 years of age (excluding the children of tenants) is defined as a lodger and is obliged to pay a monthly lodgers fee to the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade. Families on waiting lists for housing are expected to live as lodgers. It could be argued that these provisions reduce both the urgency and the effectiveness of providing further housing in the towns.  

2. "... the government decided that no further residential funds would be provided for African housing schemes ... it was not the task of the state to provide facilities for the housing of Bantu workers temporarily residing in white urban areas. Urban African housing should be self-sufficient." (Davies, 1970: p. 64).

A further aspect of state policy is the restriction on building in housing. The Native Building Workers Act No. 27 of 1961 allowed for Africans to be employed as building workers on black housing schemes. The rationale for the legislation was that black workers would be paid less than their white counterparts, thus reducing labour costs. (Davies, 1970: p. 64).

Table 4: Income and Expenditure Surpluses and Deficits 1971 to 1978

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit</th>
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Table 4: Income and Expenditure Surpluses and Deficits 1971 to 1978

Cashew Correspondent

With the annexation of northern Natal and the establishment of the Zululand Province, the need for a more efficient administration of the area became apparent. The Zulu people, who had always been a powerful and independent group, now found themselves under the control of the British. The annexation was carried out with the consent of the Zulus, who were paid a compensation of £10,000. The Zulu people were, however, unhappy with the new situation and their traditional leaders refused to accept British rule. The Zulus continued to resist British rule and the annexation was only complete in 1879.

Kwazulu border may be adjusted

An additional feature of worker accommodation in South Africa is chronic overcrowding. In Cape Town, for example, there are only 10,092 houses, mostly two or three bedroomed, for a population of 69,545 local residents. Certainly overcrowding is officially tolerated and has been institutionalised and profited from in the form of lodgers' fees. Any person who is not a tenant of a house (i.e. a property Sectional Tenancy) and who is over 15 years of age (excluding the children of tenants) is defined as a lodger and is obliged to pay a monthly lodgers fee to the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade. Families on waiting lists for housing are expected to live as lodgers. It could be argued that these provisions reduce both the urgency and the effectiveness of providing further housing in the towns.  

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<td>1973</td>
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</table>
SA's land bid to woo Swazis

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SOUTH Africa and Swaziland have held high-level talks on boundary adjustments aimed at drawing Swaziland into Pretoria's "constellation of states" — possibly in return for an outlet to the Indian Ocean.

This disclosure comes from Swazi sources who said the delegation under the Foreign Minister, Mr. R V Dlamini, recently met the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for "boundary talks" and "border adjustment".

The Rand Daily Mail confirmed independently from South African sources that the talks included frontier matters.

The area under consideration is a part of KwaZulu that lies between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean. Including the small town of Maputsa, it is known as the Ngomeshu area, after the people who live there.

But if Pretoria decides to go ahead with the revision it will be at the cost of alienating KwaZulu, which stands to lose territory along its northern border.

Swaziland has long laid claim to the area on the grounds that the people there are Swazis and that they acknowledge King Sobhuza II of Swaziland as their monarch.

The issue has been complicated by divided loyalties among the Ngomeshu, with some wishing to throw in their lot with Swaziland and others preferring to remain under KwaZulu.

Rivalry between the disputing groups led to thousands of Swazi loyalists fleeing to Swaziland in
MBABANE - A Mbabane cafe owner, Mrs Phillipa Mduli, yesterday accused the Royal Swaziland Police of using "third degree methods" to force witnesses to testify against her.

Mrs Mduli was appearing before Mr D D Willis and two assessors in the Swaziland High Court on a charge of murdering two-and-a-half-year-old Thuli Mabaso for ritual purposes in March last year. She has pleaded not guilty.

In evidence in her defence, Mrs Mduli told the court all the crown witnesses had lied against her, and accused the police of having used third degree methods (force) in their investigations.

TERRIFIED

Asked about an "Inyanga" (witchdoctor) who had testified that she had gone to him for "muti" ("magical" medicines) to extricate her from the trial, Mrs Mduli said the man had lied. She had consulted him only because of an illness.

Earlier, the court had successfully applied for the committal of Mrs Audrey Thembu (48) and Mrs Peatrice Thembi Nxumalo (31) as accomplices in the murder of the child.

The child's father, Mr Peter Mabaso, has told the court he had given his daughter to Mrs Mduli, who "needed human flesh to boost her crumbling business."

He said Mrs Mduli had promised to promote him to the position of a business partner, whereas he was in fact a driver in her employ.

He had tried to make a last-minute effort to withdraw his consent, but was too terrified of his employer.

The hearing continues. — Sapa
Chief warns S A over Swazi border

The disclosure this week that a delegation from Swaziland had recently held talks to discuss 'border adjustment' with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has opened a hornet's nest in KwaZulu circles.

By Patrick Leeman

his daughters in marriage and that the king had been encouraging him to form a separate kingdom.

During this year's session of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, however, King Buthelezi admitted that he was as yet only seeing the Swazis, and that he had not formally expressed his allegiance to the KwaZulu authorities.

Although all the chiefs concerned have now expressed their loyalty to KwaZulu, there have been divided loyalties within the Ngonembutu people, with some wanting to remain in Swaziland and some preferring to remain under KwaZulu.

The first is the Ingwavuma district which includes the Nyamwamba, Mthethwa and Ngonembutu areas. The second dispute area concerns the Maputaland district and involves some 300,000 hectares.

Swaziland has long held claims to the area on the ground that the people there were Swazi and that they acknowledged King Sobhuza II of Swaziland as their king.

Two of the chiefs from the Ngonembutu area, however, Chief M B Mathenje and Chief M.Inywa, submitted petitions to Swaziland to the Legislative Assembly in April last year.

The chief of the Ngonembutu area has similarly indicated his desire to remain in KwaZulu.

Odd man out

Chief Mazimba Tembo, who also represents the Ingwavuma electoral division in the Assembly, was originally the odd man out.

Before coming into line, this year he spoke on several occasions in Swaziland about his disaffection and visited King Sobhuza in the company of 36 other chiefs in February last year.

It was alleged at the time that King Sobhuza had offered Chief Tembo one of the three districts to be included in a new Swaziland.

Discussion of the disputed territories at the site of South Africa's Swazi homeland of Ingwavuma, parts of which adjoin Swaziland and which, according to some sources, Pretoria is willing to cede in a political trade-off with Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi maintained yesterday that the Ingwavuma area had been under KwaZulu control for more than 100 years.

Pretoria would be creating a very dangerous precedent if it went ahead with this plan, he declared.

Last year Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, charged that South Africa and Swaziland had concluded a deal on Swazi claims to a huge tract of land in the Ingwavuma district.

The KwaZulu people were prepared to face bloodshed and light their land if the South African Government took steps to hand the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland, he warned.

Yesterday Chief Buthelezi repeated his warning that the South African Government was playing with fire by secretly negotiating with Swaziland to cede large tracts of KwaZulu land to the kingdom.

Chief Buthelezi threatened that he would consider boycotting the Organisation of African Unity, which south Africa had left, in protest at the negotiations with Swaziland. He said that the Orange Free State was historically, territorially and culturally bound to the KwaZulu monarchy.

There were no indications, however, in the latest move.

Gambit

A boundary adjustment between South Africa and Swaziland in fact seen by Pretoria to draw its strategically situated neighbour closer to its proposed 'constellation' of Southern African States.

KwaZulu is, however, wary of the whole constellation of States concept, seeing it as inevitably linked with independence in a Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that the South African Government and the
SOUTHERN AFRICA

Back to Verwoerd?

Reports that SA was considering a border deal with Swaziland offer a fascinating insight into possible government strategy in selling the "Constellation of States" idea. They also reflect growing concerns over foreign affairs spokesman Colin Eglinton this week, "raise a host of problems."

Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs points out that it is a very delicate matter. They are indeed, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, while admitting there have been talks, seems anything but pleased at premature publicity.

The FM's understanding is that the talks, including possible border adjustments, involved Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Swazi counterpart, R.V. Didamini. Basically, government is thought to be considering ceding the Ngomezulu area, which is now part of KwaZulu and which borders Mozambique and separates Swaziland from the sea. The area is divided between Swazi and Zulu adherents and the proposal is likely to meet Stern opposition from KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi's government. Buthelezi has stridently deplored past suggestions that the area could be ceded to Swaziland.

Pretoria is also said to be considering handing the KwaNgwane homeland to Swaziland. The inhabitants are ethnically Swazi and probably not averse to such an idea.

In this context, Eglinton found it "significant" that the proposals surfaced only two weeks after the well-publicised announcement of a major anthracite find with export potential of 500,000 t/year in KwaNgwane. The find could make the area economically attractive to the Swazi government.

Verwoerd's legacy

Such a deal could have major attractions for Pretoria - attractions going back to Verwoerd who, as both Eglinton and Barratt pointed out, had wanted to hand all the Shangaan areas to Mozambique, all the Swazi areas to Swaziland, all the Tswana areas to Botswana, and all the Sotho areas to Lesotho. At the time, he received a flat rejection all round.

If the deal went through Pretoria could expect to get a reduction in the number of black South Africans, a Swazi "buffer" between Mozambique and Natal, and a possible de facto adherence of Swaziland to the Constellation of States.

Eglinton agreed that of all the neighbouring states Swaziland was probably the most susceptible to a deal, but felt it would have to be sweetened with economic advantages. The sweeteners could be offered through Constellation institutions - particularly the Regional Development Bank.

However, problems are legion. One is the reaction of KwaZulu, which is bitterly opposed to handing over part of its territory to Swaziland. It could presumably be compensated elsewhere, possibly even by giving Richard Rive, but whether that would be sufficient to overcome objections is doubtful.

Inclusion favoured

KwaZulu government sources tell the FM that the majority of people living in the area wish to remain in the homeland. There are signs, however, that many SA Swazis favour inclusion in Swaziland. Indeed, Swazi chiefs in SA favour a long time retained friendly relations with the Swazi government.

Any deal along those lines could create enormous difficulties for Swaziland. The OAU, apart from its aversion to any deal with SA, is firmly opposed to alteration of "colonial" borders.

And a border adjustment deal with Swaziland could create problems in other areas. As a result of the reports, Lesotho can be expected to press its claims to large areas of the Orange Free State, while Kaizer Matabane will hardly lose the opportunity to again demand a greatly enlarged Transkei.
MBABANE — The United States is to contribute about R11-million for a Swazi crop research and extension training programme to improve productivity of small farmers.

The Swazi Government said the grant would cover in short crops. This allows patients follow doctors' orders cough the phlegm from their lungs.
31 August 20

Tax Planning for
Asset Acquisitions
- leasehold improvements
- lease or buy decisions
- leverage leasing

VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13

14 September 21

Tax Planning for
Business Acquisitions
- partnerships and joint ventures (briefly)
- acquiring assets and liabilities
- acquiring shares
- interest payable on acquisition

21 September

REVISION

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.
<table>
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<th>LECTURE NO.</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>THE INCOME TAX ACT</th>
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<th>ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles listed - United Kingdom Art.1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 22. United States Art. IV, V, VI, VIII. Germany Art. 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 20. Switzerland Art. X, XI, XII, XIV, XXII.</td>
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Rail agreement signed

MAPUTO — The railway management of Swaziland and Mozambique have signed new agreements — effective from November 1 — aimed at reducing dependence on South Africa and creating links which will lead to "an equitable integration of the Swazi and Mozambican economies."

The agreements are in line with one of the main aims of the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference (SADCC), namely the reduction of economic dependence on South Africa.

In terms of the agreement Mozambican ports will be used in preference to South African ports for imports and exports to Swaziland.

In practice, most of Swaziland's imports come from South Africa by means of surface transport.
Kirsh spreading his empire in Swaziland

King Sobhuza of Swaziland is celebrating his diamond jubilee and the "crown prince" of his business scene, Mr. Natie Kirsh, is in a golden era of investment in the kingdom.

Kirsh Industries, which now has a property portfolio with a value estimated at R40-million including a spread of developments in Swaziland, is looking at the possibility of creating a multimillion industrial township on a 250 ha slice of the Herson family estate in the northern region of the country.

Negotiations are taking place on a feasibility study with the likelihood of a package deal for the new township being put together by the Hersons, Kirsh and the National Development Corporation.

The latest feature project of Kirsh is the R3-million shopping complex at Simunye near one of Swaziland's key industries — the Simunye Sugar Estate.

Mr. Natie Kirsh — "crown prince" of Swaziland.

The Simunye centre has the right tenant mix — from hidi dealers to a herbalist shop run by a renowned inyang for the "mod con" of a store in downtown Johannesburg but Kirsh has not lost the tribal touch and close by there is the market-day area for those who still prefer the old ways.

There are also units, complete with fold-down windows for the one-man business — and at R100 a month it's a good deal, particularly with the Simunye giant only metres away.

Mr. Mike de Smidt, chief executive of the Kirsh property division, says: "This development is a tremendous step forward for the northern region of Swaziland and will be bound to get the fullest market potential."

The area could be destined for an even greater period of prosperity if the Kirsh plans for the industrial township only 5 km from Simunye become a reality.
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<td>Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions</td>
<td>ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 5(a), 8(5)</td>
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| 14 September | 21          | Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions | ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13, 22, 22A, 24A, 103(1), 103(2) | 513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426 | 513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426 | T.1409   |

| 21 September |             | REVISION |  |  |  | T.1319, 14.5 |

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.
NATIE Kirsh, South Africa's investment dynamo, continues to make steady gains in his happy hunting ground — Swaziland.

Kirsh Industries, which now has a property portfolio with a value estimated at R40-million including a spread of developments in Swaziland, is looking at the possibility of creating a multi-million dollar industrial township on a 250 hectares slice of the Hersov family estate in the northern region of the country.

Negotiations are taking place on a feasibility study with the likelihood of a package deal for the new township being put together by the Hersols, Kirsh and the National Development Corporation.

**Latest**

The latest feature project of Kirsh is the R3-million shopping complex at Simunye near one of Swaziland's key industries — the Simunye Sugar Estate.

Built by Robert's Construction, the retail centre on 5.5 hectares of land, brings a new wealth of trading to the area by the fact that bus station in close proximity brings a flood of customers from outlying districts.

Kirsh's new shopping development at Simunye

Complementing the centre, too, is a R600 000 housing scheme.

Kirsh has also developed a similar complex at Nklangano for R5.5 million and at a cost of R5 million has carried out extensions at the Swazi Plaza at Mbabane.

The Simunye centre has the right tenant mix, too, from hi-fi dealers to herbalist shop run by one of the country's top Inyangas.

But while the complex, with its run of atriums, has all the "mod cons" of a store in downtown Johannesburg, Kirsh has not lost the tribal touch and close by there is the market day area for those who still prefer the old ways.

**Good deal**

There, too, are units complete with fold-down windows for the one-man business — and at R100 a month it's a good deal, particularly with the Simunye giant only metres away.

Mike de Smidt, chief executive of the Kirsh property division, says: "This development is a tremendous step forward for the northern region of Swaziland and will be bound to get the optimum in market potential."
Swaziland
contract
to Wimpey

The Star Bureau
LONDON — South Africa has failed to win contracts worth £22 million to step up the Swaziland power-development programme.

The four contracts associated with the civil engineering aspects of the Luphohlo-Emirlini 20 MW hydro-electric scheme on the Luswufwana River have been awarded to George Wimpey International against wide competition from South African, Norwegian, French, Italian and British companies.

Between the Leopord and the Python
Project

‘will ruin Swazi waterfalls’

By Keith Kiewiet,
The Star’s Africa News Service

MRABANE — Swaziland’s beautiful Mantenga waterfalls will be virtually destroyed by a R47-million hydro-electric project if the kingdom’s conservationists lose their battle against the scheme.

The conservationists believe that the project is ecologically undesirable. In addition, they are upset at the way the Swaziland Electricity Board has gone about informing the Swaziland public about the impact of the scheme. They also claim that the SEB “bulldozed” objections in an undemocratic fashion and say this does not bode well for the future of conservation in Swaziland.

DOWNSWATER

The SEB on the other hand says the scheme is in accordance with a directive by King Sobhuza for the kingdom to reduce dependence on South Africa.

It also claims the scheme is ecologically sounder than the alternative — a more expensive coal-fired power station — and that the effect on the falls is an unfortunate by-product of the scheme.

The project involves building a 45 m-high earth and rock dam across the Lusikimana River about two kilometres downstream of the Mahane-Mhlanban-

This will affect the owners of the Mantenga Falls Hotel in several ways. They generate their own electricity from a small hydro-electric plant on the river (which in no way obstructs the flow of the river). And as part owners of the falls they charge an entry fee to a viewing area near the falls and will thus lose a portion of their income when the falls cease to be a tourist attraction.

In addition to this, says one of the owners, Mrs Pamela Jonker, those attracted to the falls usually use the hotel’s facilities. In her view the reduction in the flow of water will significantly cut the hotel’s income.

Another user directly affected is Mr Ted Reilly, the king’s chief conservationist. Half the falls are on the property of the Milway wildlife sanctuary which is “We are against development which disregards serious environmental consequences,” he said.

“It is senseless promoting a development which develops one natural resource at the cost of another when in fact both are beneficial and can be accommodated,” he said. He said it was as unthinkiable to dry up the Mantenga Falls as it would be to destroy the Victoria Falls.

TOURISM

“Mantenga Falls means a great deal to Swaziland,” he said. “Apart from their value to tourism they are also culturally and spiritually important to the Swazi people.”
Lesotho, (ii) Swaziland, (iii) Botswana and (iv) Mozambique, if so, what is the purport of such instructions;

(2) whether any exemptions may be granted by virtue of length of employment (a) in South Africa or (b) with one employer; if so, what are the terms of such exemptions?

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development:

(1)(a) and (b) No new instructions have been issued and the standing instructions to regulate the presence of foreign Blacks are still applicable.

(2) (a) Yes, a Black from Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland who has been in lawful employment since a date prior to 1 July 1963 may remain in employment and is not required to return to his country of origin every two years. A Black from Mozambique qualifies for suspension of repatriation on a five-yearly basis if he can produce documentary proof that he has been continuously employed in the Republic by more than one employer at least since January 1953. A Black from Mozambique other than the above who has been in registered employment since a date prior to July 1966, may work in the Republic on contract periods of eighteen months.

(b) Yes, a Black from Mozambique qualifies for the five-yearly suspension if he can produce documentary proof that he has been continuously employed by one employer at least since January 1958.

As far as Blacks from Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana are concerned, it is not a requirement for them to have been employed by one employer only, but length of employment
Escapers' helper leaves Swaziland for Switzerland

THE man who helped Alexander Mounibaris, Timothy Jenkin and Stephen Lee on their escape from Pretoria Central Prison to the relative security of Mozambique left Southern Africa yesterday.

He is Mr Godfrey Sabiti, the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland until yesterday. He has been transferred to Geneva, Switzerland.

After their escape from prison, Mounibaris, Jenkin and Lee, who were serving long-term sentences under the Terrorism Act, crossed into Swaziland.

There they presented themselves to Mr Sabiti, who, according to reliable sources, immediately instructed them to lie low in his car, put up the UN flag and drove them to African National Congress exiles in Swaziland.

Refugees had been abducted from Swaziland and taken back to South Africa in the past and there is no doubt that the heat will on to recapture Mounibaris, Jenkin and Lee.

ANC help

From Swaziland the ANC took the escapees to Mozambique, from where they made their final escape to Britain. Mr Sabiti, a quietly-spoken Ugandan, was appointed to his Swaziland post in 1978, when the flight of black scholars from South Africa after the Soweto riots increased the number of refugees in Swaziland sharply.

In one of his last speeches in Swaziland, Mr Sabiti was a guest speaker at the opening of Ndzwanane settlement project for about 8,000 refugees from the Ngomzulu and Mathenjwa tribes in South Africa.

The tribesmen come from an area which is in dispute between Swaziland and KwaZulu. They have declared their loyalty to King Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

While expressing the hope that Africa would eventually eliminate the injustices which lie at the root of the refugee problem, Mr Sabiti warned: "The refugee problem in Africa, especially in this southern region, seems to be one that we have to be prepared to shoulder for some time."

In a speech at the same occasion, Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mahandla Dlamini, noted that 95% of Africa's refugees come from countries ruled by blacks and said the problem's causes would not be found in the colour of the rulers' skins.
SWAZI INNS

More for locals

There's some compensation in the offer for Swazi business people who lose a bundle at Holiday Inns' brace of local casinos: they are being given a chance to partly recoup by way of additional dividends.

Swaziland investors, including the national trust Tibiyo Taka Ngwane, already own more than a quarter of the 45.5% holding not in the hands of the Rennies group. Now

Holiday Inns is offloading 4.5% of its equity which will leave it with a round 50% in controlling company Swazispa Holdings.

Involved are 285 000 shares at the equivalent of R2 apiece. The offer is open only to Swazi nationals but, with a projected dividend yield of 14% next year, there should be no trouble finding takers.

Indeed, immediate response to the offer, which opened on November 10, suggests a sellout. Certainly MD Nigel Matthews expects heavy over-subscription by closing date on December 4.

He explains that the share offer is designed to serve a double purpose - finance part of the expansion programme for Swaziland's holiday valley complex and spread the equity further among the locals. The idea, he assures the FM, came from the Rennies side. There was no Swazi pressure for additional divestment.

Ironically, this is believed to be only the second public issue of shares in Swaziland. The first, in 1982, involved the same operation.

Basic assets now consist of the Royal Swazi hotel and casino, the Lugogo Holiday Inn, Ezulwini Holiday Inn and the Nhlangano Casino Hotel.

Swazispa Holdings will thus end up 50% owned by Rennies, 38% by Tibiyo Taka Ngwane and 12% by individuals, both local and South African. Projected earnings next year are R2 153 000, representing 35.5c a share from which 28c is expected to be allocated to dividends.

Tough on South Africans, that they are not being invited to share in the latest action.
Sophieza tells Swiss with pride

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SOMERSET WESTERN, December 00, 1987

SOMERSET 20/12

THE CELEBRATION OF SWITZER

The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Swiss National Day

By Sam Loose