SWAZILAND

GENERAL

1975 — 81

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HANSARD NO. 20

Abduction of two South Africans from Swaziland 1217

*14. 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.

HANSARD NO. 20

316

Abduction of two South Africans from Swaziland

*15 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?

F.M. 7/3/75 (298)

Government has always been averse to TV sets being manufactured in Swaziland. It dealt quietly but fairly summarily with Sharp Corporation's attempt (*FM* 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 manufacturers 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 Swaziland 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'll 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.

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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.

"Discussions 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 thorny 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 harm present 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 that 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 the ground rules, especially ground rule 8, which stipulates that enough spares must exist and that people be trained for the servicing of all sets.

It has been reported that a Finnish company, Salora, 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.

FM 25/4/75 (298)

That Swaziland's new rail link with SA will join SA's network at Gollel in northern Natal? Since a Swazi delegation visited Transport Minister Louwrens 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.

Sun Times 15/6/75

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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, Timo 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, office and warehouse complex at Matsapa, the industrial suburb of Manzini, 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 7 000 sq m plant.

Finnish technicians are already recruiting and training Swazis. The company expects to have 400 Swazis on the payroll by next year.

Mr Holm, a Finn, said that although South Africa would be an important market for the Swazi TV sets, it would not be the only one.

"Salora sets are made in Israel and in Nigeria as well as in Finland, but Swaziland is the first Salora factory in the southern hemisphere.

"The export potential from Swaziland to countries other than South Africa was an important factor in the decision to go ahead with the plant."

Mr Holm said 66 cm colour sets would retail at R1 050 in South Africa.

Lonrho bounty for Swaziland

Rand Daily Mail 29/7/75

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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 76th birthday of King Sobhuza II to hand over 40 per cent of the Lonrho-controlled Ubombo Ranches to the nation.

Ubombo, 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 Ubombo partly for the benefits accruing from the development of 1 300 ha of caneland managed for it by Ubombo and partly in return for the payment of R1 112 500.

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

But as Ubombo 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 hunk 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 committee of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The listing of Swazi Sugar is a farce, given the tiny outside interest in the share, and this might be the time for Lonrho to share some of its magnanimity with its minority and buy them out at an acceptable price.

An acceptable price will only be calculable when the 1975 results are known.

Of more immediate concern is a full explanation from Swazi Sugar on its deal with the Swazi nation, and its effect on earnings in 1976.

The concept of partnership with the Swazi nation is admirable and probably profitable in the long run. But while Lonrho is handling the capital of the minority shareholders of Swazi Sugar and the more substantial capital of its own minority shareholders, consultation with its equity partners is essential.

Briton held after huge dagga haul

4/9/15

298 32

Mercury Africa Bureau

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 may have stumbled on an international drug-smuggling racket between Swaziland, South Africa and Britain, discovered the dagga hidden in two packing cases dispatched from Manzini 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 Norvall 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.

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Advocate tells of brutal interrogation

Natal Mercury · 19/9/75

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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 slipped down to the floor."

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

Two of the accused, Mr. Saths 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

accused and the defence submitted that State witnesses had also been subjected to this vigorous treatment.

"To a certain extent their very denials support our contention."

In reply, Mr. Kevin Attwell, for the State, submitted that the basis of the defence argument was an attack on the Terrorism Act.

He quoted the case of a Natal University professor who was found guilty of contempt of court after launching an attack on the Act while in court.

"The defence must not only prove that detainees were subjected to pressure, but that false statements were made as a result of this treatment," he said.

Mr. Justice Boshoff adjourned the Court until Tuesday to decide on the argument.

PLEASE TAKE YOUR HAND OFF ME—

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

STAR 30/9/75 298

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-orientated kingdom Officially, no eastery bloc countries are represented in the country, and it appears that the latest visitor, Mr Arkabi Gloukav, charge d'affairs at the Russian embassy in Lourenco Marques, was invited by a 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 Gloukav, who apparently came with his wife and son, was met at the Lomahasha border post by Swazi protocol chief, Mr Zachariah Mkhonza.

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 Glouknaf. 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 Gloukav 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.

King Sobhuza of Swaziland . . . suddenly, the visit of one man shook the foundations of his Western-orientated kingdom.

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 Lourenco 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 Sishayi Nxumalo. 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 Gloukav has now aligned himself against many of the elements of Swazi politics.

(c) Argus Co, 1975.

Frelimo clouds over Swaziland

Star 11/10/75 (298)

Swaziland, for long feudalistic and Western-orientated, looks with increasing concern at her neighbour, Mozambique. ALLEN PIZZEY of The Star's Africa News Service, poses the question: Can the little kingdom afford to snub the new Frelimo across her borders?

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

The new Mozambique regime has denounced the Swazi system as capitalistic and Western-orientated, snubbed Swazi officials and even called Deputy Prime Minister, Zonkhe Kumalo a "traitor" to Black Africa.

Swaziland needs Lourenco Marques for exporting coal and other products, however.

ENVY

And behind the facade of bucolic restfulness and political stability, Swaziland has a degree of unrest which gives politicians cause to worry about the socialistic 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 ones.

Also, many Swazis envy the Mozambique liberation struggle when they view it against their own bloodless independence.

The Swazis have no wish to offend Frelimo, and 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 at the Lomahasha-Namaacha border gate daily. The Swazis are concerned about the Frelimo action, and worry about arms crossing into the country.

Official representations led to the Kalashnikovs on the Mozambique side being made less conspicuous, and Frelimo border officials leave their rifles behind when they cross to Lomahasha to shop. But as a Swazi customs officer put it: "I do not know what they have under their coats, and I do not trust those people."

A petrol station attendant at the border claims visiting Frelimo men threatened him because they said he was selling escudos to travellers.

There are no exchange facilities at Namaacha, and travellers say Frelimo search cars and make travellers entering Mozambique leave a deposit in hard currency. 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 entering Swaziland must deposit 20 000 escudos (about R580) with Frelimo if they wish to take their car.

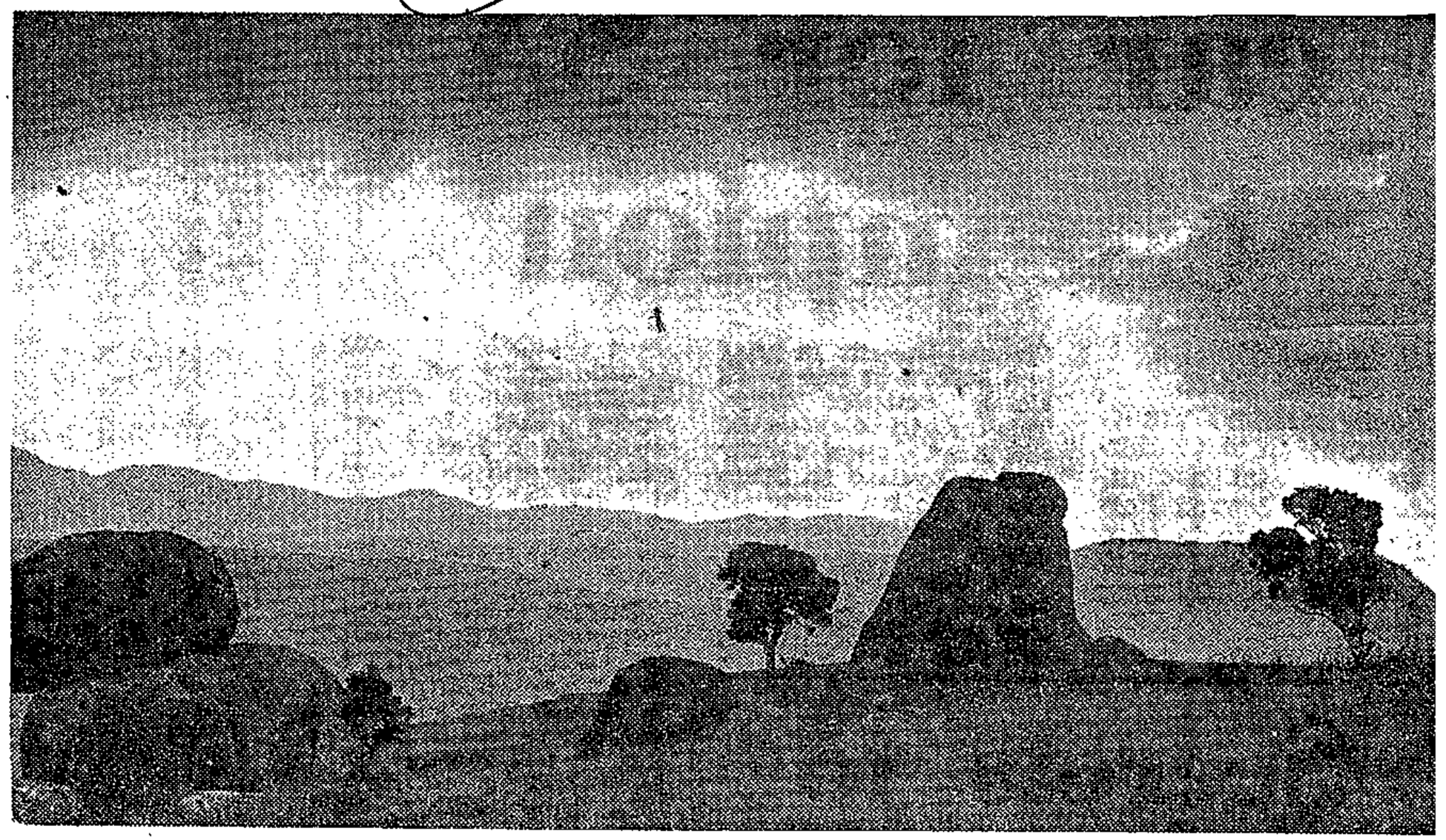
Local people still pass freely back and forth across the border to shop. Travel is restricted to close to the border, however. One local farmer said: "We used to be able to go over there whenever we wanted to. Now you cannot even go and visit your wife's family if she comes from there. I do not understand those 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 their newly emerged Black neighbour while maintaining a soft line with South Africa would mal the little kingdom a pol cat at the Organisation African Unity.

And, independent thi ker though Swaziland m be, it does not lack prid To become a pariah in t OAU because of Mozar bique would be a bitt pill to swallow.

(C) Argus Co. 1975.



Swaziland landscape . . . dark clouds roll in.

Varsity splits as Rogers departs

RDM 1/10/78

Mail Africa Bureau

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

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

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

The Lesotho Government brought an application in the Lesotho High Court last Friday, preventing Professor Rogers from removing any of the university's equipment, files, records, monies 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. Swaziland and Botswana, through its representatives on the university council, renewed his contract this year for a further four years.

Lesotho is implacably opposed to the reappointment 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 — is known to want an African Vice Chancellor of its own choice. The Permanent Secretary of the Lesotho Cabinet, Mr M. T. Mashologu, is believed to be the new Pro Vice Chancellor at Roma.

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2) 12
3) 298

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Varsity rescue attempt works

Mercury Africa Bureau

MBABANE—The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which was on the point of splitting in two, has been rescued for the time being.

This emerged from an urgent meeting of the university council at the Luyengo campus in Swaziland yesterday after an 11th-hour initiative taken by the controversial vice-chancellor Professor Cyril Rogers.

He has offered to hand over his post — probably to a Basotho successor — at the end of the current academic year next May, a conference source said.

Prof. Rogers's surprise move appears to have defused the emotional crisis which many academics expected to lead yesterday to the breakup of the 18-year-old university. It dates back to a school founded in 1944.

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

With no compromise in sight sources in all three countries had predicted a split, with Lesotho going it alone and the other two forming a new university.

However the split has been staved off. No statement was made after the meeting and the various delegates returned home without comment. Prof. Rogers was also unavailable last night.

"His decision was made because of the circumstances and because of his own record in developing all three campuses," a conference sources said.

Swazi king casts off a princely shadow

RDM 17/10/75

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STAN MAHER: 'Mail' Africa Bureau.

SWAZILAND'S King Sobhuza II recently rather abruptly announced his intention to replace his Prime Minister, Prince Makhosini 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 Makhosini because he had done anything wrong. He gave no reasons, but it is known that the Prime Minister has recently been ill.

The 61-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 Makhosini 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 "saboteurs" who wanted to be presidents or prime ministers.

"We cannot all be leaders," said His Majesty.

He also criticised Swazis 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 Makhosini 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.

Int 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 Makhosini 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 1968.

But by June last year he urged Mozambique 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 Makhosini. Above all a realist, he once remarked that tiny, landlocked Swaziland was "in no position to enter the lists of power politics in the spirit of a medieval crusade" 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.

PRINCE DLAMINI . . . tribal finery much else?

(1) 298
(2) 12

STUDENTS TO RETURN HOME

Mercury 25/10/75

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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 nationalise the former three nation University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The Botswana 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. Alemayehu, informing him that the Swaziland Government will send aircraft to Lesotho on Sunday to pick up all the Swazi 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.)

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Swaziland: FRI FOI

ELIMO DILEMMA TINY KINGDOM

Behind the fac de . . . a degree of unrest

By Allen Pizzey, Argus Africa News Service

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

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

Swaziland needs Lourenco Marques for ex-

POTTERING ALONG in feudalistic fashion.

porting 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 socialistic 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 ones.

Also, many Swazis envy the Mozambique liberation struggle when they view it 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 at the Lomahasha/Namaacha border gate daily. The Swazis are concerned about the Frelimo actio- and worry about arms crossing into the country.

Official representations led to the Kalashnikovs on the Mozambique side being made less conspicuous and Frelimo border officials leave their rifles behind when they cross to Lomahasha to shop. But as a Swazi customs officer put it: 'I do not know what they have under their coats and I do not trust those people.'

PASS FREELY

A petrol station attendant at the border claims visiting Frelimo men threatened him because they said he was selling escudos to travellers.

There are no exchange facilities at Namaacha, and travellers say Frelimo search cars and make travellers entering Mozambique leave a deposit in hard currency. 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 entering Swaziland must deposit 20 000 escudos (about R580) with Frelimo if they wiish 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 those 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 polecat at the Organisation 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.

King Sobhuza keeps Swazis guessing

298

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.

Special Correspondent

MANZINI — Swaziland's favourite guessing game for the past month is who the kingdom's next prime minister will be, and when he will 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.

This was no surprise, since it has been an open secret for a year that the cares of office have been affecting the prime minister's health; indeed, he had a spell in a Johannesburg clinic recently.

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

Unlikely

Since then two conjectures have exercised the minds of the political Swazi — who still exists in spite of the ban on politics: will the "appropriate time" be two months? Three months? Six months hence? And who will be Prince Makhosini's successor?

It seems unlikely now that a successor will be named this year, unless he is called by the king within the next week or two.

December is traditionally a month when political matters go into limbo because of the Incwala, the traditional ceremony of the first fruits, when the Swazi kings in preparation for the ritual, and during it, withdraw from all material affairs.

So the 62-year-old prime minister, a senior chief in his own right in the Enkungwini area, is unlikely to hands over the reins of office until some time in the new year.

Prince Makhosini has been a teacher and a farmer, so the "other important duties" to be assigned to him could be in either of the two fields so vital to Swaziland's development, the classroom 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 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, there may be a complete change at the head to damp down this feeling.

A logical successor, if the cabinet members are in the running, might be thought to be the deputy prime minister, Mr Zonke Khumalo, but a fascinating aspect of the Swaziland political scene is its complete unpredictability.

Others in the cabinet who might be in the running *(are* in the running, says Dame Rumour) are the versatile and dynamic Minister for Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr Sishayi Simon Nxumalo (39); Mr Abednigo Kuseni Hlophe, the Minister of Agriculture (55), who once worked for the Johannesburg City Council and is now a successful farmer; Prince Masitsela (45), Minister of Local Administration, who has dabbled in landscape painting, and is a son of the king; and Senator Polycarp Dlamini (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 Mtetwa, who has the advantage in the kingdom of being well connected. His father, Chief Mandanda Mthethwa, accompanied King Sobhuza II to Britain as a young men on the fruitless mission to seek a change in the United Kingdom's attitude to land concessions in Swaziland.

Being a Mthethwa in Swaziland is rather like being a Mountbatten in Britain.

Two others have been mentioned. One is Prince Maphevu, 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 Gabheni 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 Sifuba, 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 games 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 in the years ahead — with Lourenco Marques as the nearest neighbouring capital if Swaziland is to continue at the phenomenal development rate which marked its first seven years of independence.

THE KING..

"HIS shadow is cast on the hills, it falls across the huts and over the waterfalls".

Such in the poetic allegory of the Swazi people for their monarch King Sobhuza II, Ngenyama (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 kraal 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 Ngwane National Liberation Council, a party which subscribed more to the policies of the Organisation of African Unity than the wellbeing of Swaziland.

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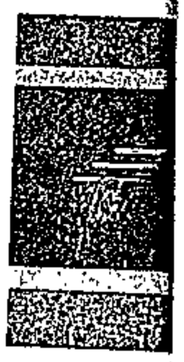

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HIS Majesty King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, the oldest reigning monarch in the world. BELOW: A typical scene in Mbabane's colourful Swazi Market.

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AND HIS PEOPLE

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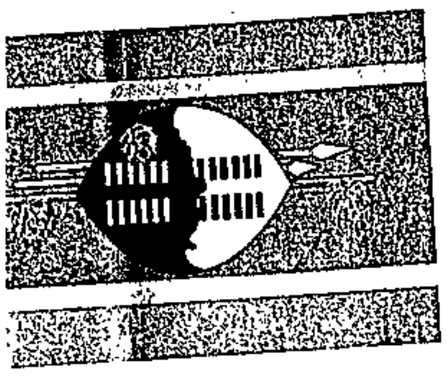

The national flag.

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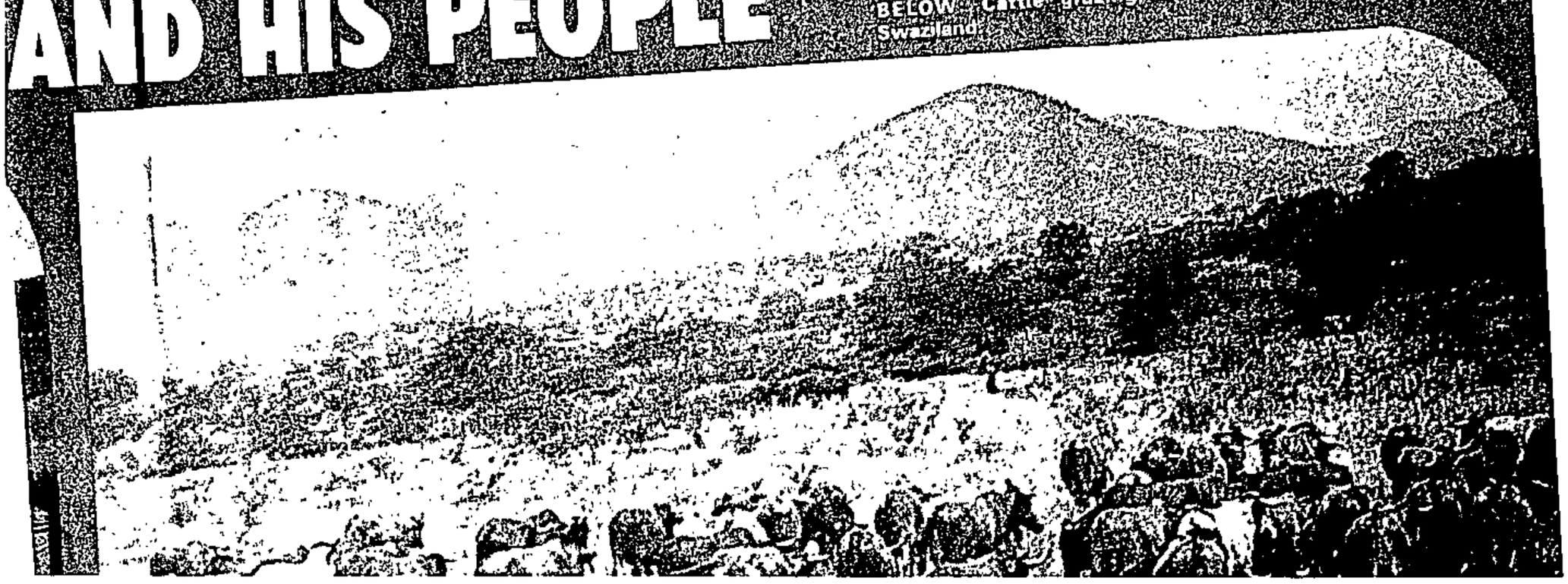
When he became of age in December, 1921, Sobhuza was crowned king and his first step was to initiate proceedings to regain the land which was ceded to Europeans by the British Government.

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 intrusion 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 foreword to an official brochure on investment in Swaziland: "For my part I have always recognised that external capital and skills must play a very important part in the development of our country's substantial natural resources."

A SMALL blossoming business — the manufacture of hand-made sisal flowers, encouraged by Government support. BELOW: Cattle grazing — a traditional scene in rural Swaziland.



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 Ezulwini — "Valley of Heaven" — the complex consists of the Royal Swazi Hotel and Spa, plus the Lagogo and Ezulwini Holiday Inns.

It has everything a premier resort should have.

EXCELLENT

The Royal Swazi Hotel has recently been re-decorated at a cost of R35 000 and shows a bright new interior to visitors spiced by the excitement of the casino, one-armed bandits, top class restaurants and cabaret.

The Ezulwini and Lagogo Holiday Inns also have excellent restaurants and fun bars.

Ezulwini is a real resort hotel in a quiet restful setting where you can eat fine a la carte meals, the Lagogo is a more bustling family and fun-orientated inn with a fabulous playground and a restaurant where you can eat as much as you like at a set price.

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

And when the sun sinks 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 Keno lounge where visitors can play a form of Chinese bingo without going into the Casino itself.

There is cabaret and dancing in Gigi's Restaurant and later in The Strip nightclub, where they really do strip.

World class entertainers are featured regularly. Uncut versions of the latest films are screened. There is something for everyone at all sorts of odd hours.

The Swazispa complex also 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 ideally equipped to handle all types of private meetings or parties.

There is also a full range of sporting activities available. These include an 18-hole golf course where exciting tournaments such as the recent Pro-Am tee off regularly.

There are also two all-weather tennis courts, a seven-rink bowling green, three heated swimming pools, horse riding and scenic walks.

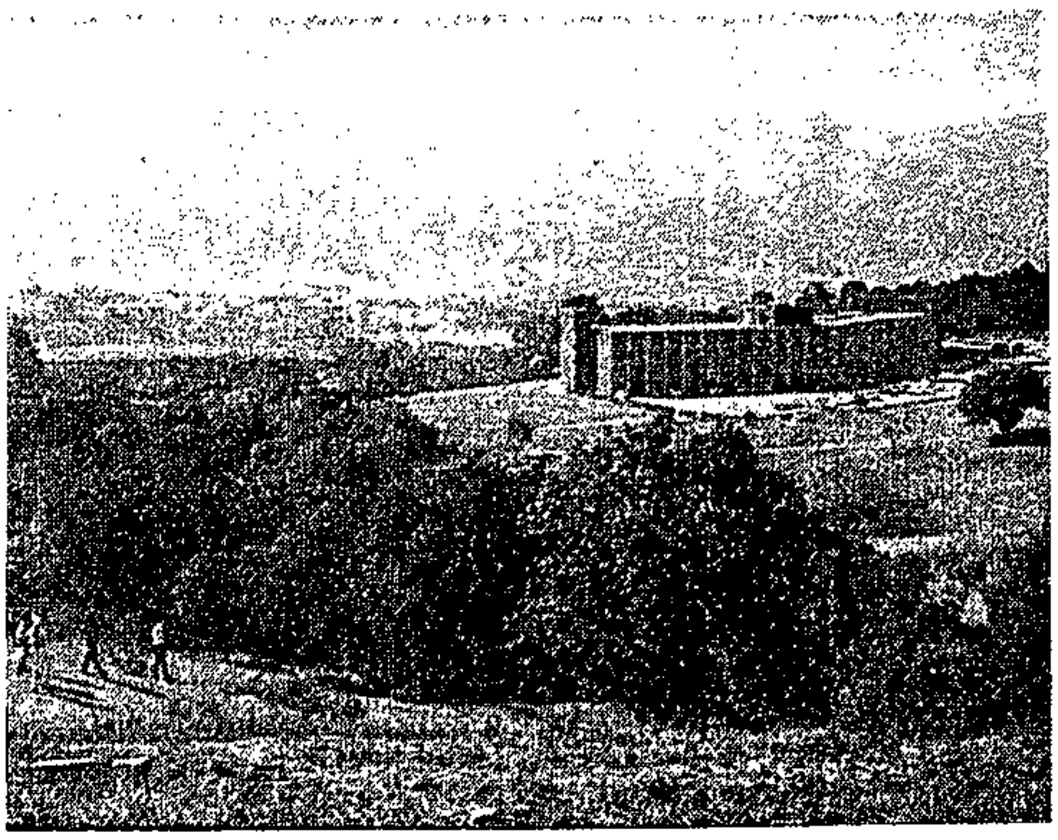
The Swazispa Health and Beauty Studio offers hot mineral baths, saunas, massage and beauty treatment to residents.

Tours are available to the nearby Swazi market, the Mlilwane Game Sanctuary, the Parliament Buildings and Gemstone factory and to Usoto, one of the world's largest man-made forests.

Never a dull moment — that's the Royal Swazi complex. And it's all set in the beautiful Swaziland countryside where the weather is great and living is easy.

Thousands of tourists have stayed at the Swazi complex in the past few years. Thousands more have come to enjoy the Casino.

Seven years ago Swazi tourism was non-existent. The Royal Swazi complex has altered that.



THE Lagogo 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.

AN OASIS of comfort — just the place to relax after a hard day's sightseeing

BEER CHEER!

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

When the Matasapha 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 contri-

Swaziland Government's coffers.

Mr. E. S. Daniell, managing director of the company, said that "the winning combination had been hard work and Kronenbrau."

The plant now supplies all the Kronenbrau that is consumed in Natal. A production record was set up last year when the output during one month was more than any one year's production under any of the previous owners

HIS Majesty King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, the oldest reigning monarch in the world. BELOW: A typical scene in Mbabane's colourful Swazi Market.

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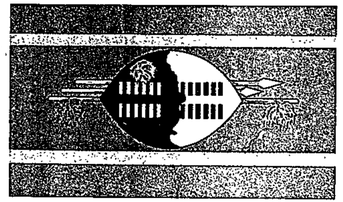

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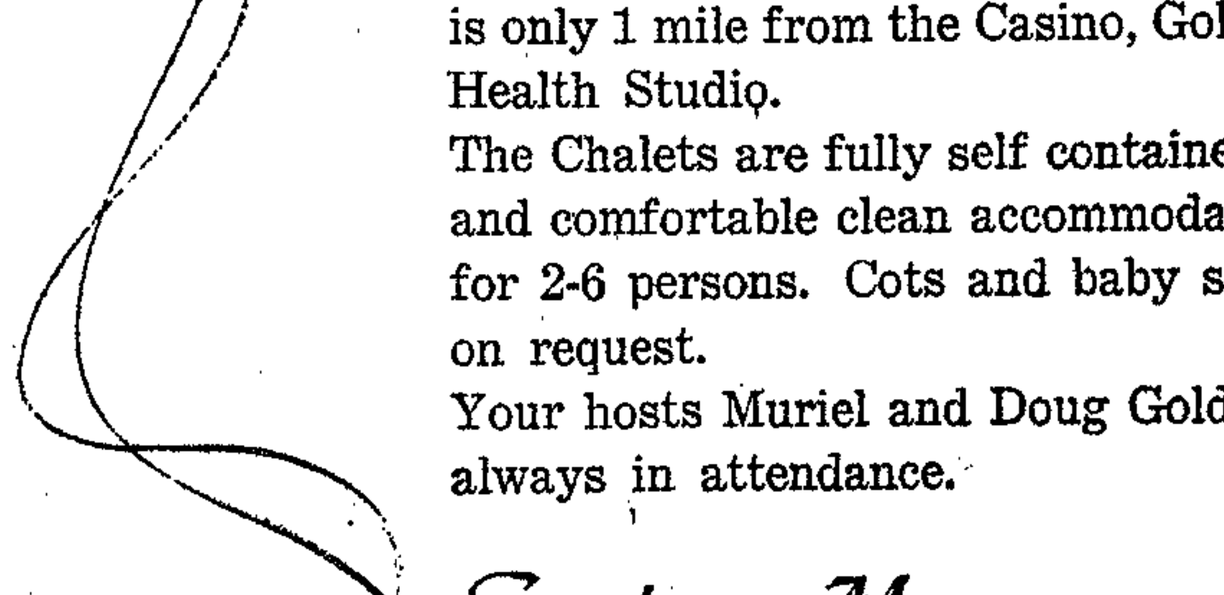
...AND HIS PEOPLE

A SMALL [illegible] – the manufacture of hand-made sisal [illegible] encouraged by Government support. BELOW: Cattle [illegible], a traditional scene in rural Swaziland.

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
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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 Frelimo takeover, there was an air of expectancy and caution among both Whites and Swazis. 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 Frelimo-controlled Mozambique.

Most observers feel Frelimo has considerable influence over Swaziland, because at present Swaziland is entirely reliant on Lourenco Marques for export shipments.

REMOVED

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

However, wedged as she is between the Republic and Mozambique —countries on which she is reliant—Swaziland is in an invidious 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 successor to 76-

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 see 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 chieftainship. 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 reforms are difficult to institute

policy is to move slowly and with extreme caution, there are those Swazis 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 overseas countries who would like to see all links with the Republic severed.

Most large-scale investment is South African orientated and the Republic imports a considerable portion of Swaziland's goods as well as

technical skills and capital.

According to a commercial sector spokesman 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 33½ 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 acquainted with 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 1 000 jobs for Swazis.

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 Frelimo's attitude to Swaziland's ties with South Africa and the

:VOLUTIONARY new tractor will be mass produced in Swaziland. l the Tinkabi (work oxen), it was ned by Alan Catterick, a former ultural engineer with the Univer- of Botswana, Lesotho and Swazi- to meet the need for a small, tile tractor that could be used by nt farmers.

ie Tinkabi combines low cost, ground clearance, and simplicity peration. Its air-cooled diesel e requires servicing only once every 250 hours and the manufacturers state that they will be able to carry out servicing on farms.

A production line is being completed for an annual production of 3½ thousand units. International marketing is being negotiated.

The cost of the tractor and attachments — a plough, planter, four tyne cultivator, ridger and harrow — is R1 800. Only complete units will be sold.

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 of 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 5 000 metric tons over and above the 100 000 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 speeded up.

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 population will double itself in 23 years.

Incomes 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 embarking on a programme of sweeping reforms.

It readily admits that it is true and insecurity of land tenure is a stumbling block when it comes to farmers using land for security in order to obtain credit.

Like all traditional or tribal African societies, land is allocated by chiefs to heads of households without any formal tenure arrangements and in many cases progressive farmers are held back by a sense of insecurity.

Another drawback of the system is the fragmentation of land into small units which have to be abandoned from time to time.

selective breeding have been introduced in some areas, stock control is generally non-existent.

The development of agricultural education has made rapid progress over the past few years and the Government has begun a series of ambitious Rural Development Plans.

Efforts are being concentrated in these areas, all of which have abundant physical potential. The principal commodities on which efforts to increase production are being directed are maize, cotton and tobacco.

Because cattle and all aspects of livestock are extremely important in Swaziland, with cattle outnumbering the human population, a livestock project designed by the United Nations has, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, been introduced to combine cattle breeding with pasture improvement.

The agricultural development programme in Swaziland has called for the setting up of intensive irrigation and settlement schemes, each of which is more or less self contained.

One of these, the Vuvulane 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 soils near Tshaneni in the lowveld.

The scheme has,

Ortanique appeal

cultural Reporter
PITE of the fact Swaziland's citrus stry is relatively its export earn- have increased atically in the few years.

or plantings of occurred in the 1960s and as a production and have increased y as these orchards ome into bearing.

zland now pro- about 70 000 tons of citrus lly of which about rcent is exported

est in importance as a revenue earner.

But the industry isn't sitting back complacently. It is constantly experimenting with new methods and new strains.

For example the first large-scale plantings in Africa of the "easy-peeler" orange, the ortanique, is taking place on an experimental basis on Tambuti Estates in the south.

The fruit's name is derived from "tangerine" and "orange" and it is a cross between the two fruits. Its size is com-

could have considerable impact on overseas markets.

In addition to its role as an earner of 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. This figure represents about 8 percent of the total available Swazi labour force.

Most growers have their own packhouses and there are no co-operative owned packhouses.

over the last five years that the best yields are obtained in the low-lying 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 lowveld conditions, irrigation is necessary throughout the year with most growers using basin and furrow irrigation. Sprinkler irrigation is used extensively where

ALL UPS, NO DOWNS FOR MINES

12/08/1975.

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 operat-

sportation problem a railway was built through Swaziland to join the Mocambique 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.

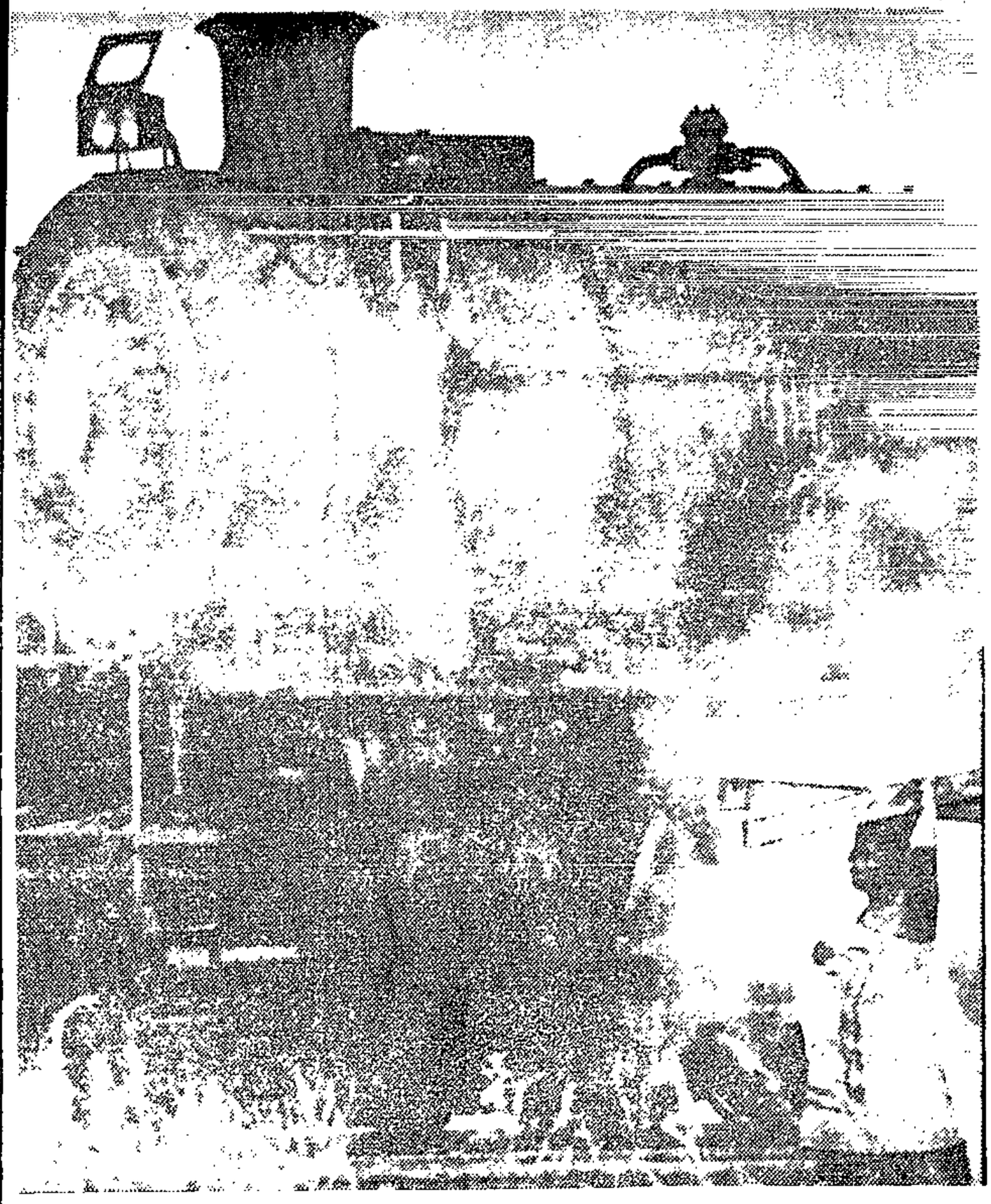
Asbestos produced by the Havelock Asbestos Mine is transported by aerial ropeway to a railhead at Barberton in South Africa from which point it is transported by rail, either to Lourenco Marques for overseas shipment, or to the Republic.

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 Lourenco Marques serves and would continue to serve the northern coalfields.

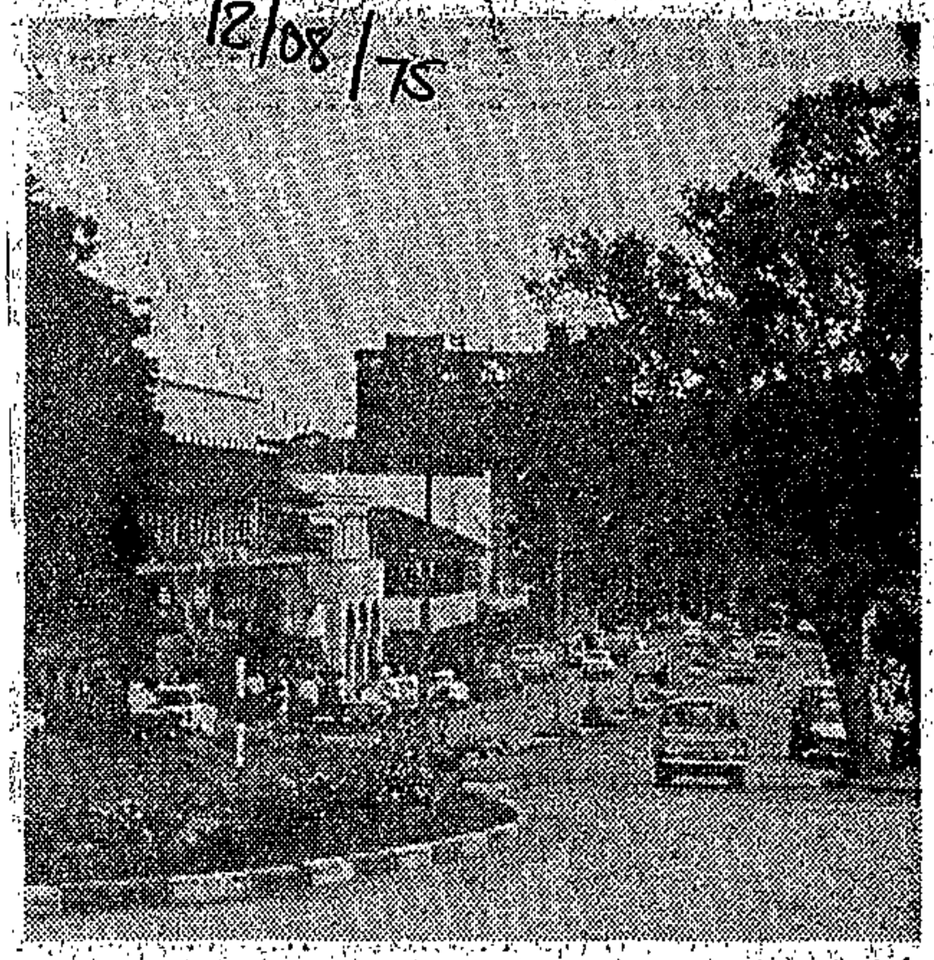
The only other minerals in Swaziland that are mined are kaolin, barytes, pyrophillite and quarry stone.

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 Lourenco 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.

Taking to the air

12/08/75



THE village-like calm of Mbabane — just a quick flight from Durban's bustle.

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

It's first aircraft was a four-seater Cessna.

In 1966, scheduled services were introduced to Johannesburg with a six-seater Aero Commander.

This plane was subsequently replaced by a DC3 on services to Johannesburg and Durban, and in April, 1974, Swazi Air replaced the DC3 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 Deta, 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.

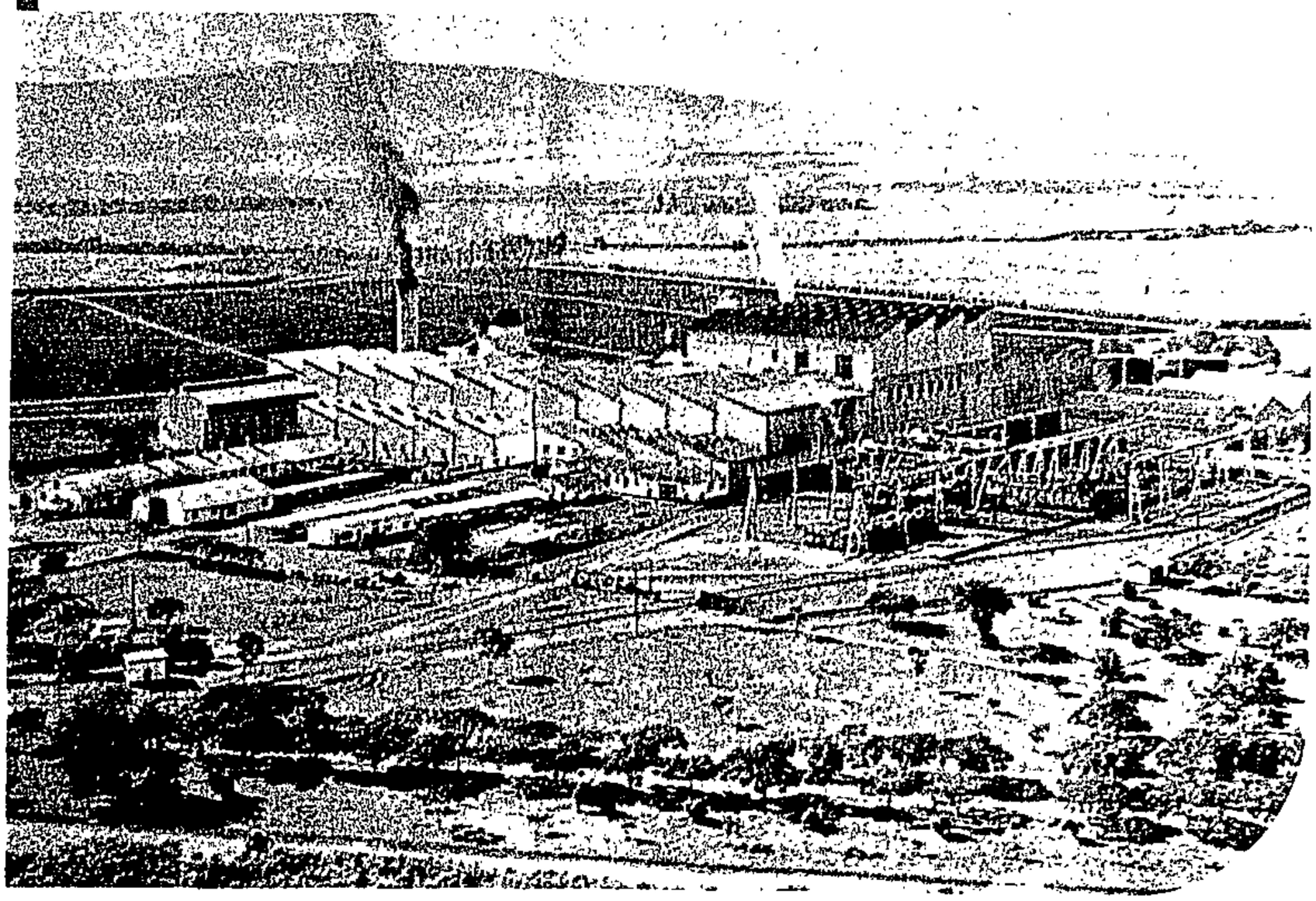
Last year, Swazi Air opened an office in Durban to promote its weekend services to Swaziland, which offers a continental atmosphere, coupled with big-time gambling.

Passsengers 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.

a mercury survey

SWAZILAND



TRADE AND ENTERPRISE

THE MARRIAGE between modern industrial enterprise in Swaziland . . . and tradition, by good neighbourliness and the respect and affection for their venerable Paramount Chief Sobhuza II.

To many, if not most, a pleasure ground, to others a profitable arena to

Here comes the King of Beers!

LAKMEER

SWAZILAND

TRADITION AND ENTERPRISE

THE MARRIAGE of African tradition and modern industrial enterpise 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 aspirants

SWAZILAND is a predominantly agricultural country. Most of the population practices small-scale subsistence farming but large estates, co-operatives and smallholding schemes have constituted to the development of a diversified agricultural economy.

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 production.

Although subsistence agriculture is the normal practice in developing countries the strides made by Swaziland compare favourably with any others in Africa.

In additional 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 csino.

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

Beers!

powers himself.

The wiry and wily old monarch did not subscribe to the "if-you-can't-beat-'em, join-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 excercise 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 satis factory balance of payments situation and a general if slow upward trend in living standards and incomes.

460 000 Swazi people live off the soil some progress has been made in the more from purely subistence agriculture to the giant agricultural estates and the multiplicity of co-operative and small holding schemes which have contributed to Swazilands near selfsufficiency in food, and providing a useful contribution to export earnings.

In fact, together with products from plantations and indigenous forest, 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 equipemnt, plastics and paper products, furniture, beer, soft drinks insecticides and knitted and woven clothing are contributing to the fast growing industrial sector.

While localised industry in the interest of self sufficiency in food, and providing a useful contribution to export earnings.

SWAZILAND'S finest asset – that's the official description of the country's ample labour force.

iron ore, asbestos and coal and a continual programme of exploration is likely to lead to further exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country.

With a comparatively well developed infrasturucture, an education system that is hampered to some extent by the lack of teachers and not

foreign investment with the minimum of strings attached Swaziland seems set fair on its course to upholding the hopes of King Sobhuza for a "peaceful independent Swaziland."

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

REER

This exclusive
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ess and
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E YEAR 1308.

BY NIGHT the emphasis is on relaxation. For some, the cinemas 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

2/08/75

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 900ha 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 9ha, are producing excellent crops with guidance from Libby Research.

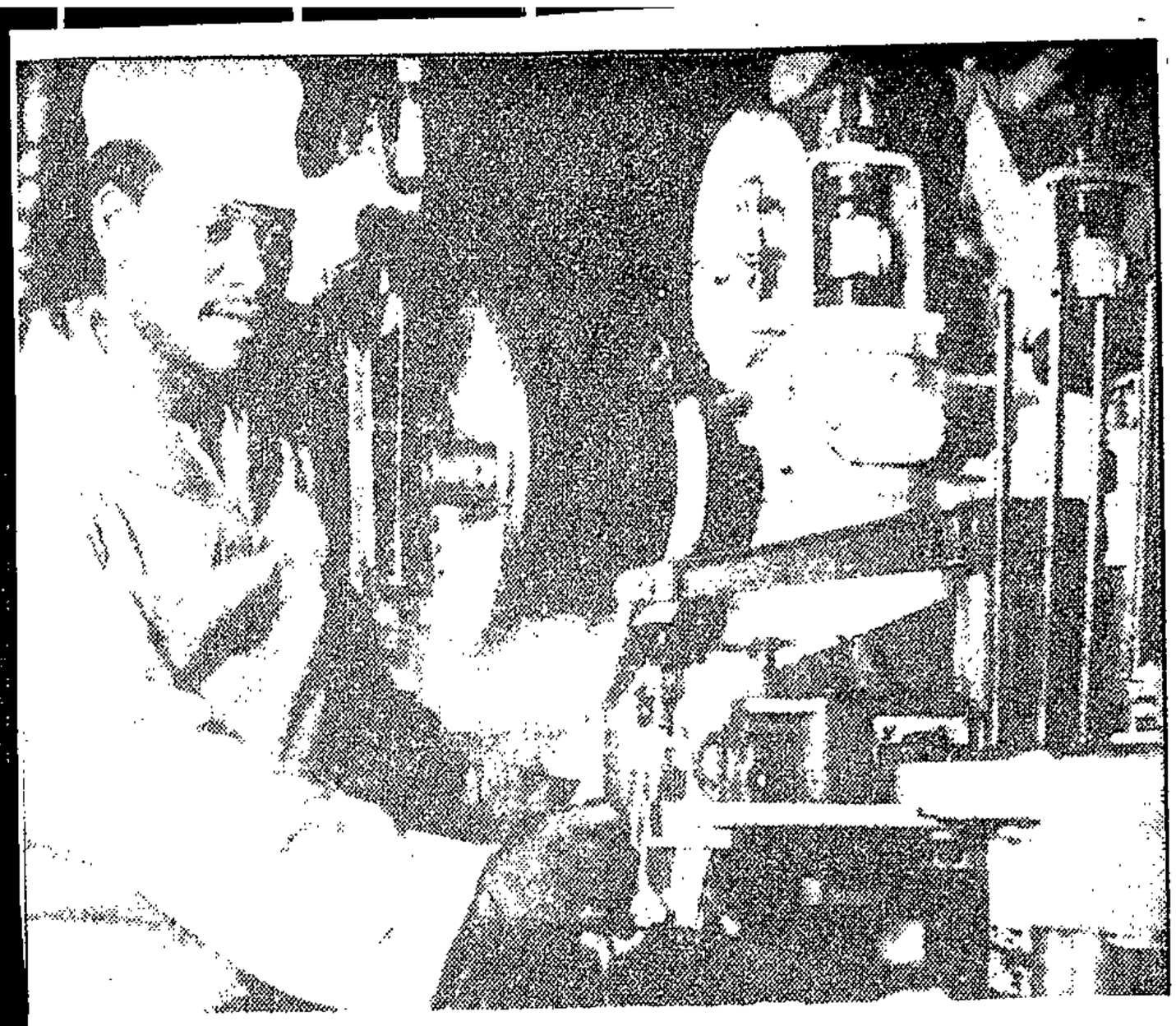
Further results of research has been to open a second pineapple season, August to November.

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.



MECHANIC Paulus Dlamini at work in the Libby's plant at Malkerns.

HELPING THE SMALL MEN TO GROW

12/08/75

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 500 Swazis employed full-time by Sedco whose total wages of some E 200 000 support nearly 500 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 Swaziland 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 both 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, hides, clay and kaolin 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 Swazis.

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 enamelled jewellery, ready made clothing and crochet work, handicrafts, and other items of inter-

CENTRE: Prince Makhosini (Prime Minister); top left Mr A. K. Hlope; right Mr S. S. Nxulamo talking to Mr Joshua Nkomo; bottom left Prince Gabheni; right Prince Masistsela.

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 Lombaba 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 at all today is merely to prepare your minds so that you are not taken by surprise.'

Prince Makhosini is to retire soon. Who will be the next Prime Minister . . . and when will he be appointed?

EXERCISED MINDS

Since then two conjectures have exercised the minds of the political Swazi who still exists in spite of the ban on politics — will the appropriate time be two months? Three months? Six months' hence? And who will be Prince Makhosini's successor.'

It seems unlikely now that a successor will be named this year, unless he is called by the King within the next week or two.

December is traditionally a month when political matters go into limbo because of the Incwala, the traditional ceremony of the first fruits, when the Swazi Kings in preparation for the ritual, and during it, withdraw from all material affairs.

A logical successor, if the Cabinet are in the running, might be thought to be the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Zonke Khumalo, but the fascinating aspect of the Swaziland political scene is its complete unpredictability.

Others in the Cabinet who might be in the running (are in the running says Dame Rumour) are the versatile and dynamic Minister for Industry Mines and Tourism, Mr Sishayi Simon Nxumalo (39); Mr Abednigo Huseni Hlophe, the Minister of Agriculture (55) — who once worked for the Johannesburg City Council and is now a successful farmer; Prince Masitsela (45) Minister for Local Administration, who has dabbled in landscape painting, and is a son of the King and Senator Polycarp Dlamini (57) Minister of Justice, a shrewd and able administrator who chaired the Constitutional Commission which print for a new constitution to King Sobhuza.

However, those who say the next Prime Minsiter will be found outside of the Cabinet have also produced three names.

One of these is the Commissioner of Police, Mr Tituse Mtetwa.

Prince Makhosini has been a teacher and a farmer, so the 'other important duties' to be assigned to him could be in either of the two fields so vital to Swaziland's development, the classroom 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 which Swaziland embarked

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 Maphevu, 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 Gabheni Dlamini, a son of the King

Doctors agree to help at Lovedale

D.D. 9/11/75

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EAST LONDON — Doctors attached to the Black Medical Study Group in East London and King William's Town, had agreed to assist at Lovedale Hospital on a temporary basis, Dr L. Msauli of Mdantsane, said in an interview.

Dr Msauli said this had followed the removal of the former superintendent at the hospital, Dr J. Wyatte.

He said the Black Medical Study Group had now been recognised by the regional superintendent, Dr F. Visser.

Dr Msauli said Dr A. Cundill 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

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The world of Waterford

The Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — Thirteen years ago one of Southern Africa's most controversial schools began on a hilltop overlooking Mbabane in Swaziland with 16 pupils.

'The little world of Waterford-Kamhlaba' is how its founder, Michael Stern, once described the school. He and a group of dedicated idealists, all teachers, came to Swaziland from South Africa to 'devote our talents to people — children — of any race or faith who had the necessary qualifications.'

MICROCOSM

The school was first called simply Waterford. King Sobhuza added the Swazi name Kamhlaba on a visit to the school. It means 'a microcosm of the whole world.'

In ten years the number of students had grown to 250 — of all races, and by that time it had become co-educational, and a fifth of the pupils were girls.

Waterford began with some remarkable sponsors — Mr Adlai Stevenson, Chief Albert Luthuli, and Mr John Schlesinger.

The first intake at the school (picked for their durability') included a Turk, eight Europeans, five Africans and two Indians, and their fathers ranged from Johannesburg stockbrokers to businessmen, a store keeper and a chauffeur.

SPORT

The accent is on work and character development, but sport plays its part. 'Sport, however, should be kept in perspective,' comments Headmaster Jennings (who once represented South Africa as a long distance runner at the Olympics).

'Recently we had a letter from a very old English public school about one of our boys. The first question they asked was "Does he play cricket?" Sport and fitness have their place . . . but . . .' says Jennings, 'that's losing sight of essentials.'

Yet Waterford certainly holds its own in sport. One of Swaziland's finest soccer players, Stanley Matsebula (recently tragically killed in a car accident) learnt the game at Waterford. The Waterford Cricket XI (including John Daniels, a former Nusas president who had to leave South Africa) is presently knocking spots of all opposition here.

RESULTS

But scholastic achievement and character development are the main aims — and last year's results, a fair average over the years came close to the target. Of Swaziland's 59 first class 'O' Level passes in 1974, 26 came from Waterford, that is 44 percent.

How have the school's former scholars done in life? 'It is too soon to tell really' says Mr Jennings. 'The school has only been going for 13 years and the first two or three years intake represents a relatively small number, and with five to six years at school, and another four or five years at university, only now are our graduates going out into the world.'

CHRISTIAN

When Waterford was started its remarkable founder - head, Michael Stern (he had come from St Peter's, Rosettenville), defined its objects: 'To provide a first-class education on a Christian foundation for boys of all races, creeds and faiths . . . it would ensure the highest academic standards and successful relations.

'This is a time to come to terms with reality, if not in South Africa then wherever it is allowed, looking towards the time when the segregated school is the exception rather than the rule,' he said.

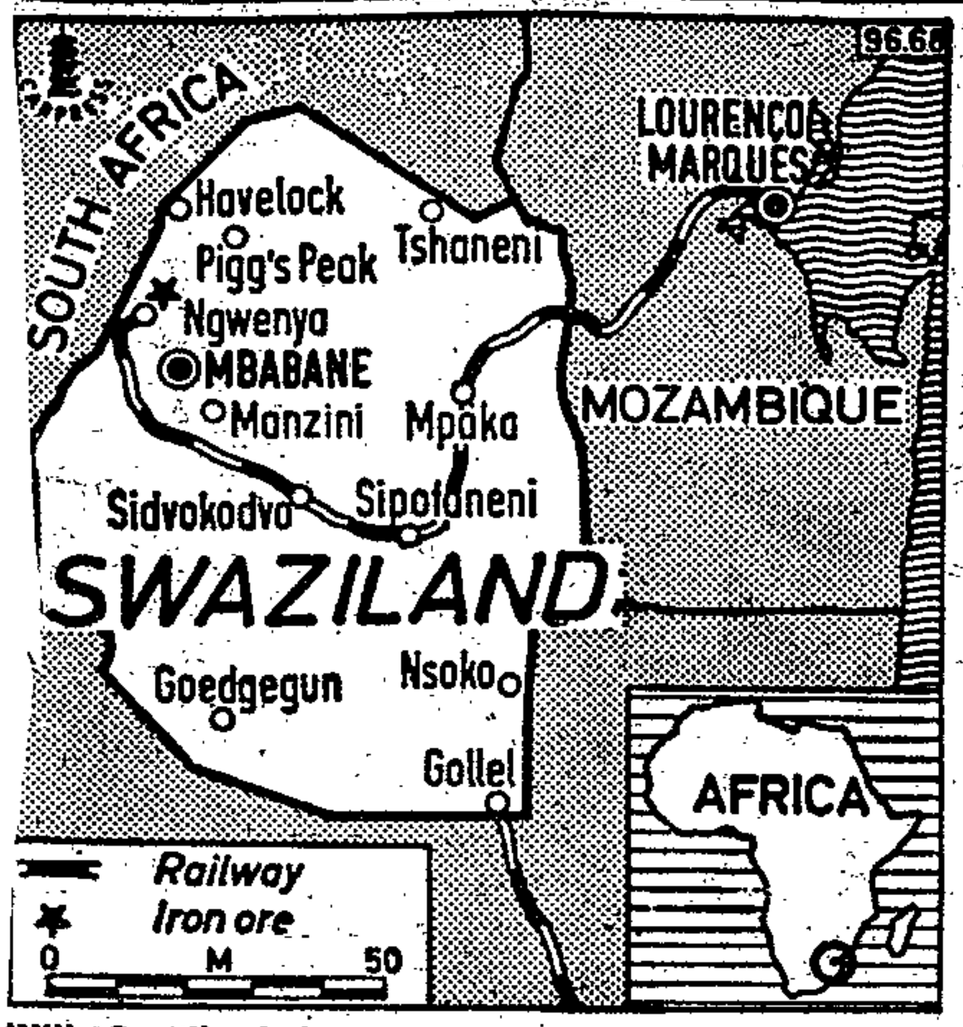
PRESSURES

'Today, here in Waterford, we are very much aware of the pressures in the world around us, aware of the values that divide us and separate us in that world,' says Mr Jennings.

'This can be an agonising experience, but some of that agony will help us to hold on to the things which we have in common.'

WATERFORD STUDENTS paint their studies to suit their tastes.

'Today, here at Waterford, we are very much aware of the pressures in the world around us, aware of the values that divide us and separate us in that world.'



Will Swaziland become a new route for terrorist recruits on their way to training camps in Tanzania.

'Terror' route is worrying Swazis

Allen Pizzey, The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — There is evidence that the banned African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa want to set up exit routes through Swaziland for their recruits, and the peaceful Swazis are in a quandary over what to do about it.

Recently 12 PAC recruits entered Southern Swaziland from Natal illegally. They made their way to Masapha airport near Manzini, and were flown to Blantyre aboard a scheduled Air Malawi flight.

It is not known where they were sent from Blantyre, but speculation is that it was either to Tanzanian or overseas training bases.

It is thought that ANC recruits have also entered Swaziland recently.

Worried

For the moment the Swazis appear to be turning a blind eye to such activities, but they are worried about what to do if the recruits come back.

"We do not want to become a route for refugees and other political people," one high ranking Government official said.

"It has always been our policy to accept genuine political refugees, and we let them stay if they are acceptable to the country. But we do not want people coming through here for training and then try to use us as a base when they return."

Swaziland's attitude is basically the same as that of Botswana. Refugees are welcome, they may stay, but if they leave they may not come back. The difference is that Botswana has been doing it for a long time, their line is hard — and official.

The Swazis do not seem to have a defined policy for political dissidents.

There are about 80 political refugees in Mbabane. Most of them came in the late 1950s and early 1960s. They are supposed to keep to themselves and not engage in political activity.

Mozambique

For the most part they do just that. It is the new breed of would-be guerrilla that worries the Swazis.

With the independence of Mozambique the route north through Swaziland is now clear, and the guerrillas may well begi to flow.

The route is an old one In the Portuguese colonia days Frelimo recruit from the south exite through Swaziland acros to Botswana, and then u the established Zambia route.

Swaziland's position i delicately balanced wit economic dependency o South Africa on the on hand, and Black OAU socialist Frelimo on the other.

Relations with both countries are described a "cordial." There are persistent rumours about a Frelimo training base near the Namahacha border post, but informed sources discount this They point out that there are numerous, big, established bases in safer areas in north-western Mazambique and in Tanzania.

It is Swazi policy not to take sides, and if they turn a Nelson's eye to the PAC, the same will have apply to the ANC.

(C) Argus Co. 1975.

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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 monarchial 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 Swazis 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 Lomahasha-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 Swazis 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 bottlenecks holding up things in the port.

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

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

((c) Argus Co, 1975)

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Regional

Varsities to help call-up students

Staff Reporter

THE University of the Witwatersrand, the Rand Afrikaans 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 Afrikaans 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 once they had enrolled and had begun studying, he said.

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

"At this stage I can't say whether there will be additional classes or adjustments 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.

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Finns plan more work for Swazis

RDM 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 Matsapa 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 380 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 Matsapa, 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.

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6/5/76 NM.

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 Tshaneni in the Swaziland lowveld nestles 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 Mhlume 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, co-operatives, 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."

(1) Swaziland - General

Homelands get RDM 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.

298

1/6/76 STAR,

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 Nqojane, 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 Nqojane was the first — and according to some accounts the only — Lesotho citizen to choose to leave the University of Roma after the Lesotho Government broke away from the three-nation 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 Nqojane 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.

(1) 298
(2) ~~342 - Good~~

ARGUS 16/6/76

13

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 (PRP, 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 Goslett to have her race classification changed from 'mixed' to 'White.'

Mrs Goslett, 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 Goslett's classificaion 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.

(1) ~~309~~
2 310

26 years to catch up at this rate

STAR 8/7/76.

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 Thursday.

Coloured and Indian people in their first year of teaching would now earn R3 105 annually while their White colleagues would earn R4 059.

On the old scale, Indian and Coloured teachers began with R2 700 while Whites earned R3 690. 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.

3110/3366

Swaziland on Soweto 'refugees'

STAR 3/11/76

The Star's Africa Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland Government has issued a statement regarding 92 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.

310/55

Swazis cash in on fuel cuts

Sunday Express 14/11/76

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.

332 (310) 12.

Not Wlge 19/11/77

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 "further education" elsewhere in Africa — but that this would merely be a ruse to force them to undergo terror training.

Militant students who distrust police promises that 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 50 of the known 130 refugees are in the hands of the authorities at a reform school near Malkerns.

When our reporter visited the Malkerns centre, he was waved down by a group of students. They demanded identification and warned that if he returned they would take harsher action.

12/340

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 Marcledi 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 R370 on train fares for students to return home. The Ministry of Education had cancelled their travel warrants.

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Grenade band '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 Komatipoort police station to have their cases searched, when they threw hand-grenades into the cab of the police van and escaped.

The incident took place near the Swaziland border.

Constable R 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 Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit.

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.

310

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.

310

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

A party of 49 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 26, 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 Matsapa.

According to people in Mbabane, an undisclosed number of students — many of them "homesick" — have returned to South Africa.

2

310

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 Nomahasha border post last year to plug the "escape route" through Swaziland after a convoy of 13 trucks crashed through the border fence.

'We need aid to help fugitive Soweto students'

By DENNIS GORDON
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MBABANE. — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Colonel Maphevu Dlamini, has told a special United Nations investigating committee on refugees that his country needs international support to take care of South African refugee students.

An undisclosed number of South African students fled to Swaziland for asylum after the Soweto riots in June last year.

Colonel Dlamini told the UN team, led by UN Assistant Secretary-General, Mr Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia, that Swaziland did not have enough accommodation, educational facilities or manpower and financial resources to cope with the influx of refugees.

He said Swaziland needed help because of its "proximity to troubled zones."

Mr Farah and other UN officials spent three days in Swaziland talking to government officials, representatives of the South African liberation movements and to the Students themselves

Mr Farah told government officials and diplomats at a reception that the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, considered the refugee problems in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland as grave.

He would report to Dr Waldheim on the "precise nature and extent of the problem" as seen by students and governments.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fyner besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n Tydperk van minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur te laat ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie faktore tot die veranderings op die gebied van die woordeskat, die fonologiese en morfologiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons ons bronne versigtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander taal in die besonder of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke" van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gege-

kaapstad gevind is. Kort elling in die herkoms en posvat en aanleiding ge- ë oor die ontstaan van 1882 was die eerste po- rikaans. Hoewel hy vas-, d.w.s. sy Germaanse hologically an essential hy nie bewys nie. Kort rlandse geleerdes soos rie voorstaan. Volgens ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaunsch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees"). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Swaziland can't take to UN refugee plea

Mercury, Africa Bureau

MBABANE — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Colonel Maphevu Dlamini, has told a special United Nations investigating committee on refugees that his country needs international support to take care of South African refugee students.

An undisclosed number of South African students fled to Swaziland for asylum following the Soweto riots in June last year.

The UN team, led by UN Assistant Secretary-General Mr. Abdulrahman Farah of Somalia, was told by Colonel Dlamini that Swaziland does not have enough accommodation, educational facilities or manpower and financial resources to cope with the influx of refugees.

He said Swaziland needed help because of its "proximity to troubled zones."

Urgent

Mr. Farah and other UN officials spent three days in Swaziland talking to Government officials, representatives of the South African liberation movements and to the students themselves.

They left Swaziland yesterday for Gaborone, Botswana, where they will investigate an even more pressing refugee problem involving Rhodesians as well as South Africans.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Geneva that the UN High Commissioner for refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, announced here yesterday the United States had made a special gift of about R850 000 to help refugees in southern Africa.

Prince Sadruddin said the money would be used to aid Rhodesians who fled to Mozambique and Botswana, and for Angolan, South African and South West

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hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

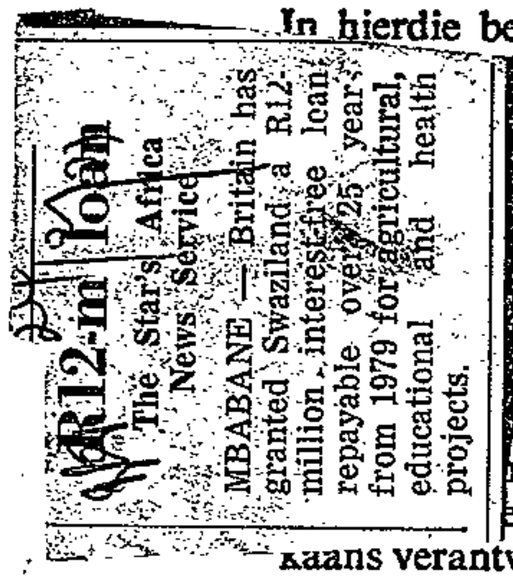
J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307–323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328–342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162–168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands", in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105–110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings


R12-m loan
The Star's Africa News Service
MBABANE — Britain has granted Swaziland a R12 million interest-free loan, repayable over 25 years from 1979 for agricultural, educational and health projects.

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1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gege-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic" is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees"). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

RDM
24/3/77.

310

Africa

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 Lobambo, 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

DR ZWANE
. . . critical

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 advisers must have been in Pretoria because it seems to fall 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.

Blocs 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 Mhlanga, 45, general secretary of the banned Swaziland opposition party, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, has been arrested under the country's 60-day detention-without-trial law.

Dr Ambrose Zwane, the party leader, said yesterday Mr Mhlanga 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 Mhlanga is being held. Dr Zwane said he had written to Amnesty International about the arrest.

310

HANS 21

22/6/77

310

Cab 138/1-2.

Rail link between Swaziland and Gollel 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 Gollel 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.

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SWAZI'S BOU OP PORTUGEES NA S.A.

Van FRANZ KEMP

MBABANE

SWAZILAND begin binne die volgende paar weke met die bou van 'n spoorverbinding van R25 miljoen na Suid-Afrika om nie meer van Mosambiek vir sy in- en uitvoere afhanklik te wees nie. Dit is deel van Swaziland se plan om hom heeltemal 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 ondermyning van Frelimo se kant. Vir Swazi's is dit deesdae net so moeilik as vir Suid-Afrikaners om Mosambiek te besoek, en verkeer by die grensposte het drasties afgeneem, het 'n segsman van die regering vandeesweek gesê.

Swaziland, wat politiek een van die rustigste swart state in Afrika is en steeds gesonde ekonomiese groei toon, verwag 'n politieke ontploffing in Mosambiek. Dit is een van die redes waarom 'n alternatiewe uitvoerroete nou dringend geskep gaan word. Volgens inligting uit Mosambiek is 'n opstand nou al maande aan die broei.

Volgens mnr. G. B. Tarczay, hoofbestuurder van Swaziland se spoorweë, wat twee jaar gelede saam met 'n span van ses Kanadese deur Kanada se internasionale ontwikkelingskorporasie hierheen gestuur is, is 85 persent van die land se uitvoer-inkomste afhanklik van die enkellyn-spoorverbinding met Maputo.

Gestyg

Dié spoorlyn is 230 kilometer lank en loop van Ka Dake in die weste tot by die oostelike grens met Mosambiek. Dit is twaalf jaar gelede gebou vir die uitvoer van ystererts. Intussen het die uitvoer van suiker en pulp drasties gestyg en word die spoorlyn hoofsaaklik daarvoor gebruik.

MNR. G. B. TARCZAY, hoofbestuurder van Swaziland se Spoorweë

Feitlik al die land se invoere kom per padvervoer uit Suid-Afrika. Die enigste uitsondering is petroleumprodukte.

Die nuwe spoor sal van Phuzumoya in die middel van die land suidwaarts loop en op Golela by die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë se netwerk aansluit sodat Swaziland deur Richardsbaai kan uitvoer. Maputo is net 68 kilometer van die grens tussen Swaziland en Mosambiek en Richardsbaai is sowat 250 kilometer van die grens met die Republiek.

„Maputo sal altyd Swaziland se natuurlike hawe bly, mits dit doeltreffend beheer en mededingend met Richardsbaai en Durban word. Dit is baie nader en dus ook goedkoper om Swaziland se uitvoere na Maputo te stuur. Alles hang daarvan af op Maputo in die toekoms nog as uitvoerhawe sal funksioneer," sê mnr. Tarczay.

Hy voeg by: „Swaziland wil ten minste 'n keuse van uitvoerhawens hê en nie net van Mosambiek afhanklik wees nie. Die hawe van Maputo is swaar 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."

Sunday Tribune
26th June 1977

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28

SWAZI RADIO BAN

SACC loses spot for 'Gospel of social justice'

By MARILYNNE HOLLOWAY

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 countries involved are believed to be Tanzania and Lesotho, but the SACC is not talking while the negotiations are taking place.

A spokesman for the SACC involved in the production of the programmes said he was "horrified" at Swazi Radio's decision.

The three-week broadcasts on medium and short wave, beamed to South Africa, were due to start the week before last. But the station withdrew from its contract because of what Swazi Radio director Mr Issie 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 programmes originated from an idea by the former General Secretary of the SACC, Mr John Rees, that there should be a radio station which would expose and condemn injustice and oppression in South Africa.

They were intended as an alternative to the religious programmes of the SABC, according to the SACC's Division of Radio and Television Director Father Basil van Rensburg, because the SABC did not allow the gospel 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 "a chance of relevant meaningful religious broadcasts to South Africa has been lost.

"The present religious programmes on Swazi Radio are even weaker than those of the SABC.

"Eager friars who grip at the microphone are falling into a trap by broadcasting on these programmes. They are similar to the priests who collect widow's mites and print useless tracts.

"It seems the only religious programmes Swazi Radio will accept are the hymn singing, Gospel reading type. In other words irrelevant ones which are acceptable because they upset nobody."

He said Swazi Radio was controlled by South African business interests. The Swaziland Government was not involved and was not behind the refusal to broadcast."

The spokesman denied that the programmes were "political". They were concerned with people and society as a whole.

Topics on programmes already broadcasts from Ethiopia include education, alcoholism in Soweto, life in squatter camps and how people can protect themselves in hire purchase contracts. Music and literature are included in the programmes.

N. Mercury 16/7/77

Swazi loan

(310)

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.

N. Mercury 16/5/7

School funds

MBABANE—The World Bank is to lend Swaziland about R3 500 000 to build schools.—(Sapa.)

310

(Sapa.)

17. Mercury 16/7/77

Prince held

MBABANE — A member of the royal family of Swaziland, Prince Dumisa Dlamini, has been detained under the 60 days detention proclamation. He is being held at Matsapha Central Prison. He studied in the United States for some years before returning to Swaziland two years ago.—(Sapa.)

310

N. Mercury

Chilling hitch at hospital

16/7/77

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.)

310

DA

D.D 21/2/77

(310)

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 R1m 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.

e out to make killing in Swaziland

Sunday Times · Business Times · 24/7/77

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hire managing Roy Black, is confi- will, either for the ie, or to use Swazi st-market for new and ads.

ate of R200 per will buy an es- 75 000 viewers year, at a rate of thousand viewers. substantially less e SABC rate ed on current p

BY TONY KOENDERMAN

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

Visionhire which, with Teljoy has wrapped up 75 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 holiday-makers.

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

Visionhir

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.

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Swazi PM's Swiss crash kept secret

(310) Sun. Expr. 31/7/77

By KITT 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 third giant sugar mill, which is expected to be established within the next few years.

● The Prime Minister of Swaziland, Colonel Maphevu Dlamini.

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

4/8/77

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 Loubser, 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.

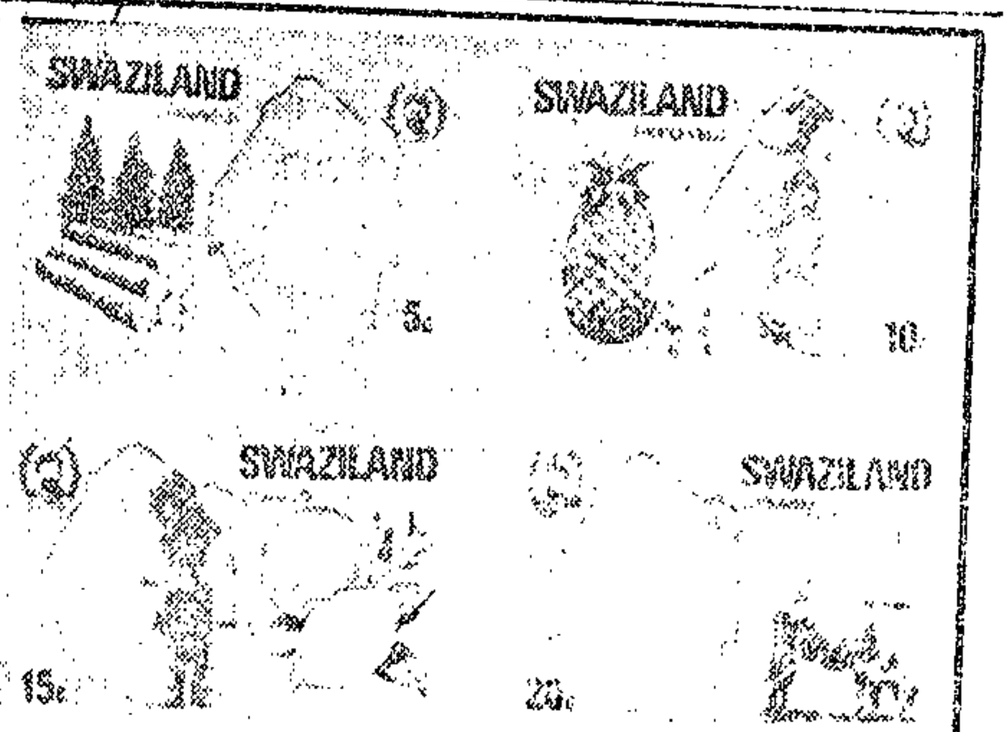
The spokesman pointed out that the SAR had given similar assistance to Mozambique Railways.

Mr. Loubser said in an article in the latest edition of the official Railways magazine, Sassar, that such action could only be to the benefit of South Africa and that all neighbouring States who request their aid would be assisted. — (Sapa).

D.D. 6/8/77

Handsome 4 from Swaziland

(310)



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, 5c, 10c, 15c, and 20c. They are accompanied by a handsome miniature sheet showing all four stamps.

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 Mbabane 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 Regions of Swaziland printed in top margin, and in the lower margin will be the names of the four regions: Highveld. Middleveld. Lowveld. Lubombo.

Each stamp in the sheet will be 25c values, 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-trees.

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 will be 60c as with the rock paintings issue. The 5c 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 555 Mbabane. The prices are for the face value of the stamps and covers, but a handling charge (a real racket, this) of 20c 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 R2 stamp than a one cent.

South African and South West African issues: on August 15 there will be a 15c 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 15c stamp will be issued for "metrication." The cover will be 30c. October 8 sees another 15c stamp for "Uranium;" again the cover costs 30c. On November 11 there will be a 4c stamp for the 50th anniversary of the South African flag.

SWA will have a 20c stamp depicting the J.G. Strydom airport. The cover will be 35c — again it will be on sale at East London. On November 4 4c, 10c, 15c, and 20c stamps will be issued showing historical houses, and the covers will cost 65c. 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 SWA, look to see which are printed in the small sheets of 25 or 30 stamps each. In those cases it will be worth getting full sheets; remember what happened to the 15c wine stamp!

Rise in exports

MBABANE — Swaziland's exports for the first quarter of this year totalled R31 096 000, compared to R22 057 000 for the same period last year. According to figures released by the Central Statistical Office, sugar accounted for R8 370 000. — (Sapa.)

310

Mercury 16/8/77

Canadians pullout in Swazi rail link row

Sun. Trib. 28/8/77

310

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 R26 million contract for a new line was awarded to a South African firm without going to tender.

Six Canadian railway men 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 Tarczay, have been replaced by officials seconded from South African Railways.

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

The Canadians began operating Swaziland Railways around the time of Mozambique independence when the Mozambique railway, CFM, pulled out. They have spent about R800 000.

An informed source said the Canadian railwaymen thought taxpayers' money was now being wasted.

The group: part of the Canadian International Development Fund (Cida) were also unhappy that the contract for a new 90 kilometre line from Phuzamoya in south-eastern Swaziland to Golela in Zululand had been awarded to the giant South African construction firm LTA without being put up for tender.

LTA, in which Anglo American Corporation has a large interest, has also been given the go-ahead for regravelling the road which runs roughly parallel to the new line at a cost of about R250 000.

LTA was selected because the firm said it could do the job in the required time of 15 to 20 months, a government source said.

The construction firm would offer prices for each aspect of the construction, including the five bridges on the line, and then a mutually acceptable deal would be agreed upon, a top government source said.

It is understood at least one other major South African firm wanted the job.

Replacements

Three Swazi Cabinet ministers, including Finance Minister, Mr Robert Stephens, will meet South African Foreign Affairs officials soon to discuss funding the new rail line.

An informed source close to the Canadian contingent implied that the Minister of Power, Works and Communications Dr Allen Nxumalo 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 their 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.

Cape

D AT URBAN BLACKS STARTS TOMORROW

Sun. Trib. finance + Prop. 28/8/77

'azi Radio witch-on

(310)

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 Paralelo 27, a commercial station beamed at the Portuguese community in South Africa.

Radio SR will broadcast from transmitters in Swaziland on 90 metres and on medium wave on 400 kilohertz between 4.00am and 6.00am from Monday to Saturday.

It will also transmit a "party time" programme from 9.30pm 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 Paralelo 27 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 Rob 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 Tlhotlhalemaje. "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 BEAMI

Sw

S

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

Issie Kirsh, managing director of Swazi Radio, told Tribune Finance in Johannesburg this week that the target audience for the new station, Radio SR — the international sound — will be the 350 000 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.

"Research," he adds, "has shown that English is a language common to most urban black ethnic groups in South Africa."

Kirsh stressed that the

Cape Tow

October, 1976

Rapport
(Sake-Rapport) : 25/8/77

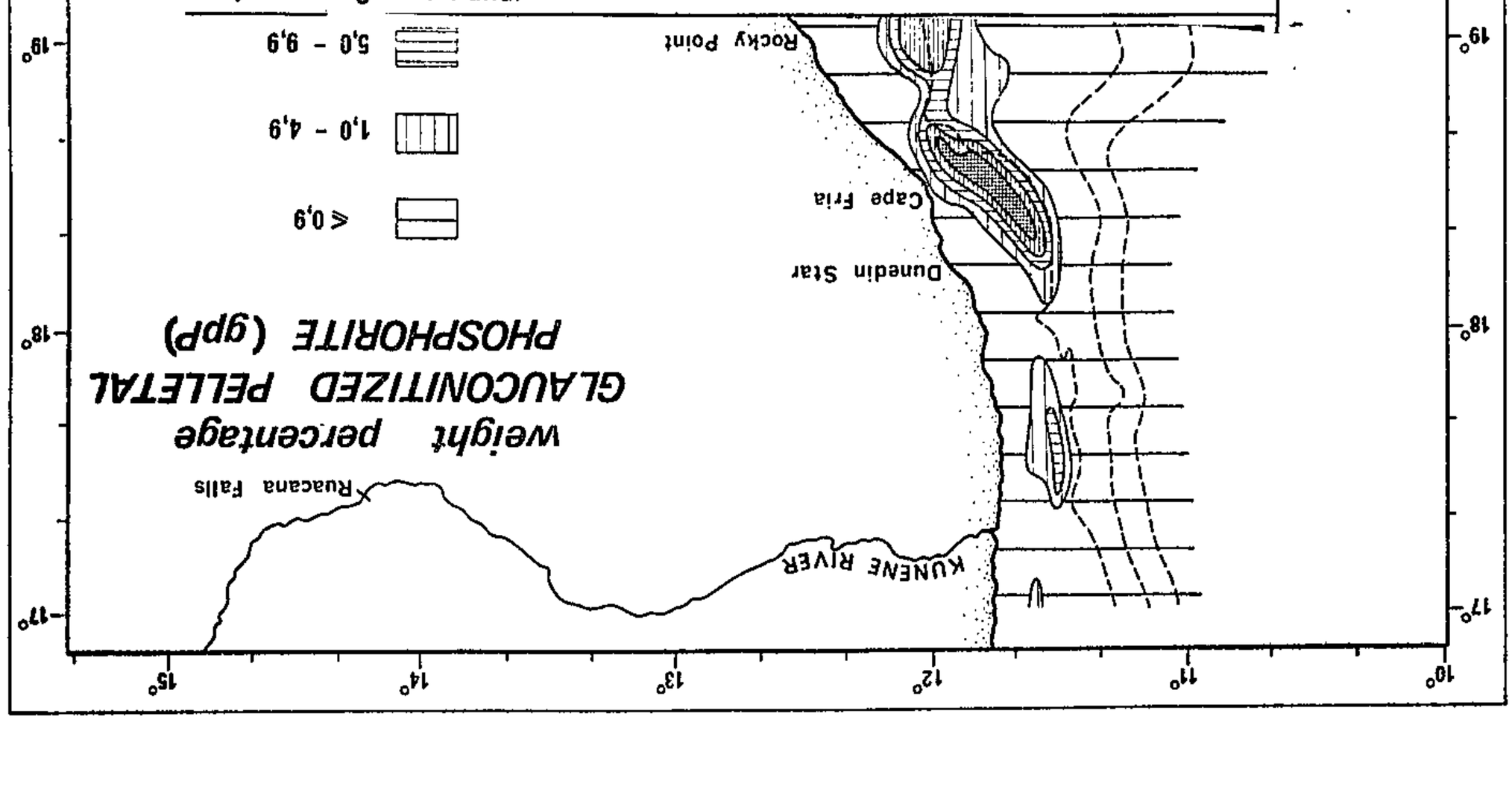
310

Sake

SWAZILAND se minister van nywerheid, mynbou en toerisme, dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, het aangekondig dat Robers Construction Company ooreengekom het om 50 persent van sy aandele in Roberts Construction (Swaziland) in die Tibiyo TakaNgwane Fund oor te plaas. Die maatskappy is die afgelope 18 jaar in Swaziland bedrywig en is nou besig met kontrakte ter waarde van sowat R3,5 miljoen vir die oprigting van die Palace of Lozitha en brûe op die pad tussen Big Bend en Phuzumoya.

Op die foto, besig met die ondertekening van die ooreenkoms is, (sittende, van links na regs) mnr. G. L. Oscroft van die regsfirma R. D. Friedlander, dr. Nxumalo, mnr. J. E. D. Bramwell, besturende direkteur van Roberts Construction Company, en mnr. E. R. M. Field, besturende direkteur van Roberts Construction Property Developments.

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



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Food strike man goes to hospital

MBABANE—A White man detained without charges in a Swaziland maximum security cell since July 7 has been taken to the Government Hospital following a hunger strike.

Mr. Peter Forbes of Siteki, a former Michaelhouse pupil, was detained under the 60-day detention proclamation. He went on a hunger strike last Friday in an effort to find out the reason for his detention.

He was taken to hospital yesterday afternoon and kept under guard.

His son Barry, who visited him in Matsapha Gaol in the morning, said his father was in a poor state physically and mentally.

Mr. Forbes, aged about 46 and a member of one of the oldest White families in Swaziland, is a township developer.

In the maximum security cell with Mr. Forbes were Prince Dumisa Dlamini, a member of the Swazi royal house, and a man from Central Europe who has been in detention there for an extended period—probably more than two years.

This man has apparently become demented and cries all night, preventing other cell inmates from sleeping.

Prince Dlamini returned from studying in America about a year ago. He was living in Mbabane and acting as a labour consultant when he was detained, also under the 60-day proclamation, about a month ago.—(Sapa.)

Francis Wilson read and ; paper.
Valuable aid was provide arch
Unit, who also wrote th Ronnie
Levitan of Urban Proble Farouk
Stemmet drew the Figure ehr of
the U.C.T. Geography De n.
Eileen Hughes and Valer

I am grateful also to t its
Black and White officia irected me
around the townships. I am grateful too, 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

D.D. 31/8/77

310

Swazis detain Rhodes graduate

MBABANE — A Rhodes University graduate detained without charges in a maximum security cell here since July 7 has been taken to hospital following a hunger strike.

Mr Peter Forbes was detained under the 60-day detention proclamation. He went on a hunger strike in an effort to find out the reason for his detention.

The former Michaelhouse student and warden of King Sobhuza II's game sanctuary was under guard in hospital yesterday.

His son Barry, who visited him in Matsapha jail, said his father was in a poor state physically and mentally.

Mr Forbes, 46, and a member of one of the oldest families in Swaziland, is a township developer.

In the same maximum security cell as Mr Forbes are Prince Dumisa Dlamini, a member of the Swazi Royal House, and a man from central Europe who has been in detention there for an extended period — probably more than two years. This man has apparently become demented and cries all night, preventing Mr Forbes and other cell inmates from sleeping.

Prince Dlamini, 30, returned from studying in America about a year ago. He was living in a Government flat in Mbabane and acting as a labour consultant when he was detained, also under the 60-day proclamation, a month ago.

The demented Central European has been in detention on charges of being an illegal immigrant.

The Swaziland 60-day detention proclamation provides for detention without trial and bars detainees from access to the courts and lawyers.

But Mr Forbes has been allowed weekly visits by his son and his partner, Mr W. Knowles. — SAPA.

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5.3.3 (ix) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis gummiflua co-dominant grassland community as represented by plots 119, 64 and 124

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

The Sterkspruit soil form, being a sandy form, provides a situation favourable for Eragrostis gummiflua to become established. Plots 124 and 64 occur on Estcourt soils which are probably not ideal for Eragrostis gummiflua 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.

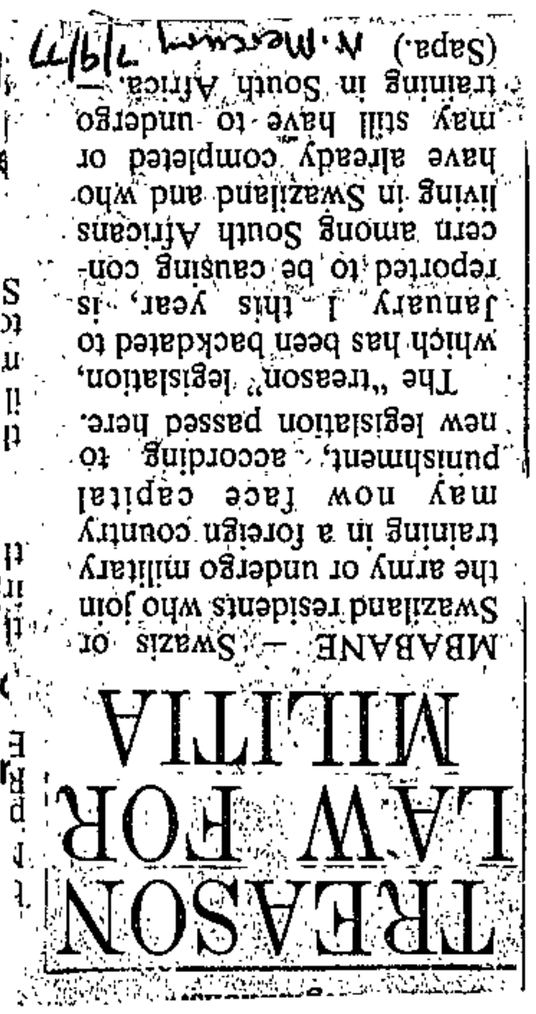
Accompanying species include Eragrostis plana, Trichoneura grandiglumis, Eragrostis lehmanniana, Aristida congesta, Elionurus argenteus and Heteropogon contortus.

The photo image pattern for this type is stippled, similar to the Elionurus argenteus pattern, but in a purple-grey (Pgy) hue. If interpretation were on hue alone it would be possible to confuse Eragrostis gummiflua with Elionurus argenteus on some of the darker prints but experience, coupled with site and soil relationships, prevents this.

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

Eragrostis plana is an indicator of high clay fractions and form of heavy selective grazing and trampling. Depende history of landuse of the particular area, a number of di plana communities may be recognised.

The unifying feature in the above-mentioned plots value of Eragrostis plana. This vegetation community is associated with Estcourt form soils, the exception being i Avalon soil form is mapped. Estcourt form soils are asso and Eragrostis plana in turn is associated with this soil for


TREASON LAW FOR MILITIA

MBABANE — Swazis or Swaziland residents who join the army or undergo military training in a foreign country may now face capital punishment, according to new legislation passed here.

The "treason" legislation, which has been backdated to January 1 this year, is reported to be causing concern among South Africans living in Swaziland and who have already completed or may still have to undergo training in South Africa. (Sapa)

328. July. 128, Lambaesis (Numidia). Hadrian's address to the army. *ILS*, 2487 and 9133–5. *LR*, pp. 577–9.

9133.

Imp. Caesar Traianus | Hadrianus Augustus | legionem s[*ua*]m [*t*]II Augustam | exercitationibus inspectis adlocutus | est is qua[e] infra scripta sunt, | Torquato II et [*Lib*]one cos., K. Iulis.

At pi[*l*]os

2487, fragment Ab.

[- - - - - - - - - - *et*] is pro causa ves[*tra legatus meus quae excus-*|*a*]nda vobis aput me fuissent, omnia mihi pro vobis ipse di[*xit; quod*] | cohors abest, quod omnibus annis per vices in officium pr[*ocon*]|sulis mittitur, quod ante annum tertium cohortem et qua[*ternos*] || ex centuris in supplementum comparum tertianorum dedis|tis, quod multae, quod diversae stationes vos distinent, quod | nostra memoria bis non tantum mutastis castra sed et nova fecis tis: ob haec excusatos vos hab[*erem, si legio*] diu exercitatione cessas set. Sed nihil aut cessavi[*stis - - - - - - - -*] || vobis excusatione - - - - - - - - | retis va - - - - - - - - - - -

Fragment Ba.

- - - - - - - - -rium- - - - - - - -e vide|[*tur attendi*]sse vobis; primi ordines et centuriones agiles | [*et fortes mo*]re suo fuerunt. (*vacat*)

Eq. leg.

|| [*Exe*]rcitationes militares quodammodo suas leges | [*ha*]bent, quibus si quit adiciatur aut detrahatur, aut minor | [*exer*]citatio fit aut difficilior. Quantum autem difficultatis | [*additur, t*]antum gratiae demitur. Vos ex difficilibus difficil|[*limum fecistis*], ut loricati iaculationem perageretis || - - - - - - - - -o, quin immo et animum probo | - - - - - - - - - -

Fragment Ca is too small to be intelligible.

Fragment D.

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

Fragment Bb.

[- - - - - - - - - - - *munitiones quas*] alii [*per*] | plures dies divisis[*sent, e*]as uno die peregistis: murum lo[*ngi*] | operis et qualis mansuris hibernaculis fieri solet non [*mul*]to diutius exstruexistis quam caespite exstruitur, qui m[*o*]|dulo pari caesus et vehitur facile et tractatur et sine mo[*les*]|tia struitur, 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 inaequa[*lita*]|tes inter se compareant. Fossam glaria duram scabram[*que*] | recte peregisistis et rademdo [illegible] reddidistis. Opere pr[*o*]|bato introgressi castra raptim et cibum et arma cepistis, | equitem emissum secuti, magno clamore revertentem per | - - - - - - - - - -

Fragment Cb.

[*Catullinum leg. meum virum clarissimum*], c | laudo, quod convert{u}it vos ad hanc imaginem accepit et sic Cornelianus praefectus discursus non placent m transcurrat eques et pe vadat aut si voluerit ec obnoxius caliculis tect concurr[*ere - - - - - - - - - -

Swaziland to get oil refinery

(310) RDM 4/10/77

MBABANE — The Swaziland Government has approved the establishment of a R30-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

Star 13/10/77

(310)

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland police baton-char several hundred students who marched thr 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 8 000 students are reported to be marching on Mbabane from Manzini, about 27 km from the Swazi capital.

Yesterday police fired teargas and staged baton charges in Manzini to disperse demonstrating students.

TEARGAS

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

Some students were overcome by teargas. It is not known whether any were hurt in baton charges or were arrested.

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

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

Students ran out of the fairground and into the town where they were met by police who charged them with batons and fired teargas.

(Co.

Three wounded as Swazi police fire on stone throwing mobs

310

MBABANE. — Police opened fire and wounded at least three people here 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 hotel 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 armed 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 teargas 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

RDM 310 14-10-77

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 Maloma was presented to the government by Johannesburg Consolidated Investments. 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 Dokolwayo.

Investigations at Pigg'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 Reefs, south of Forbes Reefs. Reserves may be worth as much as R100 000.

A new orebody was discovered at the Kaolin mine in Mahlangatsha. Elsewhere clay deposists 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 of 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 Ngwavuma basin in the southern lowveld and liaised with De Beers diamond prospecting operations.

land te verlaat.

By die 90 persent van die Soweto-vlugtelinge wat verlede jaar hierheen uitgewyk het, is klaar vort, o.m. na Tanzanië, om daar skool te gaan of militêre opleiding te ontvang. Die ander 10 persent se bedrywighede kry nou polisie-aandag.

Ouer Swazi's, wat die Sostrydkreet „Ons Las is so Swaar", het bakkery-voertuie voorgekeer en al die brode gesteel. 'n Motor met 'n TP-registrasienommer is onderskep en met klippe getakel. „You bloody Afrikaners!" is geskreeu. Dit klink alles so bekend.

Maar die polisie het die leerlinge sover kortgevat.

AGITATORS SE HAND GESIEN IN BUURSTAAT SE ONLUSTE

Sobhuza keer vir Swazi-,Soweto'

Van CHRIS VERMAAK
MBABANE (Swaziland).

DUISENDE Swazi's het gister deur digte missluiers en reën na die koninklike kraal by Lobamba opgetrek om deur koning Sobhuza II toegespreek te word oor die onluste wat die land geskud het.

Intussen ondersoek die polisie beweringe dat 'n aantal uitgeweke Soweto-leerlinge al die afgelope twee maande besig is om leerlinge hier in oproerteg-nieke te onderrig.

Die Soweto-patroon val op. Die Swartmag-teken is Woensdag, Donderdag en Vrydag vir die eerste keer opgemerk.

Intimidasie en die uittarting van gesag is ander elemente.

Hoewel die onluste Vrydag en gister tot bedaring gekom het ná ferm polisie-optrede, is daar tekens dat leerlinge proteste in ander dele van die land reël. Dis glo ter ondersteuning van onderwysers wat om hoër lone staak, maar in ingeligte kringe is 'n sterk vermoede dat daar dieper liggende redes is.

Waarnemers reken die kinders word deur agitators gebruik. Hulle sien die voortekens van 'n opstand teen die gouwêreldse gesag en konserwatisme van die 78-jarige koning, wat die land al baie jare met 'n ysere hand regeer.

Linkse elemente in sy koninkryk meen dat hy heeltemal uit voeling is met die res van Afrika, en dat hy byvoorbeeld nouer aansluiting behoort te soek by die sosialistiese lande en die meer militante Afrika-groep.

Ondergronds

Die versetgroepe, wat hulle vereenselwig met doelwitte van die sogenaamde Congress-beweging (die ANC van Suid-Afrika is ook 'n bondgenoot), werk sedert 1963 ondergronds, toe sterk teen hulle opgetree is. Britse soldate is indertyd na Swaziland, toe nog 'n protektoraat, gestuur om die orde te handhaaf. Die laaste soldate het kort voor onafhanklikheid vertrek.

Die Congress-beweging is sterk Marxisties en vurig gekant teen die huidige regeringsvorm en die gematigde beleid teenoor Suid-Afrika.

Kritici sê die land sal eers die twintigste eeu binnegaan wanneer die ou koning sy oë toemaak. Dié dag word deur duisende Swazi's met huiwering afgewag.

Die moontlike rol van Soweto-belhamels in die reëling van die geweldadige onluste word deur die polisie ondersoek. Daar is sprake dat Swazi-leerlinge al twee maande lank opleiding kry, dat afgeleë dele per motor besoek is om die protesbeweging 'n landwye aanskyn te gee. Die polisie meen dat onderwysers waarskynlik ook betrokke is en agter die leerlinge skuil.

Leiers van die leerlinge ontken 'n „Soweto-invloed", maar so 'n stempel word gewaar. Daar is 'n sterk vermoede dat die Swazi-kinders byvoorbeeld geleer is om traangashouers te vang voordat hulle ontplof. Verskeie ongeskonde houers het op die wyse in die hande van die leerlinge beland.

Leerlinge word geïntimideer en die gesag van die Swazi-ouers het 'n kwaai knou weg. Buitelandse persmanne word deur leerlinge [illegible]

weto-leerlinge veroordeel, eis dat hul skoolgeriewe ingetrek moet word. So het Swazi's gister ook aan die koning gevra.

Stakende onderwysers het gister amptelik verneem dat hulle uit hul huise gesit sal word as hulle volhard. Leerlinge is aangesê om tot nadere kennis van die skole weg te bly. Hulle sal waarskynlik volgende week deur regeringsamptenare toegespreek word. word.

Toeristebedryf

Strenge veiligheidsvoorsorg is by gister se vergadering toegepas. Para-militêre polisie met masjienpistole het toegange tot die koningskraal bewaar. Motors is deurgesoek. 'n Klompie jeugdiges is ondervra. Koerantmanne is toegelaat, maar sonder kameras.

Die toeristebedryf ly onder die onluste. By een hotel is 180 besprekings ingetrek.

Gesellighede by skole is afgelas, en die jaarlikse Donkeys Derby het in die slag

Swaziland faces schools violence

M. Mercury 310

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 78-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 string of broken promises dating back to the Wamalwa 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.

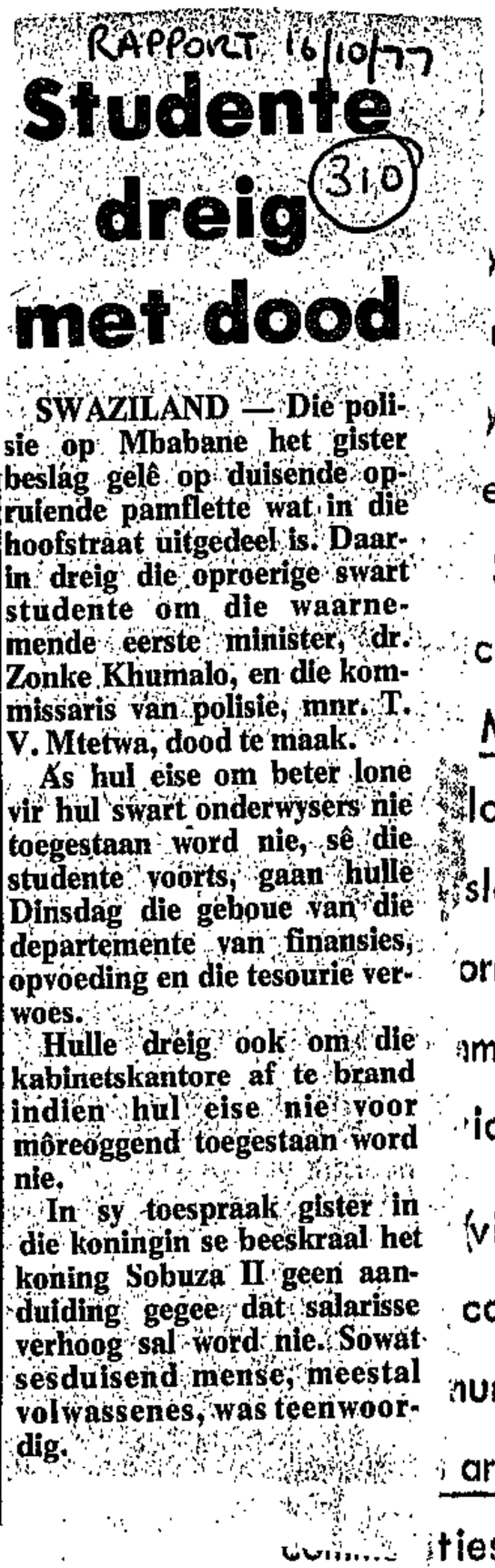
On Saturday most Swazis believed King Sobhuza would provide the long-awaited solution to the pay grievances of teachers, some of whom earn only R80 a month.

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-police 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 ask 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.



RAPPORT 16/10/77

Studente dreig met dood

(310)

SWAZILAND — Die polisie op Mbabane het gister beslag gelê op duisende opruiende pamflette wat in die hoofstraat uitgedeel is. Daarin dreig die oproerige swart studente om die waarnemende eerste minister, dr. Zonke Khumalo, en die kommissaris van polisie, mnr. T. V. Mtetwa, dood te maak.

As hul eise om beter lone vir hul swart onderwysers nie toegestaan word nie, sê die studente voorts, gaan hulle Dinsdag die geboue van die departemente van finansies, opvoeding en die tesourie verwoes.

Hulle dreig ook om die kabinetskantore af te brand indien hul eise nie voor môreoggend toegestaan word nie.

In sy toespraak gister in die koningin se beeskraal het koning Sobuza II geen aanduiding gegee dat salarisse verhoog sal word nie. Sowat sesduisend 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- ecies are Eragrostis chloromelas, Themeda triandra, Heteropogon Setaria flabellata, Harpochloa falx and Tristachya leucothrix, while cies 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). orms supporting this type are Clovelly, Hutton and Avalon. This type amon as the situations in which this community can thrive are normally iding the best agricultural land and are usually under the plough.

(viii) Eragrostis chloromelas - Heteropogon contortus co-dominant community

nunity is represented by plots 208, 140 and 210 and is similar to the argenteus, Eragrostis chloromelas, Heteropogon contortus dominated ties but has high values of Eragrostis chloromelas, a reduced cover of Elionurus argenteus, Themeda triandra and Brachiaria serrata, a slightly more consistent cover of Setaria flabellata, virtually no Tristachya leucothrix 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 argenteus - Eragrostis chloromelas - Heteropogon contortus community to which it is closely related and the species differences suggest a heavy grazing pressure which is reinforced by a reduction in cover to below 3,0 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 (lgybr), the grey hue being derived from the Eragrostis chloromelas.

Swazis to defy King?

310
D.D. 27/10/77

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 78-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. — DDC.

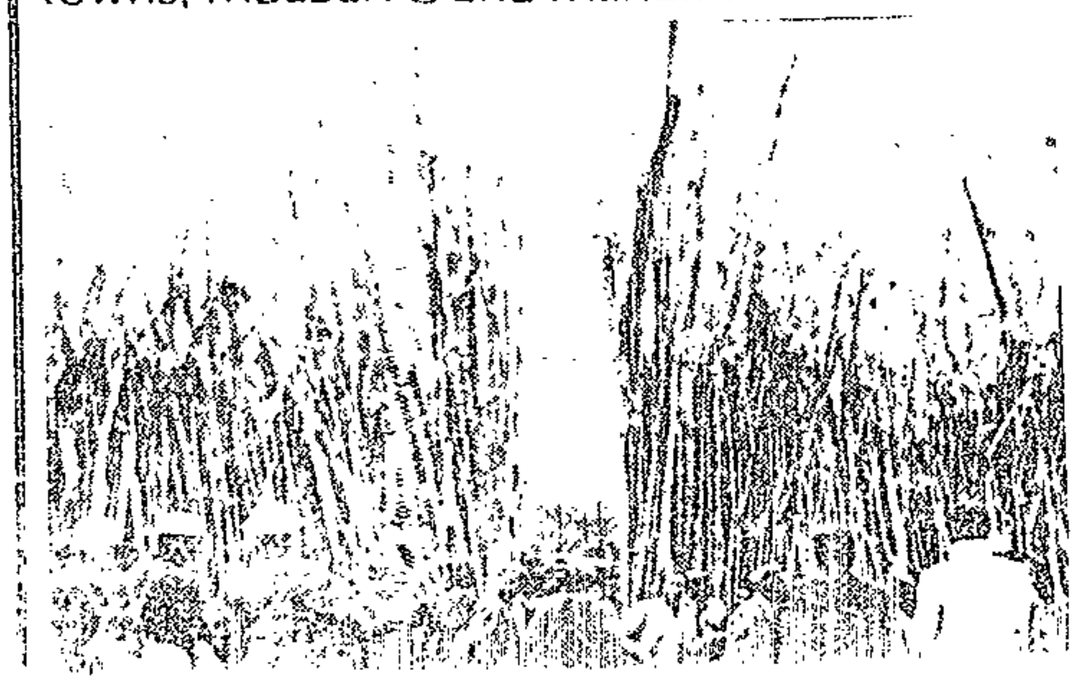
Swaziland faces more trouble

By GEOFF DALGLISH, 'Mail' Africa Bureau

MBABANE

SWAZILAND faced the threat of renewed trouble last night as a number of teachers contemplated defying King Sobhuza's order to be back in their classrooms — and teaching — today.

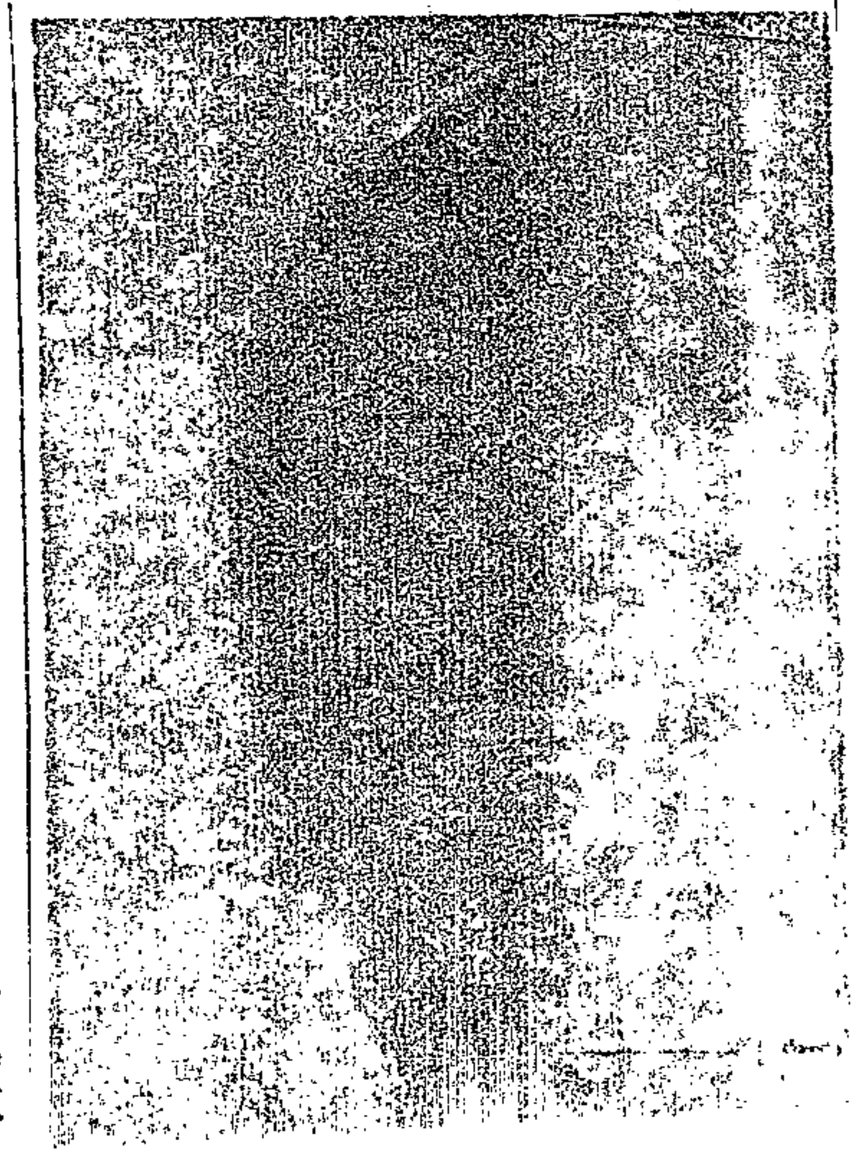
Feelings ran high as groups of teachers, students and parents met to discuss the 78-year-old king's address to the nation on Saturday following large-scale rioting in the country's two major towns, Mbabane and Manzini.



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 there would be fresh violence unless teachers were given a better

A SWAZI climbs through a gap in the fence of King Sobhuza's Royal Kraal to secure a good seat for the king's hour-long address



set up in 1975 to look at a new pay structure for teachers and other public servants.

Its findings still have not been released, nor have the findings of subsequent commissions.

On Saturday most Swazis believed that King Sobhuza would provide the long-awaited solution to the pay grievances of teachers, some of whom earn as little as 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 today.

He condemned last week's violent student-police clashes as untraditional and damaging to Swaziland's image to investors and said parents and teachers should have exercised greater discipline over the children.

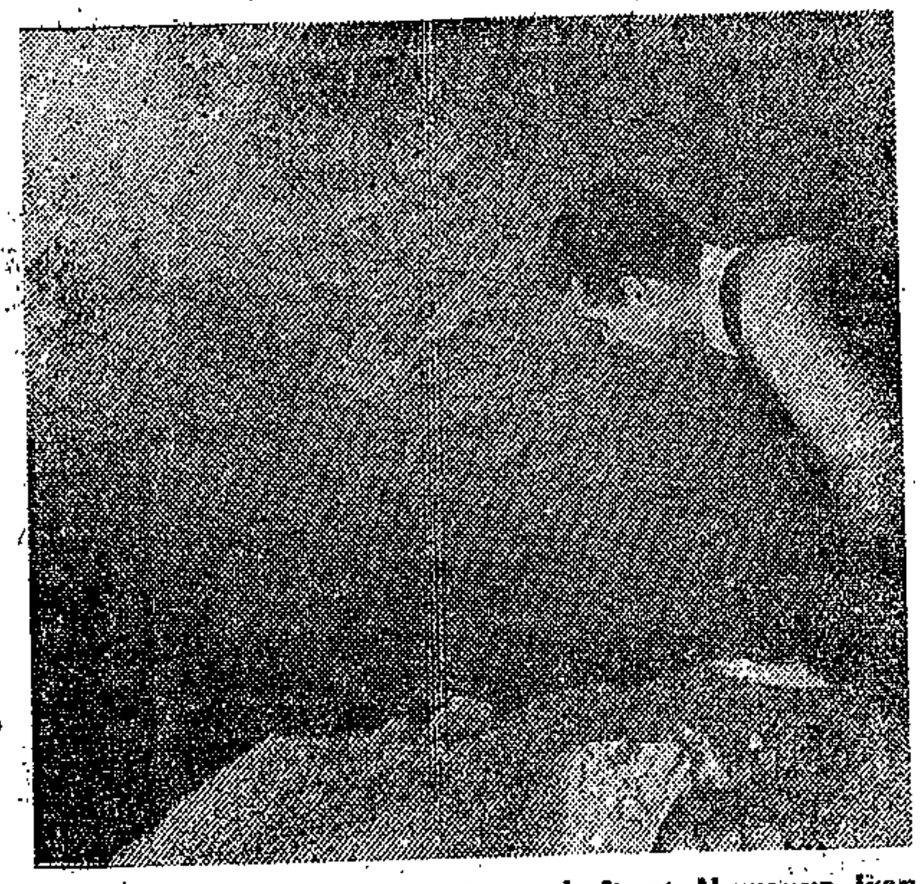
Initially the crowd sat attentively, ignoring the fresh cow dung that soiled their clothing, but before the end of his hour-long speech many had walked out.

"We are bitterly disappointed," one teacher said afterwards. "We expected him to ask teachers to go back to work but we thought he would offer some sort of solution. Instead he spoke in circles."

310

Star 18/10/77

Hopefully every archaeological, geological and geomorphological aspect in Swaziland is to be catalogued to form a composite history of the country. ALLEN PIZZEY reports from Mbabane.



An archaeologist peers into a shaft at Ngwenya 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 Archeological 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 archeological, 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 McKeown, 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 Archaeol- potential archaeoligical within it small arear four regions of the African continent.

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

The team includes experts from the United Kingdom, the United States, Europe and other African countries. There are geologists, archaeologists (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 40 000-year-old Ngwenya iron ore mine in the mountains near the Swazi-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 favour 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 McKeown 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 famous 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 "1879" has been daubed 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 the scientific world more clues to the origins of man as we exist today, it will also provide Swaziland with its history.

(c) Argus Co. 1977.

(310) Star 18/10/77

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."

The deadline for teachers to end their class boycott was yesterday and schools here and in Manzini reported attendance ranging from 50 to 95 percent.

Not all classes were in operation, however.

Police guarded a number of schools, but no incidents were reported.

The issue of teachers' pay demands, which sparked the violence last week, was avoided by King Sobhuza in his address at the Royal Kraal at Lobambo on Saturday.

The king spoke of the evils of money, and said he did not understand how students became involved in such violence. It was not the Swazi way, he said.

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.

18/10/77

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NM

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 parents and teachers and students to win further support for their pay demands. — (Sapa.)

RDM 19/10/77 (310)

Swazi quiet as strike bid fails

By GEOFF DALGLISH
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MBABANE.—Two scholars and an unidentified woman teacher were last night reported to be recovering from bullet wounds in the Piggs Peak General Hospital after Swazi riot police had allegedly fired on students on Monday.

Both children—Alex Mabilisa, 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 Piggs 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 Piggs 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 Mbabane Central High School yesterday morning after students had booed 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 Mbabane headmaster, said: "There must be a salary increase for teachers or the trouble will continue."

400 Swazi university students walk out

King Sobhuza

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 Kwaluseni, 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 Dhlamini.

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 violence as pupils run riot

N.M. 20/10/77 (310)

MBABANE — Swazi police used tear-gas and batons to disperse mobs of school children who stoned government cars and police vehicles in the towns of Tshaneni and Mhlume in south 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 Kwaliseni campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland, who were marching to Mbabane to hand a memorandum to the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Zonde Khumalo.

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

Their memorandum said: "Noting with increasingly great 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." — (Sapa.)

JAYCEE NEWLANDS

COUNCIL 1977/78

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'n Ou ma sy troon

Waarheen Swaziland, waarheen Suidwes? Tim Krynauw en Chris Vermaak, pas terug uit Windhoek en Mbabane, skryf oor die knelpunte wat nou aanleiding gee tot soveel woelinge in dié twee lande.

„ONS het nie tyd vir die koning se uitgerekte praatjies nie," sê 'n leerling met 'n baksteen in sy hand. „Hy moet nou net ja of nee sê voordat ons ons geduld heeltemal verloor." Met dié woorde maak hy sy rug boggel en begin die stem van koning Sobhuza 11 sedig na-aap, tot groot vermaak van die ander klipgooiers wat toe reeds 'n nabygeleë kafee rot en kaal besteel het.

Die student, seker nie ouer as dertien of veertien nie, praat hees en stotterend en hyg kort-kort na sy asem, net soos die ou koning se gewoonte is.

'n Jaar of wat gelede sou hierdie „heiligskennis" nie ongestraf gebly het nie. Verlede week het dit mense laat lag.

Dit is tekenend van die snelle 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 ontstuimige Afrikavasteland was. Die Swazijeug en hul verskuilde bondgenote het onverwags opgestaan teen die ouwêreldse gesag en konserwatisme van die 78-jarige koning wat nog nooit enige inmenging in sy heerskappy geduld het nie.

Volgens intellektuele in hierdie bosryke koninkryk wat so swaar steun op Suid-Afrikaanse toerisme, kan die ou koning nie begryp dat die mense se ontwikkeling die tradisionele regeringsvorm en gebruike verbygesteek het nie. Hulle sê dat hy saam met sy dosyne vroue in 'n staat van beleg in sy kraal leef en nie meer tred kan hou met wat in sy land en in die wêreld aangaan nie.

Hy word ook van verstokte denke en oordrewe tradisie-verering beskuldig. Geen wonder nie dat die koninklike kraal, waar hy in die grootste eenvoud leef, tans nog strenger as tevore bewaak word. Daar was reeds drie keer sprake dat 'n sluipmoord teen hom beplan word.

Die oorsake lê dus veel dieper as die onderwysers se ontevredenheid, of opstokery van agitators uit Soweto.

Die kinders se optrede, wat gelei het tot grootskeepse onluste en kille dreigemente, word deur meer mense gesteun as wat algemeen gedink word.

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

„Die mense wil verandering hê en hulle gaan dit kry, al beteken dit dat die koning se gesag toenemend uitgetart moet word. Die jeug het bewys dat die tyd ryp is vir verandering en dat die land se beeld baie skade aangedoen kan word as die koning en sy bondgenote nie uit hul dop kruip en die werklikheid in die gesig staar nie."

Ander kritici sê dat die familiebegunstiging in die land nog 'n groot twisappel is en nie veel langer deur mense geduld gaan word nie.

„Dit vind oral plaas, in die staatsdiens en in die sakewêreld. Ander meer bekwame individue se vermoëns word heeltemal oor die hoof gesien. 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 aanhitsing van studente uit Soweto net die regte medisyne was vir plaaslike leerlinge, wat aanvanklik huiwerig was om daadwerklik op te tree.

„Ek twyfel of hulle die moed sou gehad het om te doen wat hulle gedoen het as die Sowetostudente nie hier was nie," sê een. „Sover ons weet, het hulle snags met mekaar geskakel en die betogings baie goed beplan. Daar is selfs sprake dat die Soweto-mense verantwoordelik was vir die bewoording van die vlugskrifte wat deur die leerlinge versprei is.

„Daar is veral klem gelê op die verrassingselement, omdat die Sowetostudente te kenne gegee het dat hulle die polisie verlede jaar in Soweto in 'n groot mate met hulle optrede verras het en dus aansienlike vordering kon maak voordat hulle gestriem is.

„Dit het dan ook in die leerlinge se guns getel toe hulle verlede week so onverwags en sonder waarskuwing toegeslaan het. Die polisie was heeltemal oorbluf en die leerlinge kon hulle saak baie duidelik stel. Noudat hulle die moed gehad het om op te tree en daarmee die hele land geskok het, verwag ons dat hulle vorentoe 'n groot rol gaan speel in die verandering wat móét kom."

Hy sê dat geheime opposisiegroepe, waartoe baie onderwysers en voorstanders van hervorming behoort, in 'n kort tyd baie sterker geword het.

Hoewel die polisie bewus is van vyandiggesinde elemente, is daar nie sedert die jare sestig hardhandig teen hulle opgetree nie. Die ondergrondse groepe geniet egter toenemende steun en hulle nagtelike vergaderings word goed bygewoon.

Die leuse is geheimhouding en lede verseg om inligting aan blankes te gee. Dit is egter bekend dat van die versetgroepe Suid-Afrika baie vyandiggesind is en die ANC behulpsaam is met die kanalisering van terroriste-rekrute na opleidingskampe in Mosambiek en elders. Hulle sorg ook vir die veilige deurgang van opgeleide terroriste na Suid-Afrika.

Die kommissaris van polisie, mnr. T. V. Mtetwa, meen dat die land nie gou van die onluste-probleem ontslae gaan raak nie. Hy sê dat sekere onderwysers agter die opstand sit en dat hulle „bekwaam" bygestaan is deur uitgeweke jeugdiges van Soweto.

„Ons weet wie hulle is en ons hou hulle dop." Konserwatiewe Swazi's meen dat dié studente se studie-toelaes teruggetrek behoort te word omdat hulle hulle in die land se sake ingemeng het.

'n Senior regeringsamptenaar sê dat die betrokke studente nie na Suid-Afrika teruggestuur kan word nie. „Ons kan egter die wêreld vir hulle baie onaangenaam maak en hulle dwing om elders 'n heenkome te soek."

Soos Soweto, sal Swaziland nooit weer dieselfde wees nie, wat ook al gebeur.

Trouens, die Swazileerlinge het hul Sowetoeweknieë so getrou nageboots dat die owerheid wonder of die vreemdelinge nie dalk 'n handleiding vir leerlingrevolusionêre opgestel het nie. Die ooreenkoms was oral merkbaar. Die swartmag-teken is vir die eerste keer in dié land gesien en motoriste wat dit gegee het, is met rus gelaat. Kinders het traangashouers gevang voordat hulle ontplof en daarmee verdwyn.

'n Groot deel van die jong gepeupel het bestaan uit vuisswaaiende kinders

Dink Weer

Onder redaksie van Rykie van Reenen en Andries van Wyk

(310)

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, OCTOBER 30, 1977

SWAZILAND INVESTORS DON'T LOSE CONFIDENCE AFTER RIOTS

Finance Reporter

(310)

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, Leonard Sithebe, 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 Bazaars 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.

Cape Times 10/11/77

Swazis assure SA

310

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 guerilla 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'

RDM 10/11/77 (310)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

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.

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he area of the dotted n the diag. One can hat the revenue earned so than at B.

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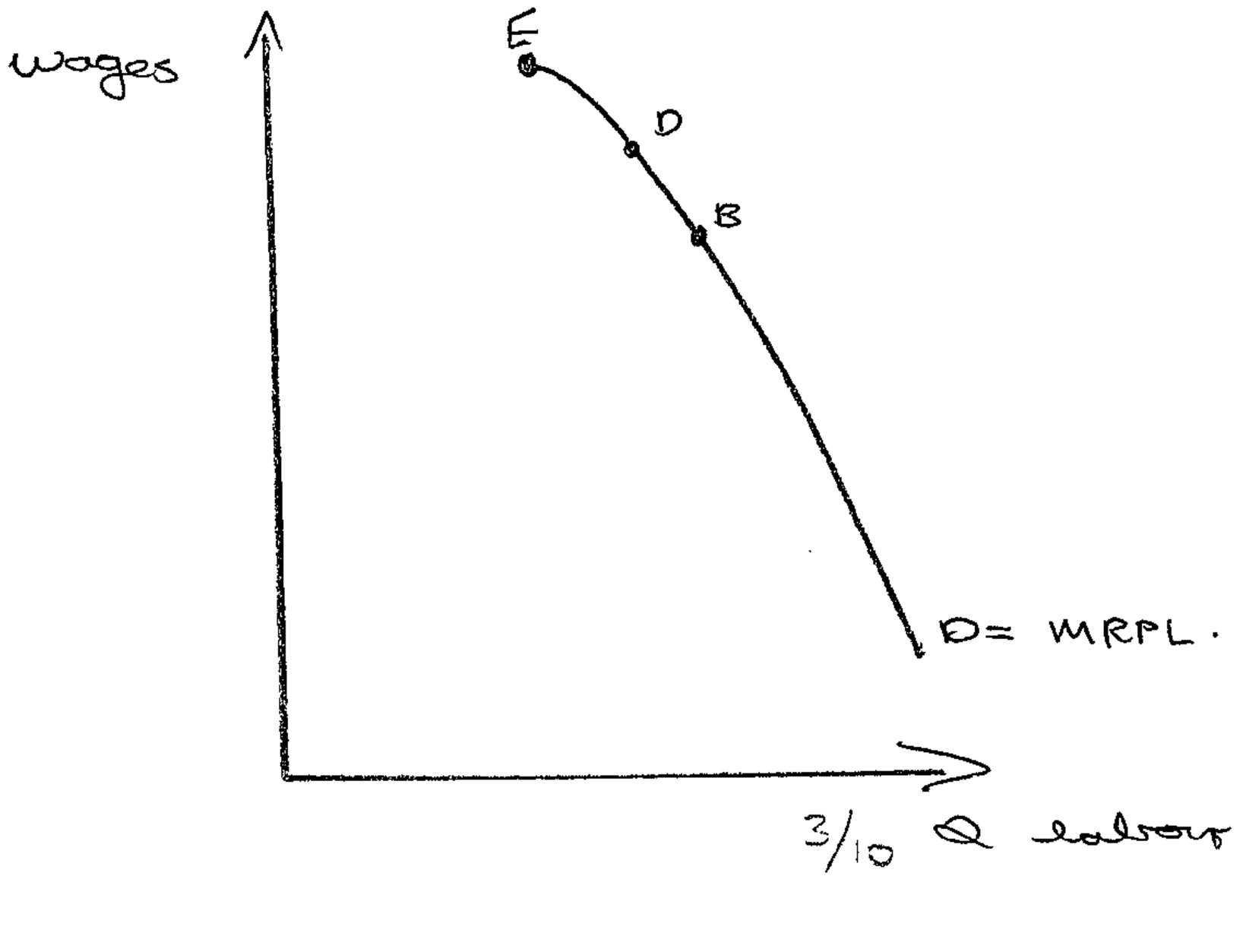

SWAZILAND — GENERAL.

2 DEC. 77 — 30 DEC. 78

Whites held in Swazi prisons

2/12/77

310

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 Burea 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 Mlaula 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 since been lost by the Swazi authorities.
- Prince Dumisa Dhlamini, 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 Dumisa's dentention, 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. Khumalo who, he claimed, had sided with employers during labour conflicts.

But the detention of the three Whites is seen 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 when the Westminster constitution bequethed by the British at independence in 1968 was scrapped and absolute power vested in King Sobhuza.

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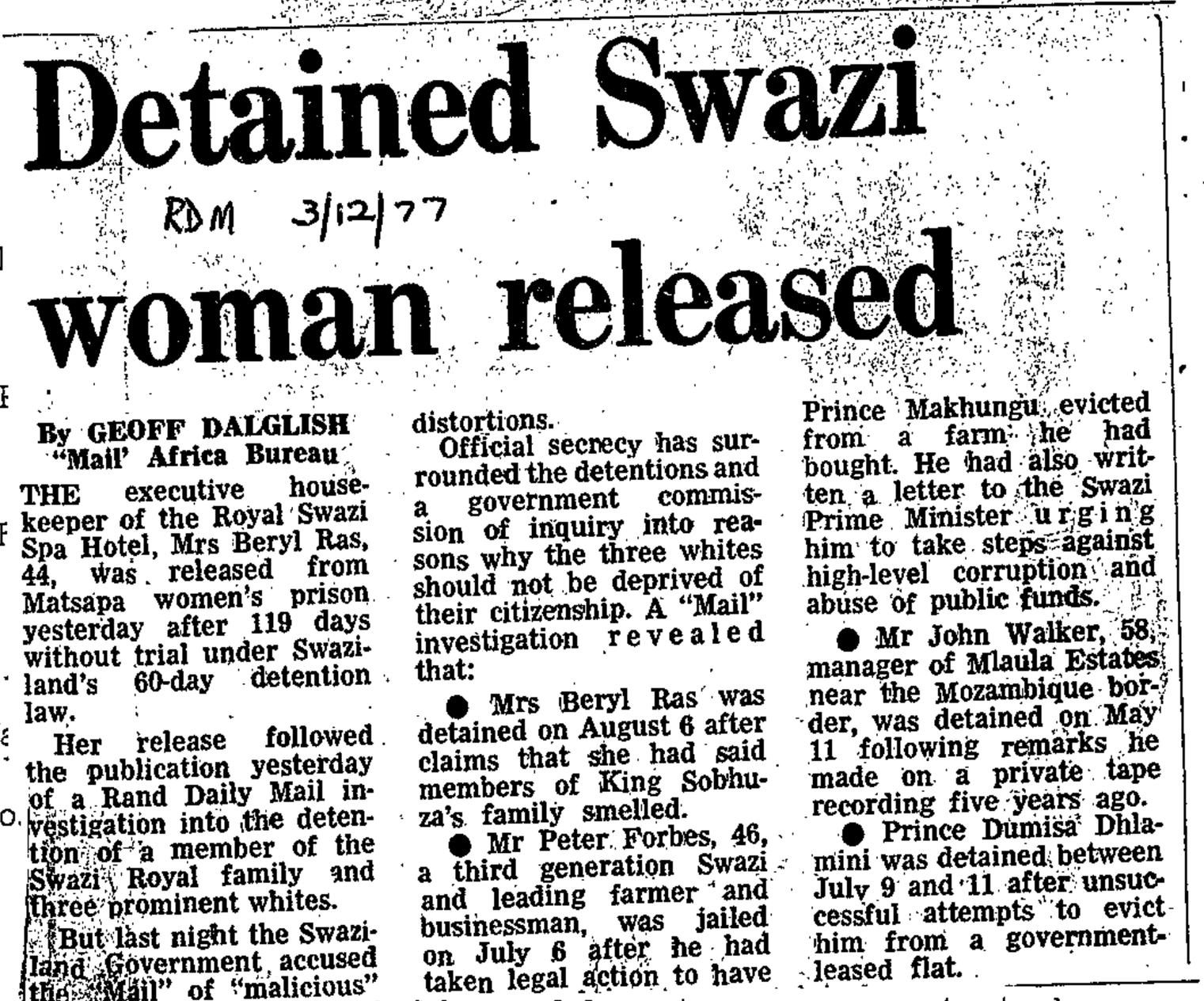


Detained Swazi woman released

RDM 3/12/77

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 "Mail" 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 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, 58, manager of Mlaula Estates near the Mozambique border, was detained on May 11 following remarks he made on a private tape recording five years ago.

● Prince Dumisa Dhlamini was detained between July 9 and 11 after unsuccessful attempts to evict him from a government-leased flat.

III. ---

A. Ve

Do

(2) Other holders of long-term government stock
- insurance companies - "capitve 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 capitve 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

RDM 8/12/77

(310)

By GEOFF DALGLISH
'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 1973 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 6 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, 58, 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 11 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

FIN. MAIL 9/12/77

310

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are heavily dependant 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 links." — 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 Bantustans, 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 Verwoed, in fact made an offer to Britain for the Protectorates for precisely the purpose of incorporating them into the Bantustan 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 $25 420m), 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 here. 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 180 000 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 food imports, mainly from SA, were double its total exports of R9,8m.

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 freehold, mainly by non-Swazis, most 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 overestimated.

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 subsidies 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 its own 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 actively to 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.

14/12/77 RDM (310)

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 explains 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.

KING SOBHUZA of Swaziland.

"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 disquiet 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."

F.M. 23/12/77 (310)

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 north-eastern 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 Mlaula 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 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 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 Grinaker Construction — will get that particular slice of the action.

It appears, too, that further international sugar quotas will have to be forthcoming to cater for the projected off-take.

Cane cutters . . . soon to be seen around Umbuluzi, too

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.

(312)

14/1/78

Natal Mercury

SWAZI POLICE CHIEF CITED BY DETAINEES

Mercury Africa Bureau

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 (58) 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. Mtetwa.

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.

16/1/78 Star

Swaziland elections

(3/2)

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.

310

Timol in Swaziland

DD 6/11/78

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 for weekend talks with Pres Machel.

On his way back he will meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Johannesburg. — DDC.

(312) FM 20/1/78

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 15 000 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, Voigt & Co, will be handling Swaziland's chartering business.

Two told to get out of Swaziland

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — 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.

312

Subsidised bus bosses go to work in their Mercs

R29000 EACH FOR 'THE BEST CARS IN SA'

THE placid platteland town of Nelspruit is split from sidewalk to civic centre about a R1,2-million subsidy paid annually to a bus company — and about three luxury Mercedes 450 SLC sports cars bought recently by the owners of the bus company.

The row erupted when a local newspaper published a picture of the three Mathebula brothers — Michael, Joseph and Samuel — standing proudly alongside their new cars, for which they shelled out R29 000 each.

Then the fat was in the fire. Pavement politicians started asking if the Mathebula brothers had acquired a monopoly of the bus service which ferries Nelspruit's Black workers 100-odd km a day to and from Nyamazane township, and questioning whether the subsidy was "a waste of taxpayers' money".

The newspaper, adding fuel to the flames, followed up the picture with an editorial asking just that — and with a letter to the Mathebula brothers asking whether their extensive business interests in Swaziland, including a cattle-ranch and a block of flats, were being financed with profits from the bus company.

When the Sunday Express telephoned the Mathebula company in Nyamazane, we were referred to a lawyer by one of the brothers, who refused to identify himself.

The lawyer refused to comment, saying only that he had consulted the Department of Transport (which pays the subsidy) and that the brothers intended to sue the newspaper.

From another source the Express learned that some years ago the Mathebula brothers successfully sued another newspaper, now defunct, owned by the same company.

They were awarded R300 each for defamation of character.

Mr John Graham, editor of "The Lowvelder", denied allegations that his newspaper (owned by Cape millionaire winefarmer Jan de Kock, cousin of former Rhodesian Minister Wickus de Kock) was carrying on a vendetta against the Mathebula brothers.

● The Mathebula brothers with their Mercedes SLCs.

By JEAN LE MAY

"The questions we are putting to them are perfectly straightforward," he said.

"All we want to know is: How do they justify the subsidy?"

Mr A B Eksteen, Secretary for Transport, leaped into the breach to defend the subsidy.

"We pay the subsidy in terms of the Road Transportation Act and I am absolutely happy about the sum paid to the Mathebula brothers," he said.

Earlier, he told reporters "It is the passengers who are subsidised, not the bus company."

A spokesman for the department said it cost 1,25c per km to transport a bus passenger (including profit based on a 15% return on invested capital) and the subsidy amounted to 63% or roughly 0,79c per km.

Mr J N Jonker, Town Clerk of Nelspruit, told the Express that most Nelspruit employers, including the municipality, made up the difference between the subsidy and the full fare, amounting to about 0,46c per km, so that "our Black workers don't have to pay a cent out of their own pockets".

Mr Brian Simmons, former chairman of the Lowveld Farmers' Association and the Farmers' Union, commented: "There should be no objection to the subsidy being paid. But what many people object to is the large sums involved, which will become an increasingly heavy burden to the taxpayers.

"The reason for this is clear; the Government was responsible for shifting the Black population of Nelspruit from the old location to Nyamazane, 52 km on the road to the border.

"This is what we are paying for — the cost of transporting our labour force which through no fault of its own is located so far out of town.

"What worries me is that these costs will only go up, with escalating transport costs and a growing labour force."

Mr Brian Shrosbee, owner of the Nelspruit garage from which the Mathebula brothers bought their cars, said he had "nothing but praise and respect for them".

"They are good businessmen, they have worked hard to build up their bus company, and they settle their accounts on the nail.

"My only comment is: Good luck to them."

And what of the cars? A car salesman consulted by the Express could hardly contain his enthmsiasm:

"They've got the finest cars available in South Africa," he raved.

Swazi constitution now complete

(3/2) 31/11/78 (Star)

Don Knowler, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Mbabane.

The long-awaited new constitution for Swaziland has been completed and will be put to the people soon, say sources close to the Swazi Government.

But opponents of King Sobhuza's autocractic rule of the tiny kingdom are already saying the constitution will fall far short of meeting the aspirations of a people trying to shrug off the traditions of the past and advance into the 20th Century.

King Sobhuza, the world's longest-reigning monarch, suspended the country's Westminister-style constitution in 1973, claiming that it did not suit the needs of the Swazis.

A Royal Commission to draw up a new constitution more in keeping with Swaziland's tribal traditions was announced soon afterwards and now this constitution will be revealed as soon as details for a general election have been worked out.

King Sobhuza announced earlier this month elections were to take place, but he did not give a date for them.

COUNSELLORS

He merely said that he would be sending out a team of counsellors on a country-wide tour of Tinkhundlas (tribal or community councils) to explain the procedure for the elections.

Although a political correspondent of the Times of Swaziland reported that many unanswered questions would finally be resolved during the tour the whole concept of elections through the Tinkhundlas has come under fire from the banned Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, a former opposition party.

The party, banned when the constitution was suspended, has described the present formula for elections as "meetings under the trees."

It is also pointed out by other critics of the election plans that the Tinkhundlas may not have relevance in much of the urban areas, where influential and well-educated Swazis live.

The King said local meeting places of the Tinkhundlas would in effect become polling stations in the forthcoming elections. Candidates would be nominated by the people at the meeting places, he said, and their names would be forwarded to the King for his approval. There would be no secret ballot.

URGENT

Elections are now urgent, according to sources close to the Government, because the Swazi authorities are becoming concerned about the bad image created by a situation in which the people are not represented in Parliament.

King Sobhuza has ruled by decree since 1973.

The Times of Swaziland pointed out that in international circles it was believed the people of a country without a constitution to protect their interests might be subject to suppression and violations of human rights.

KING SOBHUZA

FIN. MAIL 3/2/78

TRACTORS

Tinkabi takes off

3/2

After a decade of development and aeons of frustration Swaziland's Tinkabi tractor is in assembly line production. The ugliness of what looks like a 12 kW mechanised bedstead belies fast-growing international interest in this simple-to-operate and maintain machine aimed at taking some of the backache and most of the oxen out of Third World agriculture.

Designer Alan Catterick's presentation of its potential to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FOA) meeting in Vienna last year seems to have convinced 30 countries that the 500 kg-load (2 000 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 subsistance farmers.

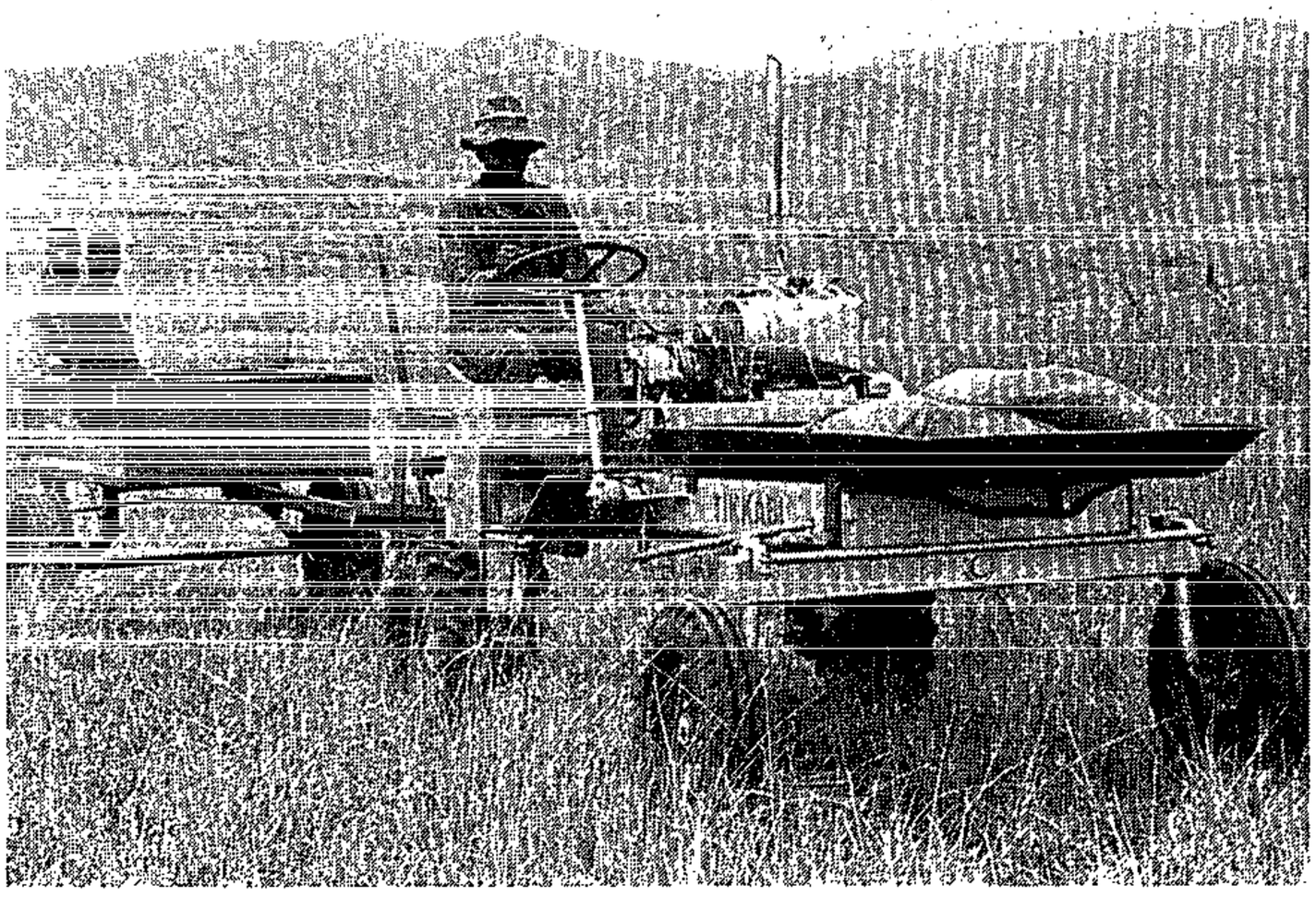
Between 1974-1976 the local market share of lightweight 30 kW-40 kW tractors fell from 18% to 15%; mediums in the 50 kW-60 kW range fell from 39% to 33%; while that of the heavyweight 60 kW-70 kW machines rose from 3,3% to 15,6%.

Swaziland's entry into tractor manufacturing isn't about to shake the international agriculture implement giants but its paddy fields and pampas potential should not be underrated.

The West German-designed and Indian-built twin-cylinder air-cooled, hand-started diesel hydrostatically drives the rear wheels while a single-lever throttle makes the Tinkabi go forward and backward. The only other mechanical bent expected of the driver is the ability to refuel and steer.

Lynott sees the Tinkabi more as a threat to ponderous oxen and donkeys than to the John Deeres and International Harvesters of this world.

Such rustic bliss! With 30 governments scrutinising Swaziland's ugly duckling it's a safe bet that the billion-dollar combines are also watching its progress.



Tinkabi . . . set to plough its own furrow

from their traditional lands.

After Chief Dlamini refused to sign the agreement, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner called a meeting of the Swazi Territorial Authority, which on June 23 passed a motion of no confidence in the chief. He was deposed and a new executive committee and chief executive officer elected.

Clash

He was Mr Enos Mabuza who signed the controversial land deal and took the Swazi homeland into the second phase of development — changing it from a territorial authority to a legislative assembly.

But Chief Dlamini applied to the Supreme Court to have the motion of no confidence set aside.

and Mr Mabuza was out. But the Swazi homeland's game of musical chairs did not end there.

Mr Mabuza took the Supreme Court decision to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein. The appeal has still to be heard. But in terms of the rules of the Supreme Court, Chief Dlamini was forced to leave office for the second time and Mr Mabuza moved back in.

Chief Dlamini may now be able to appeal against the appeal and be reinstated yet again.

But the Legislative Assembly — obviously tired of the comings and goings of its Chief Ministers — resolved to ask for new elections to sort out who their leader is.

The dissolution of the assembly has set the stage for clash between Chief Dlamini and Mr Mabuza.

DEPORTEES GIVE NON-SWAZIS ANXIOUS MOMENTS

Tribune Africa News Service

AS SWAZILAND approaches its 10th anniversary of independance, 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 shockwaves through the tiny kingdom, it was the appointment of the commission which caused the most concern. Many of the non-Swazi citizens know 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 "Swazi" 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, Colonel Maphevu Dlamini, 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 denigrated 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.

WHEN THE MUSIC STOPS...

...WHO'LL BE THE MAN IN SWAZI HOMELAND'S CHAIR OF POWER NEXT?

A 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 each 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

MABUZA — signed land agreement

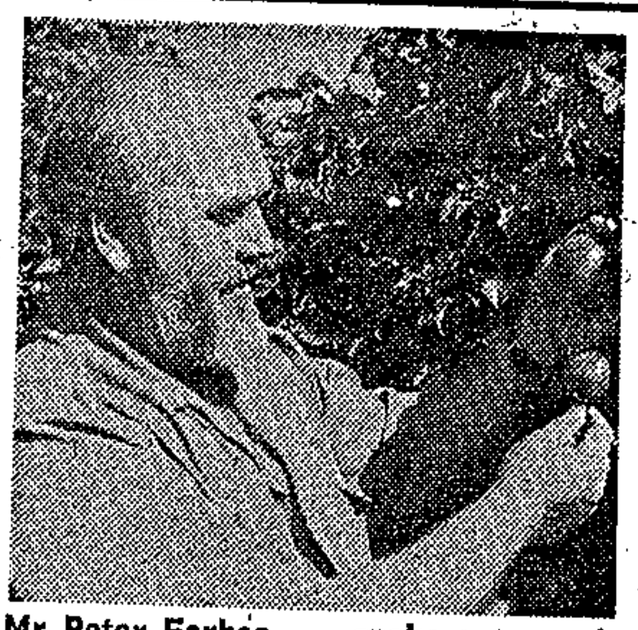
By PETER MANN

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 was null and void.

So Chief Dlamini was

Swazi status blues

Star 6/2/78 (312)



Mr Peter Forbes . . . spoke out openly against the Government.

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.

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 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 Swaziland 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 Maphevu Dlamini, 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. He awaits deportation.

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 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.

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."

Ambushed SA man held by Swazis

24/2/78 (Star) (312)

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — A wounded South African refugee is being held by Swaziland police at Nomahasha 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 Nomahasha border post on Wednesday night.

Another South African refugee with him at the time, Mr Millie Nyoni, 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.

The grass had been flattened, indicating that the ambushers had waited for some time for the truck to arrive.

Mr Majola and Mr Nyoni were returning to Swaziland from Mozambique when they were ambushed, according to Mbabane sources.

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 Siteki area.

It was found at Shewula, near Siteki by a man out looking for cattle, said a police spokesman. It was detonated on the spot.

Swaziland's police commissioner, Mr T V Mtetwa, has warned the public not to touch any suspicious objects because of the increasing number of explosives palcel being found by police.

No bail for students

The Star's Africa News Service

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 Hlubi are charged with possession of a handgrenade, a machine pistol, three magazines and 27 rounds of ammunition, and also with having 130 g of dagga.

Their lawyer, Mr Menzi 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."

SWAZI RAIL (3|12) FM 24|2|78

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 Gollel 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.

26/2/78

Now (312)

Sunday Tribune

Swazis get their own Inkatha

THE tiny Swazi homeland has formed its own cultural group, based on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha, named Inyandza Yemaswati (Swazi Nation Togetherness).

The Swazi parallel is out 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 Mokholishi Dhlamini, a member of the Swazi Territorial Authority royal family and the former chief executive councillor of the Kangwane 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 spiritual economic, educational and political development.

Chief Dhlamini is strongly in favour of traditional tribal ties. Many of the 600 000 homeland citizens are rural voters.

y, April 17, 1978

N Mercury

SHIPPING

(312)

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 Safcorship heads 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 Safcor had been chosen, 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 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 have 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 telex 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 5.7), Liverpool and Hamburg.

The Swazi Maiden, a six-hold freighter built in 1963, of port shore installations where required.

features good cargo gear in- She is flying a Greek flag, cluding two 30-ton heavy-lift having been the former derricks, which should make Triton.

her to a degree independent

TEN years after indep national operations man Mr. Iain Scott discuss t

Swaziland crackdown on refugees

(312)

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:

Jose Williard Fernando, Joao Bello, Jozinha Staca Jama, Bonguni Makoa, Solomon "Oupa" Mdluli, Mandla Mahlabo, Florence Letlhaku, Edmund Mkosi, Anne Monch, Lennox Magubane, Wilhelmena Tlhone, James Moshoeshoe, Walter Joeday Alset, Nozipho "Gladness" Goba, Abna Mlungisi Madlobo, Issy Ntando Gxuluwe and Sepho Earnest Malinga.

Swazis seek SA Govt aid

312

27/4/78 Rand

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 Coetzer, which was tabled in the Assembly.

Mr Coetzer 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 nothing that under the editorship of officials of this department all judgments in Afrikaans 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.

ARGUS 28/4/78

312

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 R600 000 United Nations education centre for Soweto students, according to refugee sources.

Sunday 28/4/78

(3.12)

Swaziland arrests

From page 1

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 subversives — 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 refugee sources.

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 10.

STAR 28/4/78

Swaziland arrests 108 black SA refugees

312

Don Knowler,
The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland has arrested 108 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 refugees will not be returned to South Africa.

PROTEST MARCH

The Government's 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 local protest demonstrations.

The latest was a protest march through the streets of Mbabane last week.

The 108 arrested total more than half of the 180 registered South African refugees in Swaziland but the total number is believed to be about 300.

Many students live with families and relatives and

To Page 3, Col. 1

1/5/78 (312)

(312) 1/5/78 Star

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 safety afterwards," will be declared prohibited immigrants.

South African refugees causing headaches for the Swazi Government can be classifed 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 Potlako Leballo, who alerted the Swazi Government to the fact that the Swazi faction of the PAC was opposing his leadership.

Refugee sources say Mr Leballo was also concerned that the local PAC were training guerillas in Swaziland, (the country maintains a strict policy of neutrality and forbids guerilla 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 here.

Earlier this year Mr A 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 guerillas they will more than likely pass through here — causing as much trouble as they can."

star 21/5/78

Swazis free students

(312)

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 Thokoza 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

Cape Times 5/5/78

(2) 312

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 Mngomezulu, Mr Richard Malinga, Mr John Moelatse and Mr Enoch Zulu. The ANC members have not been identified.

Earlier this week Mr Ja Hasinali, 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 Ezidwashini 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 guerillas 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 150 cases of malaria were reported at the height of the outbreak about two months ago. Several people have died of the fever.

Dr G J 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 slipping 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 50 dead when I asked the government to seek outside help."

He claims that at St Philip's Mission Clinic alone more than 1 300 confirmed cases of malaria had been treated.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrund and Trevor Bisseker; newsbills by Chris Day; headlines and subediting by John Paterson; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Girl (16) missing

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Urgent representations are being made by British Embassy officials in Maputo for the release of a Swaziland girl believed held in a Mozambique jail.

Sources said the girl, 16-year-old Tina Rudolph of Mbabane, is believed to have entered Mozambique, possibly without proper documents, in the company of two acquaintances, Paul de Pore and Miranda de Pore.

Swaziland police are investigating the disappearance of the girl and also of a British passport and a light van stolen from Mr Steve Ayles, with whom the de Pores had been staying in Mbabane.

Sun. Trib. 21/5/78 312 259

Royal Swazi airline to offer direct flights to four OAU countries soon

By PAT FARLEY

SWAZIS JOIN THE JET SET

SWAZILAND is to inaugurate its own international jet airliner 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 Manzini this week.

Mr Pusey disclosed that Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation will begin operations on August 1, starting with three weekly flights connecting Matsapa Airport and Jan Smuts and a once weekly flight linking Matsapa 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 Avdev which is precently operating air services to Swaziland, would cease operations on July 31.

The new airline has already purchased two secondhand Viscount 810 turboprop passenger aircraft which are presently undergoing refits 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 35 000 hours.

Royal Swazi Airlines also moves directly into the jet age when they open for business with their own Fokker Fellowship F28, a comfortable twinjet aircraft with a seating capacity of 65. The aircraft is due for delivery in mid-July.

According to a spokesman for SAA in Johannesburg 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.

3/2 Star 7/6/78

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 Mwelase, 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 Malinga 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 advisers in Dar es Salaam into believing 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 that neither the OAU nor the banned Pan - African Congress (PAC) of South Africa, to which the two accused belonged, had the right to go above the laws of Swaziland.

The court was told that the accused were arrested on a farm.

A third accused, Mr John Mngomezulu, 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 t 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 t 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.

SWAZI SHIPPING

Conference ahoy

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 Safcorship, Swazimar's SA agents. The new ships will be registered in Manzini and they will fly the Swazi-

Board Hostels	2 752
Employer Dormitories	872
Total Single Men	3 624
Total Population	22 148

In Section 3 there are strictly speaking only the employers' dormitories for men living singl... ...loyers are busy building new ac... g by Murray and Stewart virtually ... made 50 h o u s e s availabl...

TABLE 4.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SIN...

Type of Accommod...
Employer dormitc...
Family Units
Total Single...
Total Popula...

312

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

29/6/78
Rand
312

By
MARTIN CHALLENOR

AN official of Swaziland's Department of Education died of pneumonia 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 Geldenhuys, 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 Geldenhuys 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 Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier D B Nothnegel, 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 on 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 Sibandze.

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 replies to the allegation.

The Swazi official, Mr Samuel Shabangu, died in Ficksburg police station on Tuesday — six days after being arrested at Oshoek on the Swazi border and driven 717 km to court.

The Free State's Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said Mr Shabangu collapsed and died in the charge office while waiting to be taken to hospital for treatment of a chest complaint.

The cause of death was pneumonia, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said yesterday.

Late last night, General Geldenhuys 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 the 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 Geldenhuys yesterday, Mr Shabangu was originally arrested for driving under the influence of liquor. He then estreated bail.

He was rearrested at Oshoek border post on June 21.

"He was taken to Ficksburg and seen by doctors," he said.

Swazi official dies in SA police custody

30/6/78
2nd
3/2

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 Geldenhuys, 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.

maar kom voor in handskrifte soos bv. die Doornikse handskrif waarmee in 1511 begin is. Die eerste gedrukte bundel met wereldlike liedere wat ons ken is die [redacted]mper liedboek wat omstreeks 1540 te Kampen deur [redacted] uitgegee is. Dit behoort tot die groep van meer[redacted]e waarin van die teks alleen één koeplet, meest[redacted]n dit soms nog onvolledig - aggedruk is. Tot[redacted]e behoort Het Ierste en Tveetse Musyck Boexken wat[redacted]se drukker en komponis Tielman Susato in 1551 uit[redacted]ste Boeck van den Nieve Duytsche Liedekens[redacted]4) en die Duytsch Musyck Boeck wat in 1572[redacted]. Hieraan geoordeel wil dit beslis lyk of die[redacted]g gesing het!

Die eerste be[redacted]ersameling wat bewaar gebly het, 'n bundel wat[redacted]roemdheid verwerf het, is die sg. Antwerpse[redacted]oon liedekens Boeck wat in 1544 in Antwerpen[redacted]in 217 afsonderlike liedere voorkom. Naas li[redacted]derykers vir die bundel geskryf is, is dit[redacted] baie van die liedere van ouer datum is en d[redacted]uer versamelings geput is. Van hierdie liedbo[redacted]ksemplaar gevind. Die res is klaarblyklik almal[redacted]ig omdat die boek in 1546 op die Index van onge[redacted]an die teologiese fakulteit in Leeuven geplaas

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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 Lesotho.

The South African Police have said a warrant was out for his arrest after he allegedly ostreated bail while facing a drunken driving charge.

The statement, issued after a Cabinet meeting this morning, said the Swazi 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 Oshoek 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.

STAR 30/6/78 (312)

Swaziland demands SA probe into man's death

NM 1/7/78

Swazi soldiers held

(312)

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 Siteki 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. — (Sapa.)

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.

* * * * * *

BACK PAGE INTERNA

SUN TRIB 2/7/78

(312)

SWAZIS ACCEPT CAUSE OF DEATH...

DON'T

by PAT TAYLOR

SWAZILAND yesterday rejected a South African explanation for the death of a Swaziland 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 Oshoek border post six days before.

His death was ascribed to pneumonia but the Swaziland Minister of Health and Education Dr Pym Dlamini has rejected this.

"I am a doctor as well as a Cabinet Minister. I can tell you that a man does not die of lobol pneumonia in six days," said Dr Dlamini.

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 estreated bail and was re-arrested 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 Dlamini said that his Government was conducting its own investigation into the incident. As far as he was aware at this stage, Mr Shabangu had first been taken to Badplaas and then sent to Carolina from where he was taken by train to Ficksburg.

"This is one of the most disgraceful incidents I have ever heard of and we are not going to let it rest here."

The Education Minister said that tension between South Africa and his country appeared to have been heightened by accusations that Swaziland was aiding and abetting ANC terrorists from Mozambique.

"We have always had good relations with South Africa but the idea that we are supporting terrorism in South Africa is difficult to live with," he concluded.

After a Cabinet meeting on Friday the Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger said that a full-scale inquiry was already underway.

Disgrace

"I reject the SAP explanation," he said. "The lower echelons of your police force have no respect for human life

312 7/7/78 Rian

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 Shabangu, died of pneumonia at Ficksburg police station on June 28, six days after being arrested at Oshoek, on the Swaziland border.

Mr Kruger said Mr Shabangu died in the charge office while preparations were being made to take him to hospital.

Mr Shabangu, who had been travelling from Mbabane to Lesotho, 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 Shabangu was a very heavy drinker and would have been susceptible to pneumonia.

Swazi contract to Pretoria firm

Own Correspondent

A Pretoria specialist motor manufacturer has won a R100 000 contract to supply para-military ordinance vehicles to Swaziland.

The firm, Interstate Motor Vehicle Company, also hopes to sell its off road vehicle in other neighbouring states and possibly in Europe, Australia, Tahiti and the Polynesian islands.

The Swaziland deal, in which the army has ordered 11 riot-control vehicles, has included the establishment of an assembly plant in Swaziland.

Interstate's sales director Mr T 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 Maphvu.

"A further order from the Royal Swazi Police for nine vehicles worth R81 000 is in the pipeline," Mr Edmond said.

Components were crated to Swaziland in semi-knocked down form, local labour was used to assemble the vehicles at a new plant in Matsapa.

RDM 29/7/78 (3/2)

Swazis drop charges

Staff Reporter

FIVE members of the South African survey team due to appear in the Siteki Magistrate's Court yesterday had the charges against them withdrawn, the director of public prosecutions, for Swaziland, Mr J A Hasinali, said yesterday.

The five men were to have faced charges relating to their alleged illegal entry into Swaziland earlier last month near the unfenced 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.

a brilliant classicist without inner direction; he left him launched on a career of scholarly productivity and humane propaganda unequaled in his time.

Erasmus was born at Rotterdam probably in 1466, an illegitimate child. Educated by an influential lay fraternity, the Brethren of the Common Life (see p. 128), he early made a misstep that took many years to rectify: around 1488 he took monastic vows. Until he met Colet he was not certain of his vocation, but he was certain that he had no vocation for the clerical life. He secured permission to study at the University of Paris, and with his first long stay there, beginning in 1495, he moved from one center of scholarship to another. Erasmus' peripatetic career testifies to the cosmopolitan quality of the Renaissance style: where there was a Humanist, Erasmus was at home. He visited England three times, he stayed at Louvain and Venice, and he ended his years at Basel, where he died in 1536, one of the most famous men in Europe, a private citizen of doubtful ancestry who had made his fame with his pen alone.

When Erasmus met Colet and other English humanists on his first English visit in 1498, his erudition was already impressive. What Colet did for him was to channel his talents, to prove to him that learning and piety, even wit and

alone. The vast success of his book was a tribute at once to the powers of the printing press and to his lively Latin style. Erasmus' great edition of St. Jerome and his corrected edition of the Greek New Testament, both published in 1516, reached a smaller public, but they were daring appeals to the text in defiance of tradition, all the more so as Erasmus joined to his Greek text of the Scriptures a Latin translation that varied considerably from the accepted Vulgate version.

Erasmus sought to disseminate his religious and social ideas in a wide variety of ways: his vast correspondence with publishers, cardinals, kings, and Humanists and his didactic treatises, like the *Manual for a Christian Knight* of 1503 and the *Education of a Christian Prince* of 1515. The most celebrated of these writings, the one book by Erasmus that is still widely read, is *The Praise of Folly* (1509), a lighthearted satire that says raucously what his other writings say, though with wit, gravely. Its original title, *Moriae encomium*, with its punning reference to Thomas More, reveals its origin: Erasmus conceived the book on his way to More's house, and wrote it there. Cast, like Valla's critique of the Donation of Constantine (see p. 64), in the form of a declamation, *The Praise of Folly* once again displays the hold of classical rhetoric on the

y speaking in its own behalf, Folly declares itself neces-
ness, indeed human existence, and in the course of its
s the contemporary world with a keen eye for its failings.
ts targets for unmitigated yet biting scorn but
with their worldliness, their ignorance, their elevation of

ly, we penetrate to the core of Erasmus' thought. As the
to be found in scholastic theology and in
an life, the aim was to find the essence of things by
This is what Erasmus meant by what he called the
his religious thought is a distillation of Christian
This set him apart from mystics or from unquestioning
me thought; in fact from religion altogether. It is
fect marriage of antiquity and Christianity, consum-
, made him a stranger to religious fervor. Eventually
t him apart from the Reformers as well. He prized
Christian unity too highly to participate in its destruction; cultivation and
moderation too highly to enjoy the coarse fanaticism of Luther and his
followers. While at first he welcomed Luther as a surgeon called by God to cure
the corruptions of the Renaissance papacy, he later pulverized against him. It
was this moderation that led Erasmus even to ridicule fellow Humanists for
demonstrating the "purity" of their Latinism by slavishly imitating Cicero.

Strong spirits have always found Erasmus too mild for their tastes, but
there is something vastly appealing about this self-made scholar and moralist,
inveighing against corruption, superficiality, fanaticism, stupidity, and the love
of war, and championing tolerance, reasonableness, accuracy, generosity of
mind, and decency. Yet in the world of the Reformation, Erasmus was in the

culture," Johan Huizinga has written, "in order to parade their knowledge of which the multitude remained destitute and so to become strange prodigies of learning and eloquence. With his unsentimental views of teaching and his sincere love for humanity and its general culture, Erasmus introduced the classic spirit, in so far as it could penetrate, in the soul of sixteenth-century Christian, among the people."[21] The phrase "the people" should be taken in a restricted sense; the many were still illiterate, and to many who could barely read, Latin was still a foreign tongue. Still, Erasmus pioneered in making classical education general by taking the classics out of the realm of mystery open to a few initiates

[21] Huizinga, *Erasmus*, 39.

THE INFANT-INDUSTRY ARGUMENT

in the form of a debate between

MR PROTECTIONIST AND MR FREE TRADER

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's economic welfare (that is, at any rate, increase its gross production) and all the participant countries 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 relatively less developed countries may be better served by temporarily protecting their infant industries against foreign competition. Such industries given the opportunity may ultimately be capable of establishing a comparative advantage viz-a-viz 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.

The two processes that explain the growth and maturing of infant industries are:

(1) Economies of time.

(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 first 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 infant on to greater efficiency, too much competition may crush it out of existence.

"Economies of time" refer essentially to the reduction of costs (or increase in efficiency) that takes place over time for any given scale of production. An essential ingredient in the development of skills and know-how 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.

These are the basis of the argument in favour of some form of protection of certain infant industries for a limited period of time. It is difficult to know whether, in the long-run, the welfare of the world will thereby be improved, but from the nationalist viewpoint of the relatively less developed country, there can be no doubt that such a course is at times desirable.

Mr Free Trader: That is all very well! Obviously economies of scale and time are important in the real world, but why should that necessitate state intervention and protection as suggested above? Why should society bear the burden of the anticipated loss until the infant grows up (if it ever does)? Surely the infant can budget for his own loss during the first few years of operation. Ultimately, if the new venture is at all worthwhile, the erstwhile infant will make a profit and survive. Until then, let him pay for hiw own loss! If he lacks sufficient capital to endure a prolonged period of losses, let him borrow the capital!

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 recognise the full potentialities of their sphere of activity. For this reasons, they refrain from initiating many ventures that ought to be pursued.

Mr Free Trader: Who is to say that politicians, civil servants and Government technocrats know any better? 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.

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 likely to retain some of the biases listed above.

...../2

..../3

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF THE HOLY ROYAL ARCH
OF SOUTH AFRICA

SCHEDULE OF STOCK HELD AT 30-6-1977

ITEM	NO. HELD	GRAND CHAPTER UNIT SELLING PRICE	UNIT VALUATION FOR B/S - (COST WHERE ASCERTAINABLE)	TOTAL VALUE
GRAND CHAPTER REGULATIONS	181	50c		
RITUAL				
R.A. (English)	11	2,80		
R.A. (Afrikaans)	200	0,70		
M.M.M.	-	2,10		
E.M.	-	0,80		
Apron Badges	8	2,00		
Certificates & Diplomas				
M.M.M./E.M.	29	0,60		
Affiliation	255	0,60		
Installed Z	22	0,60		
REGALIA				
R.A. Collarettes	7			
R.A. Collarettes	24	12,00		
Principals Chains				

Find room for 21, Inns told

Sun. Express 23/7/78 (312)

BY ZANDI SIKWEBU

THE Swazi Government has given Holiday Inns in Swaziland an ultimatum to reinstate all the workers retrenched from the Lugogo Holiday Inn complex last month.

The managing director of the Royal Swazi Hotel and Spa, Mr A. Chiaranda, said the 21 workers were retrenched for economic reasons.

The ultimatum was delivered to Mr Chiaranda by King Sobhuza's representative, Acting Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Polycarp Dlamini, according to the latest Swaziland Government Gazette.

Mr Chiaranda said the ultimatum had not yet been complied with because a meeting of the board of directors was necessary and some of the company's directors were out of the country.

Swaziland Government officials were not available for comment because they were involved in celebrations for the King's birthday.

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S.A. GESTIG: KERKRAADSVERGADERING 27 MEI 1978

GEWONE VERGADERING

1. Opening

2. Notule Vergadering 2 April 1978:

2.1 Sake out notule;

2.2 Egpaar Tito opgeroep;

2.3 Br. J. Boezak.

3. Program: Junie - Desember 1978:

3.1 Kerkraadsve aterdag
in die maan

3.2 Kerkraadsbi e maand
tussen in, 00 nm;

3.3 Nagmaalvier 30 vm
en 6.00 nm;

3.4 Doop: Eers

3.5 Doop- en Tu naand.
Voornemende n kennis
en ontmoet ng onmid-
dellik na b

3.6 Spreekuur m ensdag
van 6.00 -

3.7 Dankoffers:

3.7.1 Elke

3.7.2 By b Kersfees,
Lent

3.7.3 Elke e wyk
is n olledige
naam dienste het;

3.7.4 Elke week in
die die
volg waarop
die l ingevul is;

3.7.5 Wan sal die
dia invul in
sy tuis ook
inv e word;

2/....

Soldiers beat-up truckers

TRIBUNE AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

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 Jeppe'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 back to the sign and ordered to read it.

Earlier this year visitors to Swaziland complained of being roughly treated by soldiers who stopped them at a roadblock between Siteki 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.

Sun Tmb. 30/7/78

312

truckers beat-up

Soldiers

Star 5/8/78

Swazi bomb attempt

(312)

The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — 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 rail network enters Mozambique in the east of the country. It is believed 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 Ngwenya mine in Swaziland to Maputo.

Is there room for new bank, ask local bankers

SUN. TRIB. 6/8/28

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SWAZI 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 spate 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 BBCI) wants to sell its shareholding. No reasons could be given but it is said that the bank has had management problems.

BCCI has expanded rapidly. Founded about six years ago, the company's funds now total R1 918 million. While this is not in the big league for international banks, it still can be compared to the Bank of America with R82 800 million and Barclays International with assets of R11 600 million.

Last year, funds at BBCI rose by 33 percent, while net profits jumped by 156 percent between 1975 and 1977 to R14,9 million. After a rights issue last year, equity capital rose to R99 million, while total deposits were R1 740 million compared to R1 356 million in 1976.

BCCI is a Luxembourg-registered bank, but operates from London and claims to be the second biggest bank in the Middle East. Its main expansion areas are in the third world countries.

The bank attracted unwelcome publicity earlier this year through its association with Bert Lance, the US banker, then director of the White House office management and budget, who resigned over a scandal concerning his First National Bank of Georgia.

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.

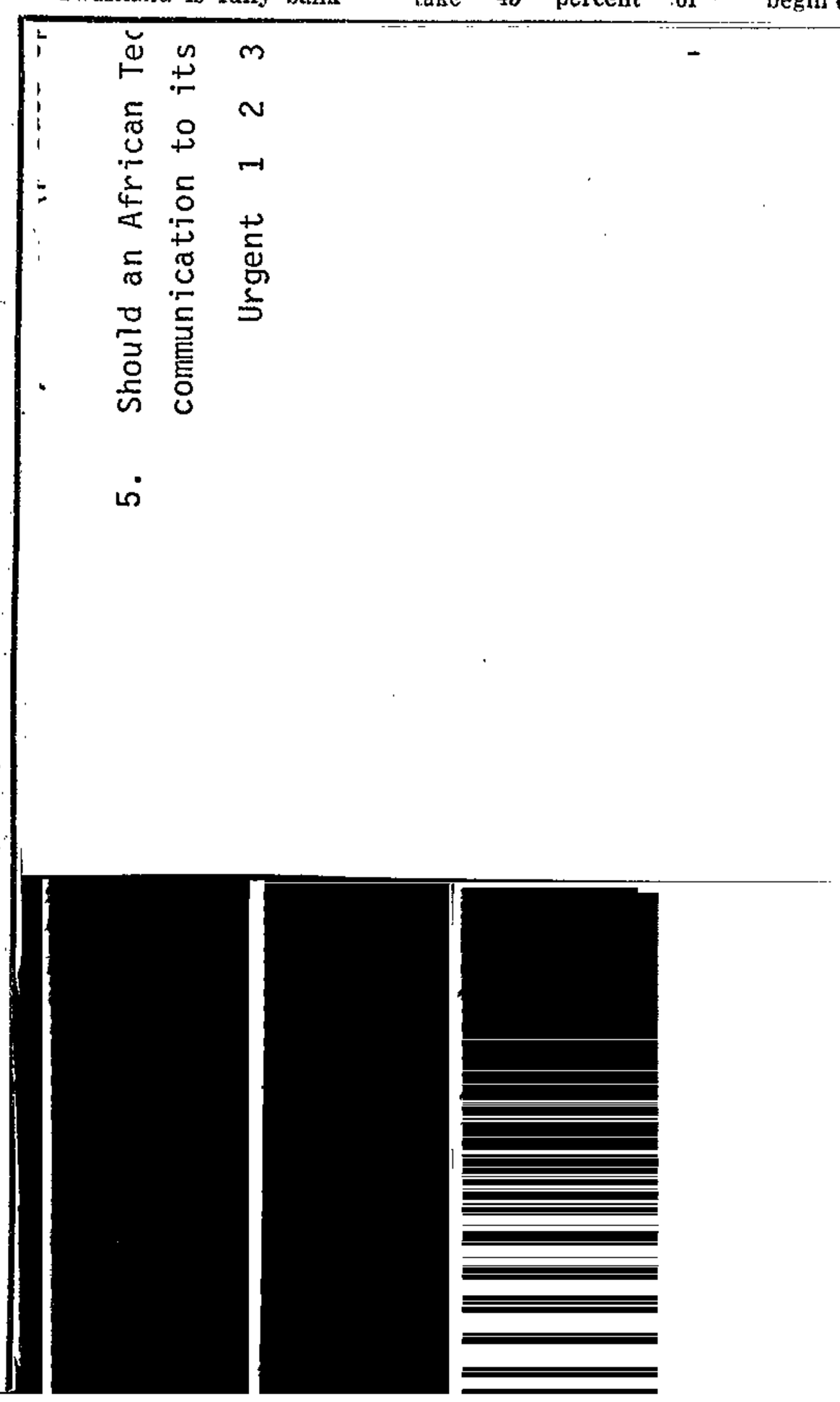
Lance was later bailed out of trouble by a Saudi Arabian businessman, said to be a BCCI shareholder.

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 Sadiki, 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, after a feasibility study, we feel that Swaziland offers potential."

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.



मई 78 (312)

Zwane's Swazi escape 'a mystery'

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — 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 Matsapa 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 Sobuza 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.

HISTORY 5. III

Topic:

Critically examine the view of Fritz Fischer and his 'school' that, so far as Germany was concerned, Sarajevo provided the occasion for war in 1914.

Maximum length: 2 500 words

Format:

Every essay should be accompanied by a bibliography of all works consulted. These must show author and date of publication. Quotations must be set in inverted commas and must be acknowledged either in footnotes or end-notes. Such references should give author, title and page, thus: Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, p. 555.

The reverse side of each page should be left blank for comment.

Works in Short Loan:

5. UNEQUAL EXCHANGE, TRADE, AID, ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

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'Domestic Conflict and War: Some European Cases' in Journal of Conflict Resolution, Vol. 13, No 1, 1969.

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'The Multinational Spread of U.S. Enterprises and the Imperialism of Capital' in Journal of International Aid and National Decisions : Development Programs in Malawi, Tanzania, and Zambia.

'Industrial Diversification in Zambia.

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...n and domestic ...ons', JDS,

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  Adedeji, A.
* Amin, S.
* Arrighi, G.
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  Bornstein, M.
* Brewer, A.
* Brown, M.B.
* Cohen, R.
* Emmanuel, A.
  Gorderker, L.
* Green, R.H.
  Green, R.H. and Seidman, A.
* Hansen, E.
  Hayter, T.
  Hazlewood, A.
* Hodgson, D.
  Kidron, M.
* Kidron, M. and Segal, R.
* Langdon, S.
* Leys, C.
* Magubane, B.
* Mandaza, I.
* Mandaza, I. (ed.)
* Mazrui, A.A.
* Mazrui, A.A. and Tidy, M.
* Mkandawire, T.
* Mkandawire, T. and Bourenane, N.
* Mkandawire, T. and Soiri, I.
* Mkandawire, T. and Stoneman, C.
* Mkandawire, T. and Stoneman, C. (eds.)
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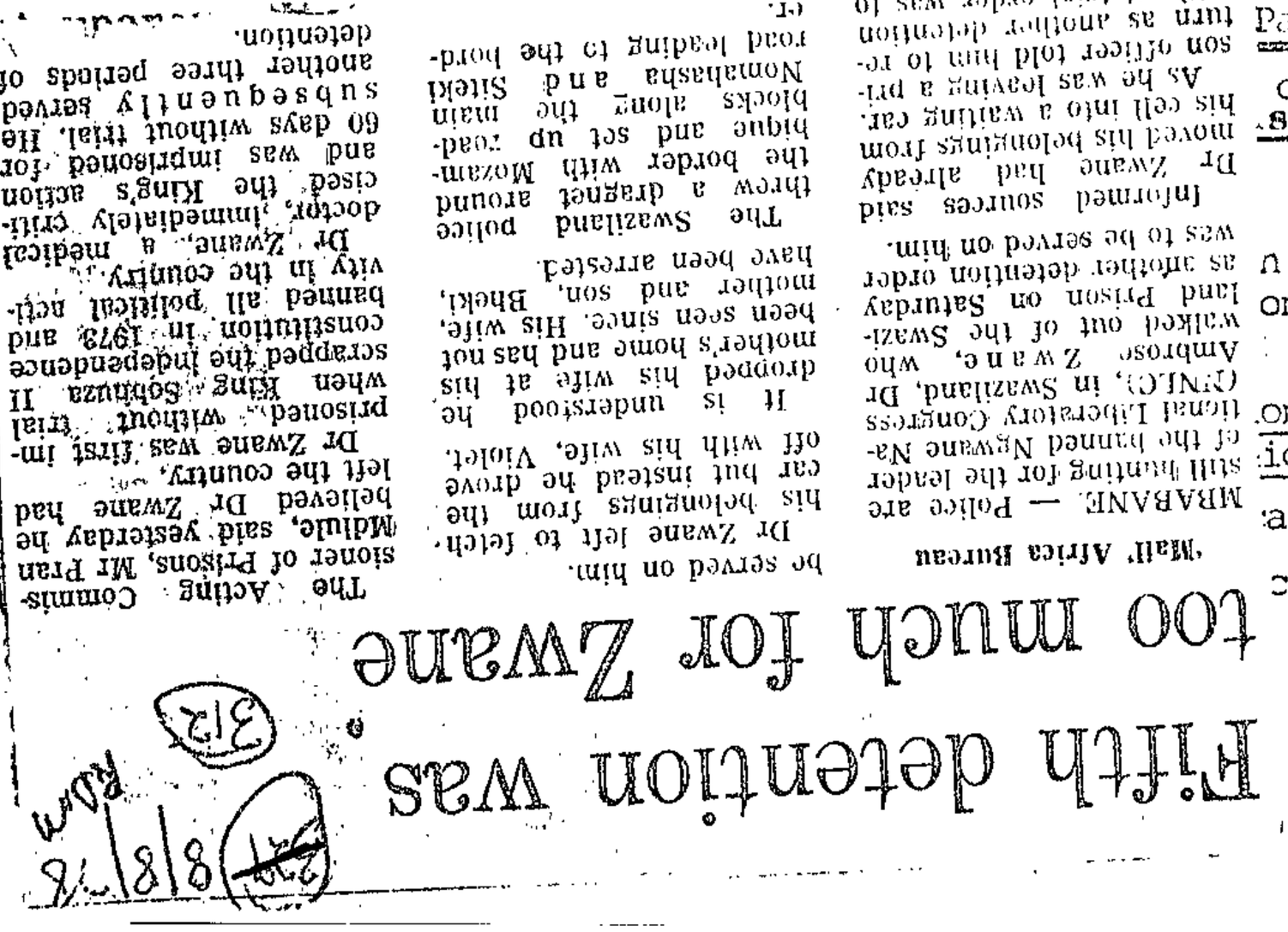


Fifth detention was too much for Zwane

Mail Africa Bureau

MBABANE — Police are still hunting for the leader of the banned Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC), in Swaziland, Dr Ambrose Zwane, who walked out of the Swaziland Prison on Saturday as another detention order was to be served on him.

Informed sources said Dr Zwane had already moved his belongings from his cell into a waiting car.

As he was leaving a prison officer told him to return as another detention without trial order was to be served on him.

It is understood he dropped his wife at his mother's home and has not been seen since. His wife, mother and son, Bheki, have been arrested.

Dr Zwane left to fetch his belongings from the car but instead he drove off with his wife, Violet.

The Swaziland police threw a dragnet around the border with Mozambique and set up roadblocks along the main Nomahasha and Siteki road leading to the border.

Dr Zwane, a medical doctor, immediately criticised the King's action and was imprisoned for 60 days without trial. He subsequently served another three periods of detention.

The Acting Commissioner of Prisons, Mr Fran Mdluli, 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 1973 and banned all political activity in the country.

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians than you indicated in the previous question?
Is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors which you see as being the most important.

a) Fear of [illegible] of White employees.
b) [illegible]ard restrictions.
c) [illegible] toilets/canteens required by law.
d) [illegible]trial Council restrictions.
e) [illegible]ed with employment of Africans.
f) [illegible]y of placing Whites under Africans.
g) [illegible]trictions.
h) [illegible] and hostility among different African groups.
i) [illegible]omers or public.
j) [illegible]ied/inexperienced.
k) [illegible]rded as capable/correctly orientated.
l) [illegible]ify).

5. [illegible]ical College offer courses in language and [illegible]udents?

5 Not Urgent

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.

Police immediately launched a manhunt but Dr Zwane, according to sources, crossed into Mozambique before the border could be sealed.

The detention order was about to be renewed for the fourth time when Dr Zwane escaped from Matsapa prison.

Dr Zwane, leader of the banned Swazi opposition party, the Ngwane 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 Star's
Africa News Service

Maputo

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, Bheki, arrived later.

Dr Zwane, leader of the banned Swazi opposition party, the Ngwane 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.

5

Zwane makes it to Maputo

(212)

The Star Wednesday August 9 1978 5

Bishop searched in Swazi hunt

RDM 9/8/78

(312)

Mail Africa Bureau

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 Ngwane National Liberatory Congress Party, completed his fourth detention without trial term on Saturday.

As he was leaving the Mdutsane Prison, he was served with a further order of 60 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.

castes, ideology and prescription internalized by both women and men seem to be as much a causative factor as are material changes in production relations. Does the entry of lower-class women into industrial production really bring them closer to "liberation"? In the absence of institutional changes such as the right to abortion and safe contraception, altered child rearing arrangements, and varied options for sexual expression, changes in economic relations may become oppressive. Unless such changes are accompanied by changes in consciousness, which in turn result in institutional changes, they cannot favorably affect the lives of women.

Is smaller family size the result of "domestic freedom" of choice exercised by women, the freedom of choice exercised by men, the ideologically buttressed coercion of institutions in the service of an economic class? Is it liberating for women, for men, or for corporations? This raises another difficult question: what about the relationship of upper-class to lower-class

Swaziland demands
custody death p
MBABANE — The
Swaziland Government is
demanding an "immediate
and impartial inquest"
into the death of a Swazi
education official, Mr
Samuel Shabangu, in
South African Police
custody on June 27.
In a statement here
yesterday, the Swaziland
Government said it would
like to keep the public in-
formed as the nation was
"entitled to know all the
facts surrounding the
death of a Swazi citizen in
a neighbouring state."
Having seen post-
mortem reports by a UN
pathologist and the South
African authorities it was
"giving the matter serious
attention and has already
made several diplomatic
exchanges with the South
African Government
demanding an immediate
and impartial inquest."
The South African Com-
missioner of Police, Gen
Mike Geldenhuys, said
shortly after Mr
Shabangu's death that he
was arrested at
Oshoek on the Swaziland
border on June 21. —
SAPA.

ve advance in the status of upper-class women? Examples of this lass American housewife in the mid- ilability of cheap black or immigrant the twentieth century housewife from ough agricultural seasonal labor and the ing low-paid female workers.

as much on class as on gender? This challenge the universalist assumptions of not provide an answer, but I think the ght direction.

al models of history hitherto developed en's history, since all are based on the ordering of values. The structural- class and sex factors, the traditional race factors as *essentials*, admitting l's neo-Marxist model includes these, gical factors. Still, her four-structures posed by Lindenthal are an excellent ls of the historian of women's history. fined. But they are not, in my opinion, ful suggestion that attitudes toward sexuality should be studied in each historical period. She considers the constraints upon women's sexuality imposed by society a useful measure of women's oppression. This approach would necessitate comparisons between prescribed behavior for women and men as well as indications of their actual sexual behavior at any given time. This challenging method can be used with great effectiveness for certain periods of history and especially for upper- and middle-class women. I doubt that it can be usefully employed as a general criterion, because of the difficulty of finding substantiating evidence, especially as it pertains to lower classes.

I raised the question of a conceptual framework for dealing with women's history in 1969, reasoning from the assumption that women were a sub-group, a particular and problematic group, different from any other sub-group in history. Neither caste, class, nor race quite fit the model for describing us. I have now come to the conclusion that the idea that women are some kind of a sub-group is wrong. It will not do—there are just too many of us. No single framework, no single-factor, four-factor, or eight-factor explanation can serve to contain all that the history of women is. Picture, if you can, an attempt to organize the history of men by using four factors. It will not work; neither will it work for women.

Women are and always have been at least half of humanity, and most of the time have been the majority of humanity. Their culturally determined and psychologically internalized marginality seems to be what makes their historical experience essentially different from that of men. But men have defined their experience as history and have left women out. At this time, as during earlier periods of feminist activity, women are urged to fit into the empty spaces, assuming their traditional marginal, "sub-group" status. But the truth is that history, as written and perceived up to now, is the history of a minority, who may well turn out to be the "sub-group." In order to write a new history worthy of the name, we will have to recognize that no single methodology and conceptual framework can fit the complexities of the historical experience of all women.

The first stage of "transitional history" may be to add some new categories to the general categories by which historians organize their material: sexuality, reproduction, the link between child-bearing and child-rearing; role indoctrination, sexual values and myths; female consciousness. Further, all of these need to be analysed taking factors of race, class, ethnicity, and possibly religion into consideration. What we have here is not a single framework for dealing with women in history, but new questions to all of universal history.

The next stage may be to explore the possibility that what we call women's history may actually be the study of a separate women's culture. Such a culture would include not only the separate occupations, status, experiences and rituals of women but also their separate consciousness, which internalizes patriarchal assumptions. In some cases, it would include the tensions created in that culture between the prescribed patriarchal assumptions and women's efforts to attain autonomy and emancipation.

A following stage may develop a synthesis: a history of the dialectic, the tensions between the two cultures, male and female. Such a synthesis could be based on close comparative study of given periods in which the historical experience of men is compared to that of women, their tensions and interactions being as much the subject of study as their differences. Only after a series of such detailed studies can we hope to find the parameters by which to define the new universal history. My guess is that no one conceptual framework will fit so complex a subject.

Methods are tools for analysis—some of us will stick with one tool, some of us will reach for different tools as we need them. For women, the problem really is that we must acquire not only the confidence needed for using tools, but for making new ones to fit our needs. We should do so relying on our

6J - PHILIPPI

Family hea

Age group	Male	Fem	Female	Unknown
Unknown	3.	0.	1.	
0-4	-	-	165.	
5-9	-	-	133.	
10-14	-	-	123.	
15-19	1.	1.	96.	
20-24	29.	2.	91.	
25-29	61.	9.	84.	Nil
30-34	52.	4.	51.	
35-39	46.	10.	48.	
40-44	28.	9.	43.	
45-49	29.	6.	22.	
50-54	17.	5.	12.	
55-59	13.	4.	14.	
60+	18.	3.	13.	
Totals	297.	54.	96.	

Swazis link bomb with Zwane

STAR 10/8/78

(312)

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The mystery of Dr Ambrose Zwane's escape from prison in Swaziland has deepened with the Swazi Government indicating that a bomb found on a railway line may be linked with his escape.

The bomb was discovered on the Swaziland-Mozambique railway line on Thursday and, according to the police, it was set to explode on Saturday — the day of Dr Zwane's escape from Mdutsane Prison.

Government sources revealed yesterday that the bomb could be directly linked to Dr Zwane's escape. The planting of the bomb, near the Mozambique border, was said to be designed as a diversion to enable Dr Zwane, a political detainee, to make his getaway.

However friends of Dr Zwane said today they believed it unlikely anyone helping him escape would want a bomb to explode on the very border he was likely to head for.

Sources close to Dr Zwane said yesterday he had arrived in Maputo with his wife and son, although there has been no official confirmation of this from the Mozambican authorities.

C7, 10/8/78 (312)

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, estreated bail and was re-arrested at Oshoek. Back in Ficksburg, he collapsed and died in the police station. — Sapa

NM. 12/8/78

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 Dlamini, 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.)

SWAZI GOVT DEMANDS INQUEST

Sun Trib 14/8/78 (B12)

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 at the post-mortem, Swazi TV said.

The South African Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said Mr Shabangu had been arrested in Ficksburg for driving under the influence. Mr Shabangu estreated 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 Foreign Affairs Department said later a post-mortem in Bloemfontein had revealed Mr Shabangu had died from lobar pneumonia. — Sapa.

R.D. 148/78 (3/2)

'Vital organs missing' from Swazi's body

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 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 lobar pneumonia.

Mr Shabangu had been deputy registrar of the Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho Examining Education Council. — Sapa.

RDM 17/8/76

Swazis detain, (3/2) then free Sithole

MBABANE — 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 by coming here as if arrangements are being made between the two countries," 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.

Swazi inquiry into death

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 Oshoek, 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.—Sapa.

20/8/78 Rdm

Swaziland holds UK woman

312

'Mail' Africa 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 60-day detention order.

Her husband, Mike Eaves, food and beverage manager at Ezulwini Holiday Inn, has been told not to talk to the Press.

Busy Swazis riding high

312

Swaziland's Trade Fair opens tomorrow as a shop window on the country's progress since independence. DENNIS GORDON reports:

WHEN THE the tiny, feudal Kingdom of Swaziland gained its independence almost 10 years ago on September 6, 1968, its half million black citizens owned just over 50% of the land area of their country and, with very few exceptions, hardly participated in its economy.

But confident predictions were made for Swaziland's economic future. Though small — the total land area of only 17 000 sq km makes it one of Africa's tiniest countries — there was ample scope for development.

The world's largest man-made forests already cloaked the highveld escarpment in the Usutu area, one of Africa's richest sugar estates was expanding in the lowveld at Big Bend, an embryo light industrial complex was just beginning to take shape at Matsapa in the centre of the country, iron ore was being mined in greater quantities, and fertile acres were producing fruit and vegetables for canning factories.

A fairly good road and rail infrastructure existed — and under Africa's longest reigning monarch, King Sobhuza II, the country was assured of political stability.

But nobody could have guessed just how spectacular Swaziland's development would be. According to statistics released by the Ministry of Industry , Mines and Tourism this month, the industrial growth rate between 1968 and 1976 was a massive 19,6% a year.

Swaziland was the last British possession in Africa to gain its freedom — and it is somehow fitting that the little country that had to wait so long, quickly made impressive advances.

In 1968 the value of exports was just over R39-million. Last year it had risen to R188-million — an increase of 370% in only nine years.

Mr J N Vilakazi, a spokesman for the government, said the increases came mainly from industries processing sugar cane, vegetables, citrus and other fruits.

The country's main exports are sugar and citrus products, iron ore and timber.

Now Swaziland is about to embark on the third phase of its industrial growth plan which will include chemical industries and liquor bottling plants in the Matsapa area between the capital, Mbabane, and the second largest town, Manzini, with the help of a R15-million loan from the World Bank.

Swaziland's other major currency earner is the tourist industry, which was hit by South Africa's petrol restrictions,but which last year still had a turnover of R7,7-million from 101 400 visitors. This is down from a peak of R8,7-million in 1975.

Most of the hotels are in the Mbabane-Matsapa axis in the beautiful Ezulweni Valley, which means the Valley of Heaven. Plans are now being made to decentralise tourism. Hotels, sports complexes and casinos are to be built in parts of the country that have so far not shared in the holiday bonanza.

A new Swazi national airline flying to East and Central Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands has just been launched, and the authorities are confident that new tourists from these areas will help fill the new hotels.

Swaziland is thriving, and remains an attractive investment area while King Sobhuza, now 79, remains at the helm. But there are some understandable jitters when investors talk of what will happen when the King's reign ends. No clear successor has been named, and there are rumblings of discontent from the urban Swazis, the skilled workers and the students.

The Marxist government in neighbouring Mozambique is said to be giving some support to the opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, which has been working underground since all political activity was banned when the King suspended the British-bequeathed constitution in 1974 and assumed complete powers.

But the figures speak for themselves, and so do the window displays in Mbabane and Manzini where consumer goods are finding an increased market as more and more work becomes available and spending power increases.

The country's shop window, the annual Swaziland Trade Fair, opens tomorrow, just before the tenth anniversary celebrations which culminate on Independence Day. The show is export orientated and shows what Swaziland can do. Her record of industrial development is difficult to match in Africa.

Swaziland: How many happy returns?

OWN CORRESPONDENT

SWAZILAND CELEBRATES its 10th independence anniversary today. It does so in a mood of economic prosperity and political uncertainty.

King Sobhuza II, longest reigning monarch in the world, is at 79 years of age still in firm control of the country and commands unswerving loyalty from the majority of his half-million subjects.

Since its independence from Britain on September 6, 1968, this lush little kingdom has been characterised by a thriving economy and social stability rarely found in Africa.

However, the riot of colour that will fill Lobamba tomorrow for the celebrations will be more a reflection of tradition than a revelation of the true mood of the nation.

Nestling between two countries with diametrically opposed philosophies, Marxist Mozambique and Apartheid South Africa, the country has had to walk a political tightrope and has maintained a policy of "friendly neighbourliness."

It is a policy which has assured Swaziland of economic success and secured for it a much-needed outlet in the port of Maputo, and an endless flow of tourists from South Africa.

Granted political stability, it is just possible that the country could be to independent black Africa what Japan is to the West.

The economic viability of this tiny 17 000 sq km feudal kingdom is borne out by its growth rate of 19,6% in the first eight years since independence and the spectacular increase in exports from R39-million in 1968 to R188-million last year. Now the country is about to embark on more industrial development with the help of a R15-million loan from the World Bank.

But potential investment is sometimes discouraged by the thought of what might happen when King Sobhuza's reign ends. There is no obvious successor to the charismatic monarch. And because of her geographical position, Swaziland would be affected by any sanctions imposed on any of her neighbours through whose territories she gets her imports.

Tomorrow, when the Ezulweni Valley resounds with the shouts of "Ngwenyama!" many people will wonder whether there will be many more such occasions.

"The country is still without a constitution. The King scrapped the British bequeathed constitution of 1968 as "unworkable" in April, 1973.

"A national constitution committee was formed and given the task of drafting a new constitution which would accommodate a blending of the Swazi way of life with Westminster-type democracy.

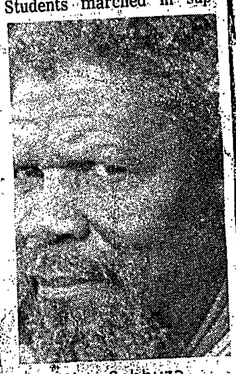
These acts have antagonised and alienated the young urban educated youth and driven them to the support of the Ngwane Liberation Congress of Dr Ambrose Zwane.

Dr Zwane was the first victim of the 60-day detention law. Last month he made a dramatic escape from prison after serving four terms of detention. Dr Zwane is now believed to be in Tanzania where he is said to be organising an external wing

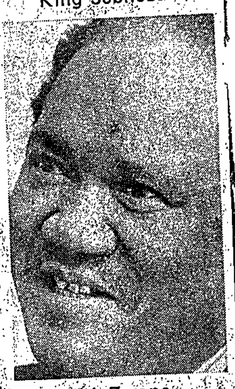
Another prominent Swazi leader, still in detention after 13 months under the same clause, is Prince Dumisa Dlamini. He involved himself in Swazi trade unionism and was in the forefront of the labour strikes in the country in the early 1960's.

The influx of Soweto students into the country following the unrest of 1976 has also been a politicising factor among young Swazi student groups. The country's peace and tranquillity have been jarred accordingly.

In October last year riots broke out in Manzini and Mbabane following a teachers' boycott over salaries. Students marched in support of the teachers and police used teargas.



King Sobhuza



Dr A Zwane

Education officials blamed the outbreak of violence on Soweto students. They describe the riots as not being "the Swazi way of life".

Members of the Pan-African Congress, which is banned in South Africa, were also rounded up earlier in the year. Some were detained and deported. It was claimed that some PAC members had recruited young Swazis to undergo military training.

South African blacks have also been arrested for carrying arms. These have been said to belong either to the African National Congress, also banned in South Africa, or the PAC.

The reaction to the October riots and ANC and PAC activities has been to drastically restrict the free movement of refugees in Swaziland.

Meanwhile, Swaziland remains peaceful. Or does it?

16.

The sacrifice of an animal is undertaken in response to the ancestral shades "because most of the peoples ancestors want them to do something". The coloured cords appear to play numerous roles in healing, they may represent different kinds of spirits, they may be tied round specific parts of the body, e.g. wrists, ankels, waist or head and serve a protective function in warding off "enemies". Dreams of plants or herbs by "patients" are interpreted as indicating that the "patient" requires the specific plant or herb [illegible]

comes across which is evil.

Efficacy of Treatment:

As yet, there has been no systematic research on the

15.

When a person has been sick for a long time, and the doctors and the amagira have been unable to help, he might be advised by a person who had the same sickness and who was helped by the Zionists to come to us.

A person coming to our church does not tell us what kind of sickness (ugula) (s)he has. The spirit will tell us what kind of sickness (s)he has. After the spirit has told us what is wrong, we can heal the person.

I asked him as to the reasons for people joining the church:

Some people come because [illegible]

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 September Mohlongo, who is wanted by the security police in South Africa, has been detained by Swaziland authorities in an apparent clampdown on activities by all "liberation movements" in the territory.

In June the Swaziland Government declared 39 members of the banned rival Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) prohibited immigrants.

A senior officer of South Africa's security police confirmed yesterday that Mr Mohlongo — 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 similar to those packets found on terrorists captured in South Africa — and timing mechanisms. These are believed to be similar to the devices used in the explosion at the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, in November last year.

Mr Mohlongo's detention was a sequel to a search of his home by the Swaziland police last Monday and Tuesday.

The security police also disclosed that colleagues of Mr Mohlongo had been active in the Ponto do Oura area, close to the Mozambique border with Natal, where it is believed they have been establishing ANC terrorist bases.

In January this year, Mr Ablom Duma, a South African ANC exile and a close friend of Mr Mohlongo, was seriously injured in a explosion in a booby-trapped post office box at the Manzini 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, ahd the next month declared 39 members of the PAC prohibited immigrants.

Mr Mohlongo has been detained for the unlawful possession of firearms, in terms of a new law introduced by the Swaziland Government this year.

Both Mr Duma and Mr Mohlongo are from Johannesburg, and Mr Duma was named in the indictment in a Terrorism Act trial in Pretoria this year.

The presence of Mr Mohlongo's friends at Ponta do Oura, 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 bank of the Limpopo, between Beitbridge and Dumela.

Calculation of Staffing Ratios cont.

4. WEIGHTINGS

5) Staff-course Ratio

Course symbols:

A:	each	member	responsible	for	not	more	than	2/3 course
B:	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
C:	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 1/3	"
D:	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 2/3	"
E:	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
F:	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1/3	"
G:	"	"	"	"				
H:	"	"	"	"				
I:	"	"	"					

Staff

Staffing Est. ✗ 1	Weighting 2	= Staff Units for s/c ratio 3

s/c ratio = Cols. $\frac{3}{2}$ = =

OM/GG

Swazi court hears of duped SA men

MBABANE — Two senior Swaziland police officers appeared in the Mbabane High Court yesterday charged with the theft of R40 000 in a series of bogus Kruger gold coin deals by which they duped South African business people.

The court heard that former Senior Superintendent Vusi Mtimkulu and former Superintendent Simon Shabangu launched a number of unofficial police raids in April this year.

A businessman from Pretoria, Mr Ismael Oma, said the policemen accused him and three others of being terrorists and of entering Swaziland to sell arms to South African refugees.

A sum of R15 000 had already been handed over to a Swazi man holding the sack of gold coins, but the police appeared on the scene and all the man ran off. The police told the South Africans to get out of the country.

Later, the South African police, who were asked to help investigate the case, told the men they had not broken the law by attempting to buy gold coins. Both Swazi policemen have pleaded not guilty but have been suspended from duty pending the outcome of the case.

Superintendent Mtimkulu, who denied a charge of bribery arising out of a previous gold coin case when three men were sent to jail earlier this year for a total of 20 years and six months, was acquitted on this charge.

It was alleged that he accepted the bribe to secure their release while they were in custody pending trial. — Sapa.

Sun. Trib. 8/10/78

312

Hotel shuts out Sobhuza

Tribune Reporter

SWAZILAND'S King Sobhuza II was this week locked out of the new R1,5-million Nhlangano Holiday Inn casino-hotel after the building contractors disappeared with the keys.

And the plumbing sub-contractor also disappeared without completing the sewer works on the 120-roomed complex near the Piet Retief border.

The building contractor, A. Anderson Construction of Johannesburg, and the plumbing sub-contractor claim they have not been paid by the Swaziland Government.

As a result of the embarrassment the king had undergone, a special commission was formed, including representatives of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism and the Ministry of Finance.

The commission met in Mbabane this week and decided to make funds available.

Dr Zonke Khumalo, the deputy Prime Minister, said this week that he was instructed by King Sobhuza II to look into the circumstances surrounding the opening of the hotel.

Mr R. 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 the 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.

Another Holiday Inn in Swaziland — on another occasion.

ADM 13/10/78

Three SA youths on Swazi arms charges

(312)

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 Beuko 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.

Swaziland a thriving kingdom

DD 28/9/78

312

The greatest excitement to hit Swaziland at the end of the first decade of independence from Britain has been the escape from detention of the detained opposition leader, Dr Ambrose Zwane, whose Ngwane National Liberatory Congress Party has been banned.

Zwane had completed his fourth term of detention without trial; as he was leaving the prison he was served with a further order of 60 days detention.

He said he would get his clothes back from the then waiting car with his wife in it; instead he drove off. A week's hunt did not lead to his recapture and it is presumed he has fled to Mozambique.

Three prison officers have been arrested and there is talk of civil service complicity in his escape. Zwane may be regarded as a danger by the government; it hardly seems that he has a great deal of popular support. This, overwhelmingly, is accorded to the King.

Swaziland's position surrounded on three sides by South Africa with a fourth border with Mozambique means, in the rapidly shifting power balance of Southern Africa, that it has little room to manoeuvre.

The country is overwhelmingly dependent on South Africa economically for a large proportion of its imports, for marketing products such as its citrus fruit and because it is a member of the South African-dominated Customs Union. In addition, for example, 90 per cent of her tourist trade comes from the Republic.

Despite these restraints, Swaziland in per capita terms and in the variety of its economic possibilities is one of the most prosperous States in Africa.

The economy is a diverse mixture of a 70 per cent traditional farming sector and a 30 per cent modern sector. Sugar, wood pulp and wood products, asbestos, iron ore, coal, citrus fruits and a growing tourist industry are the main bases of its economy.

Other prospects include a small but growing cotton production and the possibility of a number of small local industries based upon some substantial kaolin deposits. In addition its agriculture at all levels is in a healthier condition than in many African countries.

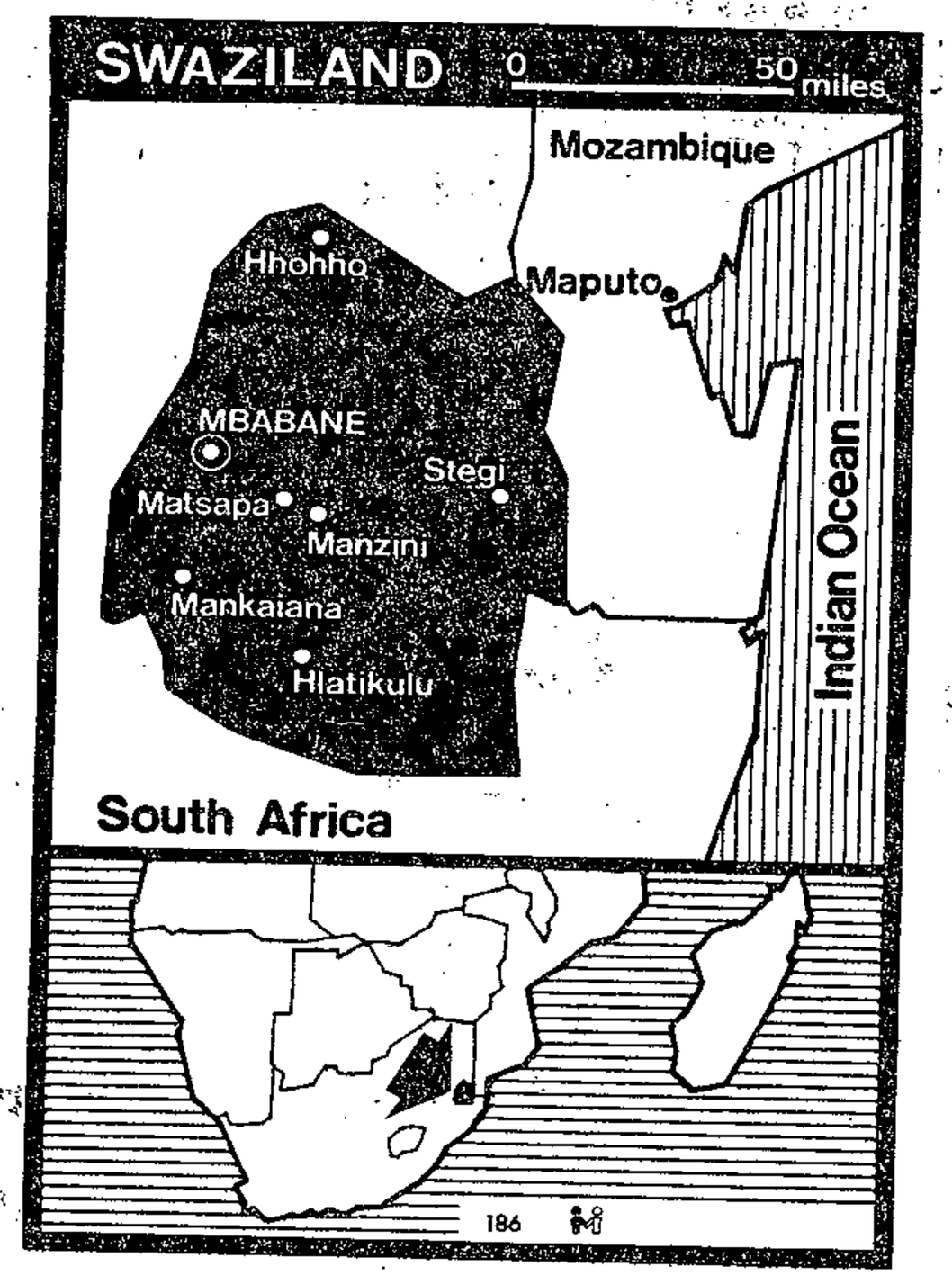
Sugar is the key to the economy; last year Swaziland exported 220 000 tons to the EEC and North America. The industry employs 10 000 people and accounts for 35 per cent of exports.

Despite problems on the international sugar market there is a basic Swazi confidence in its long-term potential, a fact testified to by the government having recently embarked on the construction of a third sugar mill scheduled to go into production in 1980 with a capacity of about 100 000 tons.

With the largest man-made forests on the continent, Zwaziland has a healthy wood pulp and processing business which at present accounts for slightly more than 14 per cent of exports.

The citrus business flourishes: Swazi pineapples are the main export from the Libby's canning factory, followed by orange and grapefruit juices. The fresh fruits are also exported.

In the mining sector asbestos continues a major contributor to the economy; reserves are substantial and world markets for this mineral are good. The top quality iron ore reserves have now all been mined although there remains a stockpile that will continue to be exported over the next 18 months.



However, current investigations may reveal that it is worth mining the huge reserves of third grade ore, though whether this is going to be feasible is not yet clear.

Otherwise, Swaziland has large coal deposits and is now looking at the possibility of a colliery to produce two million tons a year for export. Total coal reserves come to something like 1 000 million tons.

Electricity consumption is a good indicator of development and in Swaziland it has been increasing over recent years at the rate of 15 per cent a year so that the country will soon need to install new generating capacity to keep pace with demand.

The National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland is identifying new industrial projects and then looking for overseas partners: those which can bring industrial and management expertise, an equity participation and most important, access to world markets — a requirement that for Swaziland is of prime importance.

The general prosperity of the country is reflected in the aid pattern: there is plenty of available aid and Swaziland is in the second tier of recipient countries — that is, it is not regarded as among the least developed. It is also regarded as a good loan risk, so far having met all its repayments on schedule.

Transport and communications are inevitably vital to a landlocked country and for Swaziland its 220-kilometre one-track railway from Ngwenya, where the iron ore mine is, to the border with Mozambique and so down to Maputo is the most important single part of the infrastructure.

A new rail link is being built from Central Swaziland south to the border with Natal to link in with South African Railways so that in rail terms Swaziland is no longer solely dependent upon the link to Maputo.

There is also a plan for another link to the north, again into South Africa, so that minerals from the Palabora mining area can be freighted through Swaziland to Richards Bay.

Should this more controversial line be built it will require a corresponding link to be constructed in South Africa as well.

Swaziland would then stand to gain revenue from the freight charges for South African minerals traversing the 191 kilometres of its territory. That possibility is still on the drawing board as is that of an international airport, though in principle this has been approved by the Council of Ministers; it is a question of finding the funds to pay for it.

Swaziland is basically a conservative society. Inevitably it is to some extent caught up in the political pressures that are now moving in on South Africa.

Swaziland would prefer not to be involved, but as a member of the OAU with a border with Marxist Mozambique and a considerable number of South African refugees in its territory — allowed to stay but forbidden to use Swaziland as a base for operations against South Africa — it sits relatively well off in African terms and watches warily at what is developing around it. — GEMINI

— Guy Arnold

South Africans to be in camera

RDM 20/10/78

(312)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

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 Maphelvu, has instructed that 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 a 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 Blens Mngomezulu, 34 and Ndleleni Mngomezulu, 36, were granted political asylum in Swaziland.

A Swazi magistrate ruled that 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 voters pass through the gum-pole gate. Seated on the official's left is the candidate who was able to see exactly who voted for him

SWAZIS COUNT HEADS NOT VOTES WITH KING'S NEW SYSTEM

29/10/78 Sun. Tribune

Tribune Africa News Service (3R)

MBABANE: They counted heads, not ballots, when the Swazis went to the polls last Friday for the first election since 1973.

Instead of going into enclosed booths to drop a secret voting paper into a ballot box, the Swazis simply walked through gum-pole gates to be counted by enumerators.

Each gate represented a candidate, who sat beside his gate beneath a board bearing his hastily-scrawled name.

So each candidate was able to see exactly who voted for him.

Before deciding which gate to pass through, the voters were gathered into corrals and were then channelled to the gates through narrowing gum-pole enclosures.

The polling-gate election system was devised by King Sobhuza II and his advisers to conform closer to Swazi tribal tradition than the Western system inherited from the British.

Elections were held at 40 tinkhundlas (regions served by local councils) Each tinkhundla was allowed to nominate no more than four candidates, whose nominations were announced to the candidates themselves as well as the voters only a few minutes before voting began.

The two candidates with the biggest votes in each tinkhundla form an electoral college which next weekend will elect half their number ot the National Assembly, or Lower House.

The King will appoint another ten. The 50 so selected will then elect 10 members of the Senate, and the king will appoint another 10 to bring the senators to a total of 20.

Since the King dissolved the previous Parliament in 1973 he has virtually ruled by decree through his Cabinet.

One of the King's aims in the new electoral system, which makes it impossible for a candidate to canvas for support, is believed to have been to eliminate one of the weaknesses of the Western system — self-serving individuals running for office to satisfy their own desires for power and wealth, rather than to serve the national interest.

Election officials admitted there was nothing to stop people from going round again and again to vote several times in Fridays election.

As one man joked: This isn't one man one vote, this is one man four votes.

But officials were confident that few if any people would abuse the trust placed in them. And there was no indication that anyone did.

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 Ellse, a management consultant for Usutu Pulp Company, 65 km from Mbabane, said that he had returned to Swaziland on Sunday to show his wife their new home.

Mr Ellse 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 Ellse, 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 — particularly if they were travelling with their families."

RDM 2/12/78

Govt not probing Swazi hold-ups

(312)

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 visitors just inside Swaziland.

Last weekend Mr Ben van Deventer and his wife Anne, of Dundee, Natal, were robbed by a man with a submachinegun only three kilometres inside Swaziland near the Nerston Gate border post.

Mr D J Kydd of Durban North was also robbed at gun-point 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 governemnt on pure hearsay. It is our policy to avoid an incident with the Swazi government at all costs."

He 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 harrassment.

A Swazi police spokesman would not comment, but reliable sources said the army, and not the police, were responsible for the harrassment.

The sleazy side of Swaziland

Star 4/12/78 (312)

Swaziland's King Sobhnza 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

Her name is Sarah and she is one of Swaziland's less publicised tourist attractions.

You will find her most nights at one of the disco bars in Mbabane's less fussy hotels, dressed in the elaborately coiffed wig, hip-hugging pants and skimpy top that are the hallmark of her trade.

Her trade, you might say, is a time-honoured one — though probably more ancient than honoured. Sarah and her colleagues are the final attraction in the sinful mix of gambling tables, sleazy cinemas and saucy bookstores that draw thousands of visitors from South Africa every year. The ultimate forbidden fruit.

Many Swazis accept prostitution across the colour line as an inevitable corollary to the cramped morals over the border. Besides, it brings in valuable "foreign exchange" as the fat-walleted thrill-seekers hit the town.

"Even if they do come for the girls they have to stay somewhere, they have to eat," said one local hotelier wrly. "It's inevitable in an open society like this — all part of the service."

Not everyone agrees. And King Sobhuza himself gave powerful vent to their indignation recently when he attacked whites who came 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 it stood for.

He promised an immediate crackdown to help parents — and he made a big point of parental responsibility — to control their daughters.

At a subseqent series of public meetings at the Royal Kraal in Lobamba, speakers urged a massive clean-up. One advocated rounding up the bar girls and sending them to a reformatory-type school far out of harm's way until they had seen the error of their ways.

Unemployment

"Most of the girls are not really bad," said a prominent local churchman. "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 is bad enough even for men."

Mr S C O'Connor, the bluff Irish police officer in charge of fraud and vice at Manzini, denied there had been any major crackdown since the king's speech.

"It's an ongoing problem, we keep picking them up," he said. "Manzini used to be the real hotbed but there's only one hotel left and most of them have been chased up the hill to Mbabane. That's where the tourists are."

With only 15 men in his whole section, Mr O'Connor said, it was impossible to keep an eye on everything. Most of his own time was taken up with fraud.

Convictions for loitering — the only catchnet available — increased from 38 in 1976 to 260 last year. But this is still a lot less than the total a few years ago, and the figure is down again this year.

Most cases are handled by the national courts rather than a magistrate's court. The worst a girl can expect is a fine; probably R10 for a first offender, although it can go up to R100. Jail is strictly a last resort.

Girls like Sarah are distinctly nervous about being seen leaving hotels or getting into cars with white men. But still many hotels turn a blind eye, and there are always the shanty towns outside the city.

"The police are getting tougher," she said, blowing more smoke into the haze above a pounding rock combo. "There is talk of a ban on slacks and on single girls in bars.

"But what can I do? I had to leave school at standard five — it's my brothers got the education. There's no work here for me.

"This life is all right. I actually like the visitors. And there's no way I could make this kind o money anywhere else."

For as long as the "cruisers" come in, enticed by all those things they can't do back home, there is likely to be a gleaming smile and a persuasive tug at the elbow to welcome them.

(c) Argus Co. 1978.

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also report that in some areas villages are set up as fronts to ensure receipt of government assistance although the basis of production remains firmly private."

Not only do patron figures solicit resources for projects in their villages which they will be directly involved in, but on a wider level the richer classes in a district try to ensure that government resources will be directed to their area: "Regional struggle for resources, is as intense in areas of peasant as of estate development. Roads, social services and agricultural facilities are financed from the taxation extracted from society as a whole; their subsequent allocation has to occur on a geographically specific basis."40

In Umhlaba, there is a class of people which is particularly efficient in forging links with the central government. Whenever officials from Umtata visit the area, be these the Prime Minister, President, Ministers,

the exceptional number of co-operatives in the area. The senior extension officer attributes this to the fact that whereas in other districts the extension officers 'push" the projects, in Umhlaba "members of the community" approach the extension officers to help them start a project.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE ERASMUS COMMISSION

'Because the Republic ... has developed into a vigorous industrial country ... and has tremendous potential in this sphere, it is only natural that these tremendous developments should have some of the characteristics of the so-called first industrial revolution, but it is clear to us that this development is not yet showing any signs of the oppressive and heart-rending conditions ... described in the literature ... in England. As yet, we cannot really speak of threatening unrest, malnutrition, starvation wages, appallingly long working hours, unemployment and other conditions arising from problems that have a bearing on industrial health'.
(Erasmus Commission (1976), p.4, paragraph 3.57, emphasis added).

This Commission rests on a number of ideological and political assumptions.

1. The Commission assumes that there is a congruence of interest between workers and their employers. This is strikingly clear in the recommendations, which are devised on the assumption that workers and employers can and will co-operate in applying standards of health and safety, and thus that strict state enforcement is not necessary.

2. The Commission assumes that health in the workplace can be separated, conceptually and practically, from health in the community; 'industrial' health can be separated from 'public' health.
This convenient distinction enables the Commis[illegible] been established in other countries are not applicable here.

This is because of the 'ethnological' composition of the labour force. Coal miners in England, reports the Commission, have since 1872 had the right to appoint representatives to inspect mines. This would not be advisable in South Africa, says the Commission, because

i) South African trade unions have a shorter history than British,

ii) On the mines in South Africa there are various races with different norms; these races cannot agree about their demands,

iii) A great number of South African miners are foreign blacks, who have little or no interest in the Republic's welfare, might make unreasonable demands, and might even dictate labour policy.

4.

Swaziland denies it
bias on race
prejudice

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland government has denied "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.

5. In a strongly-worded statement the Swaziland Government has denied reports that Swazi soldiers were involved in the incidents.

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 "clandestine activities."

INVESTIGATIONS

The Government had carried out an intensive investigation in all the areas where incidents had been reported but no confirmation of the allegations had been obtained.

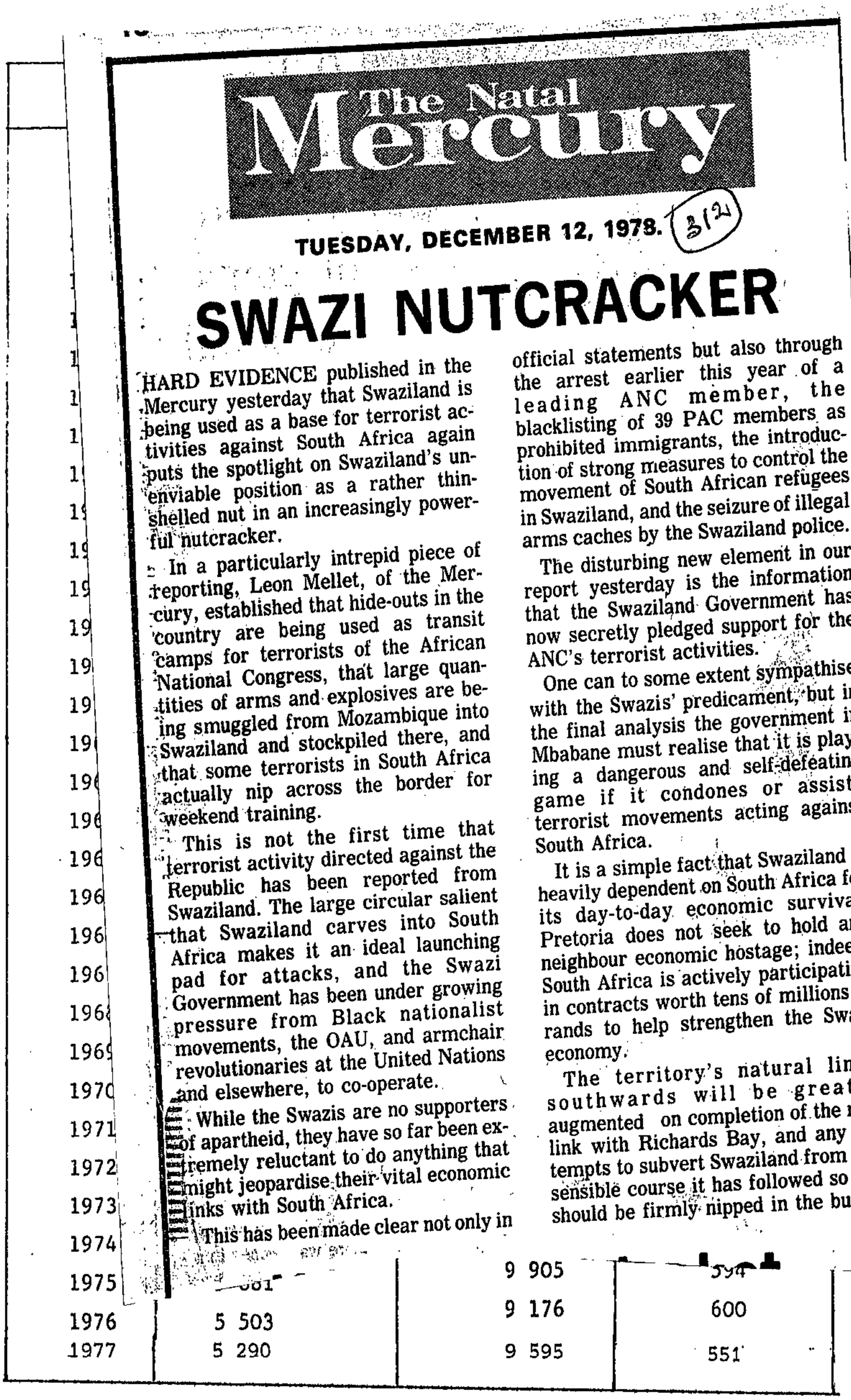
"The only inference is that some white visitors, because of colour prejudice, do not take kindly to being interviewed by black officials, even if these are not soldiers."

The statement continued:

The government could only see the allegations as a "deliberate untruth perpetrated by people who would like to besmirch the good name of Swaziland as well as to strain the friendly relations that exist between Swaziland and South Africa."

The Government had noted with satisfaction the "sensible approach" by the South African Foreign Affairs Department which is reported to have said it could not approach a neighbouring government on matters of hearsay.

TABLE 17: OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY ON THE MANGANESE MINES: 1946--1977



The Natal Mercury

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1978. 3/21

SWAZI NUTCRACKER

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 thin-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 39 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 rands 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.

1974		9 905	594
1975	581	9 176	600
1976	5 503	9 595	551
1977	5 290		

Star 18/12/78 (318)

Swazi call for expatriates

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The Times of Swaziland has called on the Swazi Government to employ expatriates again to help eliminate slackness in the civil service.

In a strong attack on the civil service the Times described some Government departments as no better than waiting-rooms where officials passed the time between pay cheques.

This follows a warning from King Sobhuza II that he would close down the Public Works Department if its standards did not improve.

A job that should take the department days generally took weeks, the king said, and jobs that should take weeks took years.

The Times said morale in the civil service was at the lowest ebb ever, having deteriorated over the past five years.

"If standards of performance are to be restored then expatriates must be re-engaged whether the localisation council is against it or not."

Drinking during working hours was "open."

TABLE 29

1/

5

1971-76
1976

Copper					197	
Iron Ore	7 910	17 800	19 500	8 125	15 663	
Chrome	1 244	2 390	2 472	1 259	2 409	
Manganese	2 760	6 220	6 440	2 708	5 503	5 881 (1975)
Coal	51 450	96 070	122 760	53 006	77 059	
Asbestos	268	536	544	261	370	
Others	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Gold 4/	980	980	980	980	713	Monotonic decline 1970-76
Diamonds 4/	7 803	11 314	11 314	7 803	7 023	7 565 5/ (1973)
Platinum 4/	100 (index)	170	170	n.a.	n.a.	

Notes to table :

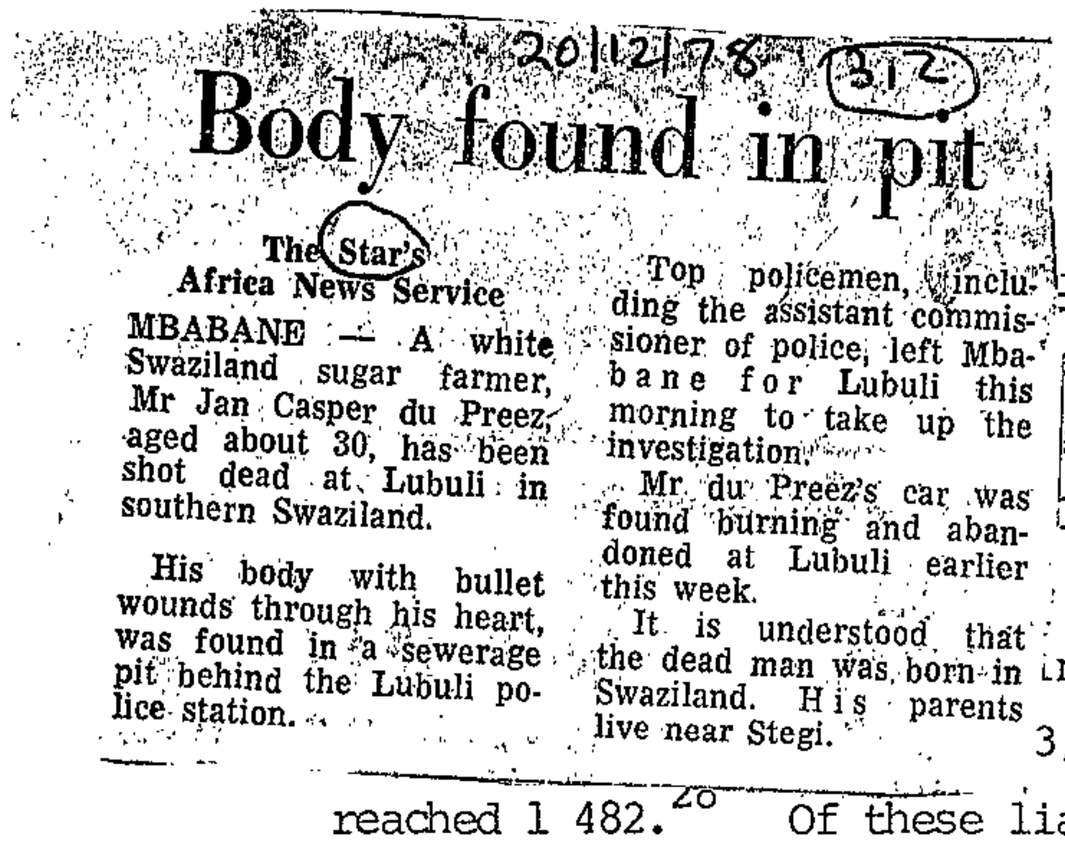
1/ Units are thousand (metric) tons - except for gold (tons), diamonds (thousand metric carats) and platinum (index).

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.



20/2/78 (3)(2)

Body found in pit

The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — A white Swaziland sugar farmer, Mr Jan Casper du Preez, aged about 30, has been shot dead at Lubuli in southern Swaziland.

His body with bullet wounds through his heart, was found in a sewerage pit behind the Lubuli police station.

Top policemen, including the assistant commissioner of police, left Mbabane for Lubuli this morning to take up the investigation.

Mr du Preez's car was found burning and abandoned at Lubuli earlier this week.

It is understood that the dead man was born in Swaziland. His parents live near Stegi.

ice

erally employers have shown a marked preference

er than the works committee. According to the

liaison committees in existence at the end of

non-statutory works committees which were

nition of 'liaison committee'. By the end of

3,[27] while at the end of 1974 the number had reached 1 482.[28] 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.[29] 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.[30] 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:[31]

TABLE 2

Industrial Classification of Participants

Sector	Number of Organisations	%
Manufacturing	257	79,0
Mining	9	3,0
Construction	9	3,0
Commerce	13	4,0
Services	27	8,0
Local authorities	11	3,0
	326	100,0

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974,p.9.

27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.

28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.

30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.

31. Ibid, p.17.

TRAVELLER HELD IN ROADBLOCK, THEN CUP OF TEA WITH THE COPS

Sun. Exp. 24/12/78 (312)

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.

"I was passing a large bus terminus on the side of the 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 adult tried to grab him but too late . . . I braked and swerved but couldn't avoid him.

● Mr Van Der Merwe . . . surprised

By RUSSELL KAY

"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 realise 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 policeman 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 Ddlamini, 9, suffered slight injuries. He is in hospital but will be discharged soon.

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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.

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(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

312

3/1/79

4/12/79

Swazi hold-ups

Star 3/1/79

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 genial Swazis remain placid hosts.

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 one will openly defy his wishes."

Even a resident close to the Cabinet even urged the Swazi Government to admit the "indiscretions" and to promise to discipline the offenders.

King's word

But as so often is "the Swazi way of doing things" it was King Sobhuza himself who appeared to make the only tacit admission that something was amiss. Visiting an army camp where he expressed "surprise and alarm" at the reports, the King said it was the duty of soldiers to protect all the citizens and that citizens should be assured of their safety — especially in the presence of army camps.

In a country where the King's word is unwritten law, his cautionary words probably carried more weight than any official statement.

The bland denials must be understood, however, in the context of what Swaziland believes is a campaign in some quarters to discredit the country. It cites as an example recent Press reports that Swaziland has secretly pledged support for African National Council (ANC) terrorist activities.

Deputy-Prime Minister Dr Zonke Khumalo is adamant that Swaziland would crack down on any

King Sobhuza . . . a Swazi

Officially Swaziland is sticking rigidly to the line that the spate of incidents — most of them near the Nerston Gate border post — never happened at all. It has blamed "colour prejudice" on the part of visitors "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 reacted in breach of the policy in terms of which the country will admit refugees — but not political activists and guerillas.

Says acting Minister of Tourism Mr Bob Stephens: "Its 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 concoction. We will not allow our country to become a springboard for terrorists and we are not going to be chucked 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 writted by the South African security police in Ermelo 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 suspect 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 "Incwala" or first fruits ceremony.

The Argus Co, 1979.

King of the Swazis fulfils a pledge

Star 4/1/79

(312)

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.

Swaziland's King Sobhuza has fulfilled his pledge that the territory's 7 700 whites will have a say in the decision-making process of the land.

His personal appointment of four long-standing "White Swazis" to the Assembly and Senate — to join two others elected at the recent election — has given a new sense of assurance to the country's white community.

The tortuous, uniquely Swazi process by which these favoured whites have come to Parliament following on from October's "Tinkhundla" poll would probably raise eyebrows in the corridors of Whitehall.

And it doesn't fit the Jimmy Carter definition of "participatory democracy."

For democracy — Swazi style — has its roots even now in the concept of an Opposition "from within," freed from what Swazis see as the divisive influences of the Western party political system.

Thus it was that in an election without ballot boxes or electoral rolls, or even political campaigning, an 80-strong electoral college was formed — pruned down from an original 160 nominated candidates standing in 40 electoral divisions.

This body in turn was given the task of electing 40 members to the Assembly.

The King's direct contribution was to nominate 10 members of his own choosing to the Assembly and 10 more to the Senate.

This involved process will be completed when the 50-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 Ezulwini valley near Mbabane.

Of original British stock, Mr Forsyth-Thompson and his family are Swazi citizens. This 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 32 years ago.

His deep knowldge 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. 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 NNLC sympathisers have welcomed Sobhuza's move in bringing whites into Parliament.

This is largely borne out by the cautious approval given the plan by some of Swaziland's student fraternity.

"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 surest proof to them yet of the King's bona-fides.

The picture of the smiling monarch on billboards erected at 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.

per cent of equal to that of
the lower t is unlikely that
they would ved below the
poverty lir the figure for those
rural house tion in their report
that practi e in the livestock
economy in y has shown that it
is only the two top categories or t is the middle
income and the richest households from livestock. In
these categories, income from liv 53% respectively of
income.

The proposals to separate the gra large cattle owners
from those who run smaller herds o be seen against the
enormous relative power of the fe wn up to half of the
cattle of the country. The prop grazing land into
commercial ranching, communal and mercial ranches,
mostly in the western less popula held under leasehold
tenure. Settlement on these lan rger livestock owners.
The purpose behind this proposal inued development of
commercial ranching. As a corol , the removal of the
large herds to leasehold ranches e pressure on the
communal lands. These are the l nents that have been
heavily grazed in the past and ar ion. There is a third
category, reserved areas, which i s 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

Sobhuza again warns army on 'harassment'

4/1/79 (3/2)

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — 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.

Swazi citizens have also been reportedly stopped although the Government has up to now officially denied the incidents.

Speaking to members of the army at the royal residence at Lizitha, 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 Government puts a high value on its tourist industry — one of the country's biggest revenue earners.

King Sobhuza also condemned reported friction between the police and the army.

Attorney told to leave

DURBAN — Former banned 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.

312

Swaziland

King's hand still guides Swaziland

21/1/79 Sund Tribune

312

Tribune Africa News Service

MBABANE: It was just like old times. The grand formal entry, the king reading the traditional speech from the throne and a hushed gallery packed with attentive royalty, visiting dignitaries and foreign embassy personnel.

The Swazi Parliament Mark II had all the trappings of the Westminster pageantry bequeathed by Britain ten years ago when Swaziland joined Africa's emergent independent nations.

But the substance was entirely different. For yesterday's opening ceremonies in the impressive House of Parliament which has stood largely idle since King Sobhuza tore up the Westminster Constitution nearly six years ago, marked another stage in what the king himself described as "still evolving political structure."

And it is the extent to which Swaziland can adapt its own "home made" political system to suit the demands of modern Africa which will be one of the keys to its progress in the 1980's.

The other is the 79-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 nominees to be appointed by the king.

The king has been mulling over his new parliamentary brainchid ever since he declared the old constitution "unworkable" in April 1973. The new order has produced six leading whites to Parliament — which has underpinned the sense of security the country's 7,600 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 distinctly uneasy when the

KING SOBHUZA

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 new rumblings from Swaziland's student fraternity. In a circular released this week at the University of Swaziland's campus, 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.

Ostensibly 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 how he moves now to plug the generation gap and to avoid a political vacuum when he is no longer around, will be fundamental in shaping events

Sobhuza leads Swaziland on new constitutional road

By David Jackson, The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland returned officially to representative rule when King Sobhuza II opened the country's first Parliament since he scrapped the Westminster system nearly six years ago.

In a speech to a packed chamber from the red and black throne given to him as a parting gift by Britain at independence 10 years ago, the King reaffirmed Swaziland's commitment to the policy of non-racialism.

The six Whites who have been nominated or elected to Swaziland's Assembly and Senate were among those who last week listened as the 69-year-old monarch, reading from a prepared speech in English, said: "We believe we may be able to make a modest but significant contribution towards easing racial tensions in our sub-region."

Outlining the political stance his new Government would adopt in the years ahead, the King also pledged Swaziland to a policy of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states and peaceful negotiation to solve international and national disputes.

He emphasised that the country would abide by the "resolutions and charters" of international organisations of which Swaziland was a member — a reference to its membership of the UN and the OAU.

One direct result of this is that Swaziland will continue to abide by the OAU-inspired ban on official sporting contacts with South Africa.

The King stamped his personality on the new Parliament from the moment the ornate wooden doors — another gift from Britain — opened for the first session since he declared the independence constitution "unworkable" in April 1973.

It was the King himself who masterminded the complex Tinkhundla or community - council - style elections which produced 50 lower-house MPs and 20 senators to the new legislature.

He made it clear Swaziland would be a "no-party" state, continuing the ban on organised political activity.

But significantly he described the new system as "no more than an experiment to determine whether it is suitable to the needs and aspirations of the Swazi nation."

He described the new Parliament as "an important milestone in the process of constitutional evolution."

On the domestic front, observers interpreted the King's speech as meaning he would embark on a programme of reform and streamlining of internal institutions — including the public service which has been heavily criticised in recent months for inefficiency and incompetence.

Further, Swaziland is expected to continue to publicly oppose South Africa's apartheid policies, but it will resist pressure from some quarters to take a more militant line by instituting boycotts or allowing the country to be used as a base for terrorism.

TABLE 17: OUTPUT, EM

Year	Output metri	1911
1946	2	5 290
1947	2	5 303
1948	2	3
1949	1	4
	1	8
	1	1
	2	32
	2	75
	2	68
	2	58
	2	65
	2	18
	2	94
	2	69
	2	147
	2	715
	2	697
	2	589
	2	701

IN THE MANGANESE MINES:

Output (tons) per worker
79
72
74
103
98
101
93
86
88
105
104
93
99
115
128
161
158
167
178
214
204
273
300
362
370
419
441
461
552
594
600
551

Sw 1/2/79

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 lilangeni, 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 Maphevu Dlamini, treaty relationships with the Common Market have been of great signicance."

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 the plead for still 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 arrangments currently provides about 60 percent of its total revenue.

appendix B

ON FEMINISM - THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT REPLY

As a group of U,C.T. Feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors' in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism"in their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combined illogicalities, misconceptions and muddled thinking that appear in their article.

The description of what a Women's Movement should be confines itself to stating the obvious; "A Women's Movement is a political movement", "It must, therefore, identify the women's position within the structures of society". To assume that factors such as the "pass-laws, the reserves, squatter-camps and the role of women in these" have not been explored, even theoretically, by the U.C.T. Women's Movement indicates that the writer of this article has no di cussions and projects currently in progress among Women's notable difference being that members of the Movement are per discrepancy between "examining the institutions that con eproduce the structural position of women in South Africa" a writer idealistically refers to as "adequate political pra context of such an undeniably bourgeois establishment a To theorize around the projected "Integrated struggle for l and women" is mere utoplanism, organisation must concer c oppression. Separatism in no way excludes the awareness of s.

In correlating such diverse stateme contradiction that exists between men and women" (which contra nined in detail) and saying that "the contradictions that exist es then assumes secondary importance (if at all)" the writer he/she moves from stating a basic feminist tenet to attack one stance - radical feminism (not to be confused with Marxist, So Lesbian Feminism) which is only one of the numerous positions h within the 'umbrella' organization of the movement. This irmed attempt to stereotype the U.C.T. Women's Movement into an eminist group and attack its policies accordingly.

By a process of flawed illogical rea e conclusions are deduced, the most erroneous of which concerns sing". No feminist position in any Women's Movement wou btion of "consciousness- raising" as an involvement with pers clear that, despite the tedious catalogue of fundamentals, t d to appreciate the basic fact that "women's problems"- rape, etc., are not personal and private problems and that the small he crucial transition in awareness from the personal to the individual political consciousness there can be no mass ess. A practical example of this is the "speaking bitterness nall groups of Chinese peasant women, which played a vital isation.

The cultural conditions of people's ant as the economic basis of their oppression in determining peaking of "the very real contradictions that exist between b xperience their oppression as essentially exploitation" a dichotd e their oppression as psycho-sexual forms of oppression c etween the 'bourgeois' on the other substituting a mechani he 'real' material forms profound understanding of how these relations for a more reinforce each other. ession depend upon and

The mock-warning that "inadequate s ure that "Women's liberation is not achieved simultan eration of men..." shows no cognisance of the historical fac orld revolution this century have women, by fighting alc where near achieving equality, simultaneously or after t

continues/...

Sobhuza sacks all but three Ministers

The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's King Sobhuza II has named a former civil servant as his new Deputy Prime Minister in a reshuffle which only three former Ministers have survived. The new deputy is a former Cabinet secretary Mr Ben Nsibandze, and of several years' standing, his appointment is the latest in a series of surprises produced by King Sobhuza as he introduces his home-grown system of democracy to replace the Westminster-style constitution he threw out five years ago.

The king recently reappointed his army commander, Major-General Maphevu Dlamini, as Prime Minister, but five Ministers, including the former Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, were not elected or nominated for the new Legislature.

Two other Cabinet survivors are the Minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini, and the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mr A K Hlope.

The descendant of a prominent Swazi white family, Dr Samuel Hynd is the new Minister of Health.

The other new Ministers, who take up their duties tomorrow, are: Minister of Commerce, Mines and Industry, Prince Ngabaha; Minister of Education, Archdeacon Siphethe Dlamini; Minister of Finance, Mr J S F Simelane; Minister of Labour, Prince Gabheni Dlamini; Minister of Works, Power and Communications, Dr V Leibrandt and Minister Without Portfolio, Mr R V Dlamini.

Three whites in Swazi Cabinet

RDM 8/12/79 (312)

Staff Reporter

THREE white parliamentarians have been included in Swaziland's new Cabinet, which was announced by the Prime Minister, Major-General Maphevu Dlamini, at the Cabinet offices in Mbabane this week.

They are the Minister of Health, Dr Samuel Hynd; the Minister of Power, Works and Communication, Dr G Leibrandt, and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr J R Mason.

Black Cabinet members are the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Ben Nsibande; the Minister of Commerce, Prince Nqaba; the Minister of Agriculture, who retained his portfolio, Mr A K Hlophe; the Minister of Justice, who also retained his portfolio, Mr Polycarp Dlamini; the Minister of Labour, Prince Gabheni; his deputy, Chief Bhekimphi Dlamini; the Minister of Finance, Mr J S E Simelane; a Minister without Portfolio, Mr R V Dlamini and the Minister of Education, Archdeacon Siphephe Dlamini.

Maj-Gen Dlamini, who is also Minister of Defence, announced the new Cabinet after elections held last month.

GY

DESCRIPTION		Plosives		Affricatives		Semi-Vowels		Nasals		Laterals		Rolled	
*		Vl				Vl	V	Vl	V	Vl	V	Vl	V
Bi-labial	Upper lip and lower lip	p							m				
Labio-dental	Lower lip and upper dental teeth												
Dental	Point of tongue & upper teeth												
ALVEOLAR	Point of tongue & teeth-ridge	t							n		l		r
	Point & blade of tongue & teeth-ridge												
Palatal	Front of tongue & hard palate						j						
Palato-alveolar	Front & blade of tongue & hard palate			ʃ	ʒ	ʧ	ʤ						
Velar	Back of tongue & soft palate	k	g					ɱ	ŋ				
Glottal	Vocal cords	ʔ	h										

* Vl = voiceless; V = voiced.

* Excessive hyphenation has been dictated by lack of typing space. The normal forms of the hyphenated words on the left are: bilabial, labio-dental, dental, palatal, palato-alveolar, velar, and glottal. The normal forms of the words at the top are; plosives, fricatives, affricatives, semi-vowels, nasals, laterals, and rolled.

312

South African officials seconded to African states

Hansard 3 (175) 23/2/79

Mr. J. D. DU 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.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION:

(1) and (2)(a) and (b)

African State	Number of officials seconded for service
Malawi	7
Swaziland	2
Transkei	359
Bophuthatswana	430
Total	798

FOUR TO HANG FOR RITUAL MURDER OF PRINCE

25/2/79

SWAZI 312

3/4

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 Mkhaliphi (witchdoctor) Lomsomo Mazibuko (his mother) Mcitheki 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 Mankayane 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 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 Thompson said: "No sufficient reason has been advanced to us for disagreeing with the learned judge's assessment of the accused alibis as unconvincing."

Young army impostors paraded in streets

Sun Trib. 25/2/79

312

Tribune Reporter

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 the 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 discussion 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 are being held by the army until investigations have 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 "Lusikinyane" and stole the uniforms in order to earn a living.

NM 10/3/79

Swazi (312) move on paper lapses

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

Star 12/4/79

312

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 Nsibandze.

It is the first official confirmation that the Swazis plan to crack down on vice and prostitution — which Senator Nsibandze 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, some of them 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 Nsibandze 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 Nsibandze said Swaziland would remain firm in its policy of "not allowing political activists of any complexion whatsoever to create bases in this country, nor for that matter to use Swaziland as a springboard from which to attack our neighbours."

April 19, 1979 NM

(312)

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 Ezulweni Valley said the hotel's 489 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 Gabheni.

He said in Parliament recently he was opposed to legislation which told people what to wear or what not to wear. — (Sapa.)

	Budget		Flexible Budget	ACTUAL	Price/Cost Variances
Sales - Widgets	210 000	(204 x $\frac{100}{102}$)	200 000	204 000	4 000(F)
Gadgets	70 000	(110 x $\frac{100}{110}$)	100 000	110 000	10 000(F)
	280 000		300 000	314 000	14 000(F)
Variable Costs Production - Widg.	70 000	($\frac{70}{210}$ x 200)	66 667	70 000	3 333(U)
- Gadg.	42 000	($\frac{42}{70}$ x 100)	60 000	70 000	10 000(U)
Commissions	14 000	($\frac{14}{280}$ x 300)	15 000	14 050	950(F)
	126 000		141 667	154 050	12 383(U)
Contribution	154 000		158 333	159 950	1 617(F)
Fixed Costs	21 420		21 420	23 283	1 863(U)
Net Profit	132 580		136 913	136 667	246(U)

Budget Profit	132 580
Actual Profit	136 667
Difference	R 4 087(F)

Sales volume variance (300 000 - 280 000) x $\frac{154}{280}$		11 000(F)
Sales mix variance 158 333 - ($\frac{154}{280}$ x 300 000)		6 667(U)
		4 333(F)
Sales price variances - Widgets	4 000(F)	
- Gadgets	10 000(F)	14 000(F)
Variable cost variances		
Production - Widgets	3 333(U)	
- Gadgets	10 000(U)	
Commissions	950(F)	12 383(U)
Fixed cost expenditure variance		
Office expenses	600(U)	
Travel & Entertainment	1 263(U)	1 863(U)
Difference in Budgeted & Actual Profit		R4 087(F)

SA men detained

MBABANE. — Two Johannesburg men, one a SATV employee, have been in detention here for five days, a police spokesman confirmed yesterday.

According to the spokesman, Mr Allan Parks, a SATV employee and a friend, Mr Crossley Flowne, were travelling along Tea Road, between here and Manzini, when they were arrested on June 23.

They are being held at Lobamba police station.

No charges have been laid against the men, and it is believed that they are being interrogated by army officials.

A spokesman for SATV confirmed in Johannesburg last night that Mr Parks is an SATV employee, but could give no further details.

/cont...

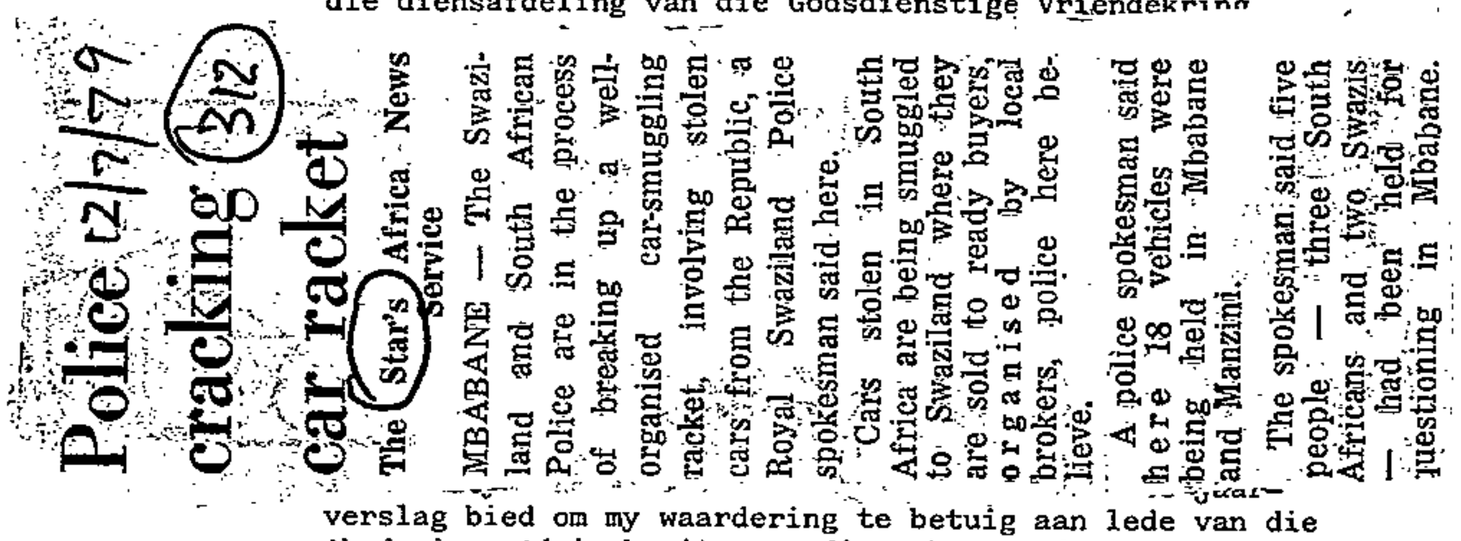
Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring



Police 12/7/79 cracking 3/12 car racket

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland and South African Police are in the process of breaking up a well-organised car-smuggling racket involving stolen cars from the Republic, a Royal Swaziland Police spokesman said here.

Cars stolen in South Africa are being smuggled to Swaziland where they are sold to ready buyers, organised by local brokers, police here believe.

A police spokesman said here 18 vehicles were being held in Mbabane and Manzini.

The spokesman said five people — three South Africans and two Swazis — had been held for questioning in Mbabane.

verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock*
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone

King Sobhuza accepting 80th birthday homage.

Swaziland pays tribute to king on 80th birthday

By David Jackson,
The Star's 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 for three generations.

WARRIORS

Swazi warriors by the thousands with traditional shields and knobkerries 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.

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 the acting British High Commissioner in Mbabane.

King Sobhuza — 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.

23/7/74
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...navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se ... bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede ...ofessor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. ..., gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

...brheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies ...treer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en ... van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die ...g van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en ...uit die volgende in:

...drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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 kieries 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 typical parable 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 waiting.

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.

Star 30/8/77

R 20m boost for Swazi sugar industry

By Stephen Suckley

MBABANE — Swaziland's sugar industry has received a boost following a R20m extension to the joint Swazi/Commonwealth Development Mill at Mhlume.

The extensions carried out over a two-year period will give the mill an increase of about a third in productive capacity to 150 000 tons in an eight month milling season.

This level is not expected to be reached until about 1981 but the expansion at the mill will enable Mhlume to lift production to about 130 000 tons in the 1980 season.

Last year the company produced a record of 120 480 tons which accounted for about half the nation's sugar output.

Finance for the extension programme which was officially opened by Prince Gabheni was obtained from the Commonwealth Development Corporation and South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation.

Currently Swaziland produces in the region of 240 000 to 250 000 tons of sugar in any one season from the two major mills, Mhlume and Tongaat's operation at Big Bend.

But soon the sugar industry will receive a bigger boost when the Royal Swazi Mill is commissioned. With its annual production expected to be around 110 000 tons the country's growing potential will be lifted to 360 000 toss.

Swaziland currently enjoys preference under the Lome Agreement regarding sales to EEC countries. But as one analyst says, "the Europeans don't want our sugar as EEC countries have enough of their own."

The Lome Agreement expires in 1982 but is open for renegotiation and whether or not it is renewed will depend on the attitude of EEC sugar barons.

Sugar men in Swaziland are confident that it will be renegotiated because the EEC is a lucrative market taking 120 000 tons at a price nearly double that of the ruling world price.

About 20 percent of the Swazi crop is for local consumtion while the balance is exported to the US.

But tough times appear to be ahead for the industry because a lack of water is threatening to put a halter on production.

Most of this life blood is drawn from the Komati River but the flow from this source has been restricted because of Kriel Power Station's requirements of the river in South Africa.

This is cause for concern among the major producers and Government to Government talks have been instigated to sort the problem out.

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Rondebosch
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INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

c) Ander lede:

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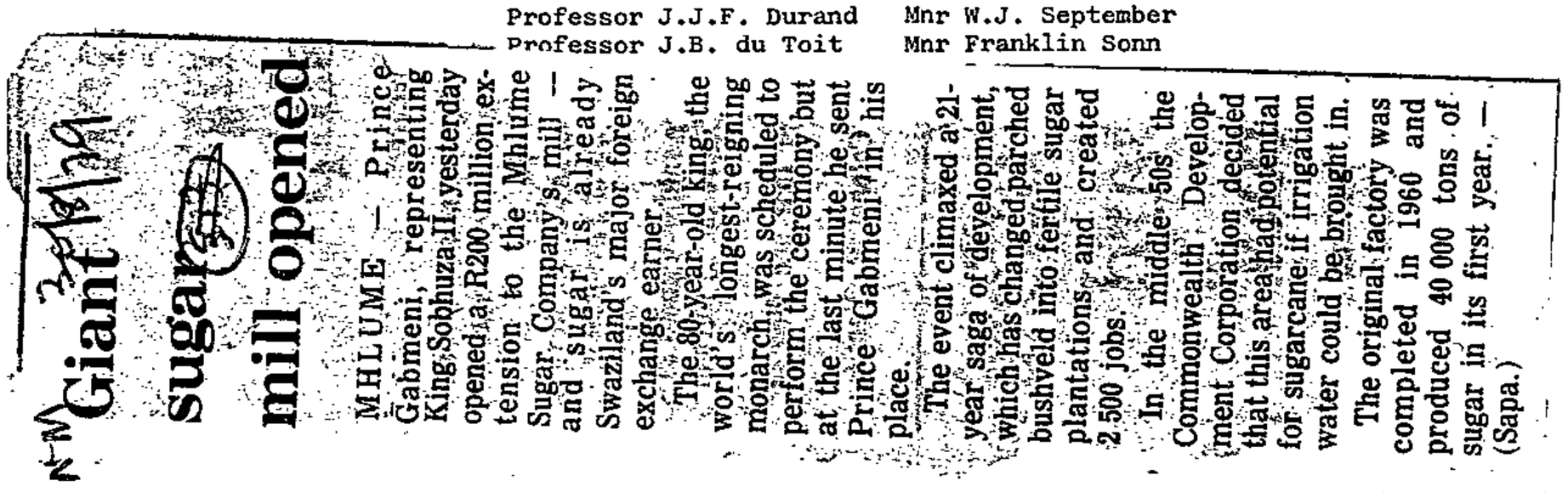

New Giant sugar mill opened

MHLUME — Prince Gabmeni, representing King Sobhuza II, yesterday opened a R200 million extension to the Mhlume Sugar Company's mill — and sugar is already Swaziland's major foreign exchange earner.

The 80-year-old king — the world's longest-reigning monarch, was scheduled to perform the ceremony but at the last minute he sent Prince Gabmeni in his place.

The event climaxed a 21-year saga of development, which has changed parched bushveld into fertile sugar plantations, and created 2 500 jobs.

In the middle 50s, the Commonwealth Development Corporation decided that this area had potential for sugarcane if irrigation water could be brought in.

The original factory was completed in 1960 and produced 40 000 tons of sugar in its first year. — (Sapa.)

verpligtinge aan iede opgelê word nie, word nulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

age, leaving the outer leaves to
op onion. Peel and cube the carrots
s. Thinly slice some of the inner
g the stalks. Place the carrots,
cabbage and the finely chopped onion
rom the tomatoes, pineapple and add
te. Toss well, then pile the salad
nish with radish roses and a small
who like it. To make the radish
a double cross, then put them in
open up.

oOo---

Ftbne Beard, Port Elizabeth

Swaziland

Swaziland may know about ANC activi

Nm

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headquarters in Manzini, Swaziland.

The Swaziland spokesman said: "We are not aware of any ANC activities in Swaziland and we don't know of any ANC headquarters in Manzini."

When a Mercury reporter visited Swaziland in December last year two former members of the ANC pointed out a building in Manzini and claimed it housed the headquarters of the ANC.

The building is known as Inkululeko Building but the Government spokesman said yesterday he did not know the building as he did not know Manzini well.

At the time the Mercury published details of ANC activities in Swaziland and published photographs of terrorist hide-outs, the Swaziland Government flatly denied such places existed.

Crime Reporter

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 Manzini.

A spokesman for the Swaziland Information Department also declined to comment on a letter posted in Swaziland and addressed to a Pietermaritzburg judge warning that 12 men facing high treason charges would be freed by the ANC.

The letter was posted in Manzini and was on an ANC letterhead.

Mr. Justice Hefer, who is on the Bench with two assessors in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, where the 12 men are being tried, said the letter was addressed to him personally and was from the ANC

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

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Thousands hit the Swazi refugee trail

Sun. Tribune (312) 16/9/79

By CHRIS WHITFIELD

MORE South Africans are taking the refugee trail to Swaziland than ever before.

Mr Godfrey Sibiti, 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 country at the moment, "and there are more arriving all the time."

Mr Sibiti confirmed reports that the UN had granted R400 500 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 their leader, Chief Ntunja, 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 informant that the police intended arresting him, he fled.

He claims many of his supporters were harassed by police. They later joined him to form the nucleus of the officially recognised refugees now in Swaziland.

Money provided by the UN is being used in 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, according to Mr Sibiti.

Mr Sibiti declined to give the specific locations of the camps, but it is understood 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 ongoing feeding and development programmes.

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Refugees from Frelimo are embarrassing Swaziland

3/2 STAR 27/9/79

By David Jackson
The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — Growing numbers of refugees from Mozambique are crossing the border into Swaziland to seek political asylum. Several hundred are reported to have arrived in the past few months.

This week groups of six to 10 were arriving daily in Mbabane where they queued outside Government offices to be screened.

Many of them say they are fleeing the military call-up system in Mozambique, fearing they might be sent to Cuba for training. They seek work and accommodation — which is fast becoming unavailable.

There has been no official comment but a Government source said this week: "We are placed in a situation where we find it difficult to refuse them.

"So far we have managed to cope but we may have to consider setting up some sort of reception centre."

The Swazi Government is obviously anxious to contain the refugee problem so as not to strain its relationship with Mozambique which is loath to admit refugees are leaving.

The policy has been to integrate refugees of various origins as far as possible with the local community.

While taking a sympathetic line with the refugees whose cases have a "genuine political nature," the Government has been cracking down on illegal immigrants who have not reported to police or who have failed to claim asylum.

How Taiwan experts enrich Swazi soil

POST Africa News Service

MBABANE — Jumbo-sized carrots. Cabbages as big as an elephant's ear. Hectares of flooded rice paddy fields tended by technicians in traditional bamboo sun hats.

These are the creations of the Chinese Agricultural mission which has brought a touch of Taiwan to Swaziland's verdant valleys.

Busily, quietly and oozing oriental charm, these official missionaries of the Republic of China (Taiwan) have for 11 years set up a network of seven sub-stations, apart from their headquarters at Matsapa, near Manzini, where they also have a small experimental project.

In this way they have brought the latest in farming techniques and expertise to local Swazi farmers — and in so doing have dispelled a certain amount of prejudice and suspicion in the bargain.

When the locals first saw the king-size products bursting from a soil which is among the most fertile to be found anywhere, there were inevitably fears that the Chinese would undercut the traditional farmers by selling the super vegetables at lower prices on the open market.

"But", says the Chinese Ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Chou Tung-hua, "we are here to co-operate, not to compete. We are not profit-motivated and we are not involved with marketing."

By agreement, the mission does not attempt to sell its products directly to the public. At its various sub-stations — including Hlatikulu, Malkerns and Piggs Peak — mission technicians deal directly with the Swazi farmers. By arrangement with the Swaziland Government, the Chinese also look after three large farms belonging to the Swazi nation.

The main emphasis at mission stations is on rice cultivation — but beans, carrots, tomatoes and sweet potatoes are among the pot-pouri of vegetables being produced.

Mission headquarters at Matsapa has some 30 hectares of paddy fields and about three of vegetables. Here, Swazi high school students are trained over one or two week periods.

The crops are consumed by mission staff with any surplus being presented to the Swazi Government. A limited amount of rice — the short-grain variety — is exported to South Africa where it is apparently popular with the local Chinese and Japanese community.

What the work of the mission has done is to illustrate the vast untapped potential in the Swazi soil which could be properly exploited with modern farming and marketing techniques. Swaziland still imports large quantities of vegetables from South Africa.

Says Ambassador Chou: "Within two or three years Swaziland should be in a position to be self-sufficient in most vegetables once the marketing problems have been solved."

The Chinese, who have also had a handicrafts mission working in Swaziland for six years, are soon to extend their training programme to include sewing, leatherwork, carpentry and simple toolmaking.

They have already trained local Swazi in ceramics, wood-carving and stonework — but employment prospects in these specialised fields are distinctly limited so the mission wants to concentrate its training programme on more practical lines.

The Chinese have also provided a professor in physics at the University College of Swaziland, a medical doctor and two judo coaches in the country on a one-year contract basis.

Most irregular!

Audit accuses Swazi Govt of gross inefficiency

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 146-page document, which is more than two 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 drawing fuel and their existence was in doubt;
- Some vehicles were being hired out when their existence was in doubt;
- The Swazi Defence Force refused audit officials access to their records;
- Many civil servants granted housing loans occupied Government quarters while letting their homes on the private market; and
- An insured bank parcel containing R4 830 disappeared at Mbabane Post Office but the official allegedly responsible was reinstated in his job.

Examining a number of irregularities, Mr Dhlamini notes: "There is a lack of accounting control of capital projects by the Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance and Department of Economic Planning."

Describing the numerous breakdowns in transmission by the Swaziland Broadcasting Service, he maintains: "My inquiries revealed that the service is sadly deficient in its establishment of technical staff... there is little hope that these posts will be filled in the near future unless drastic action is taken now."

He pinpointed weaknesses in the telephone network. "There appears to be no standard procedure followed for the charging of telephone deposits, connection fees and initial rentals."

Apparently little has been done to clean up the mess uncovered by the previous Auditor-General, Mr W F. C. Mkhonza, in his report last year.

Peculiar

Mr Mkhonza claimed that the Minister for Works, Power and Communications had ordered instruments worth R160 840 in a "peculiar transaction" not provided for in the budget.

He also said that the Council of Ministers had, "for unknown and unexplained reasons", provided E150 000 of public money for a proposed Swazi music festival which was cancelled.

The Council of Ministers admitted blame and "in an attempt to absolve themselves decided, in accordance with Swazi custom, that they should pay a fine in the form of a beast for this grave error of judgment."

In a reference to the Somhlolo national stadium's trading account, Mr Mkhonza 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 almost completely broken down in many ministries and departments. This is a serious situation which seems to require a carefully formulated and executed plan for selection, orientation, training deployment and appraisal of suitable staff if there is to be any improvement."

Mr Dhlamani adds: "The introduction of the computer in Government accounting has created many problems which are baffling the accounting staff."

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timing differences

3. How will the answer to 2. b
of an extraordinary gain on
company, amounting to R70 0
in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. c
deductible loss, which can
income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up t
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 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Prince Dlamini

Swazi premiership in the King's hands

By David Jackson,
The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The death of Swaziland's Prime Minister, Major-General Maphevu 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 Maphevu — a surprise choice at the time — as the country's second premier since independence in April 1976.

Major-General Maphevu, 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 roving 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 Maphevu 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 Nsibandze.

Senator Nsibandze 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 Maphevu 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 Gabheni, 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 Gabheni 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 Nsibandze will take on the role of acting premier until such time as King Sobhuza announces General Maphevu'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-six 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 personally in an incident which underlined his total lack of bias.

POST Correspondent

A group of soldiers drove round in an open vehicle between Mbabane and Manzini 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

Write to the Editor at P O Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000 Nom-de-plumes can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Political comment in this issue by P Qoboza and J Latakgomo. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of cor. Blumberg Street and Commando Road, Industria, Johannesburg.

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Sobhuza death threat - man in court

A SOUTH African, Johannes Snyman (23) has appeared in the Mbabane High Court accused of threatening to kill King Sobhuza.

Mr Snyman, 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 Snyman made the threat in a hotel bar in Tshanane.

Mr Leonard Mtwetwa, a history teacher, said he saw Mr Snyman pointing to the King's image on a Swazi banknote and saying he would kill him.

The barman on duty, Mr John Dlamini, said Mr Snyman asked him if the King would be attending the ceremony at the sugar mill and, on being told he would, threatened to plant a bomb in his stand and kill him.

Mr Dlamini said he warned Mr Snyman 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 Swazi High Court of threatening to kill King Sobhuza.

Mr Snyman has pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor, Mr Absalom 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 Mtetwa, 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 Tshaneni, near Mhlume, on August 17.

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 Matsapa 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 (3/2) 4/12/79 –SA man acquitted

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — 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.

Chief 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 Mhlume 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.

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ut and the representations need
the company or of any other
hat the rights conferred by this
famatory matter.

... the company's or the said other person's costs on an application under subsection (5) to be paid in whole or in part by the director concerned, notwithstanding that he is not a party to the application.

(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 shares.

(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 discretion 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 accustomed 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

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SWAZILAND - General

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

Swaziland accused on 'no-trial' detainees

2/11/80
(312)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The device of repeatedly renewing an order for detention without trial for periods of 60 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 Mpangele 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, it is understood, those who have been subject to a 60-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 Mathapha prison, where conditions are said to be not good.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

Diggings may be re-opened

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Substantial deposits of gold, uranium, copper and several valuable minerals may be lying dormant in Swaziland, according to a report released here.

The report was submitted by a Canadian geochemist following a three and a half year long survey covering the whole of the country.

There are several abandoned gold diggings in north-east Swaziland.

Following the recent rocketing of the gold price, Swaziland's Department of Geological Survey and Mines intends to re-examine them to see if they can be re-opened.

Mineral deposits which the report indicates could be substantial also include lead, zinc, manganese, cobalt, tin and asbestos.

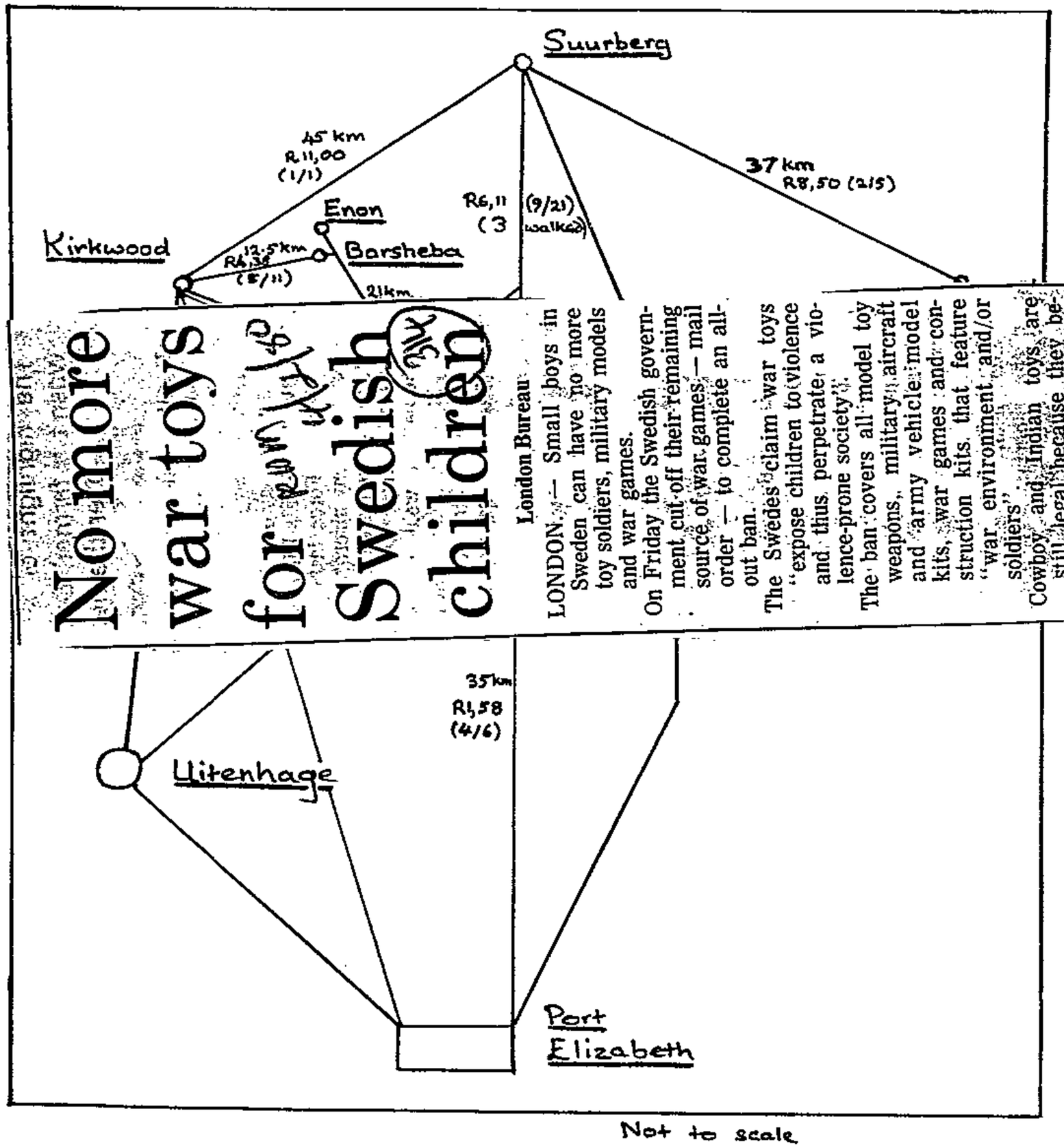
II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Map 2: Distance and Transport cost to health facilities



Not to scale

Distances given are by road. Cost is average amount paid excluding those who travelled free or on foot. Figures in brackets - (2/3) - show what proportion of journeys were paid for. The denominator shows the number of journeys for which information was available.

other than on clinic days was R4,38, in Suurberg R6,11 at any time, if free lifts were not available. These amounts should be compared with the wages prevalent in the area: e.g. R6-8 per week for workers starting at the citrus packing co-operative, R15-40 per month for farm labourers with varying payments in kind, and pensions, R36 over two months for Africans and R45 for 'coloureds'.

Doctors' fees have already been discussed; in comparison with those charged to whites and with the probable cost of treatment they are low, at least in the valley (R2,50-R3,00 for an adult per consultation), and it would probably not be practicable to reduce them without subsidy; however, for the clients they are often high enough to be a deterrent. This may be a good thing if it persuades people to try the clinic first (see below). Doctors in Uitenhage or Port Elizabeth charge more:

No more war toys for Swedish children

London Bureau

LONDON. — Small boys in Sweden can have no more toy soldiers, military models and war games.

On Friday the Swedish government cut off their remaining source of war games — mail order — to complete an all-out ban.

The Swedes claim war toys "expose children to violence and thus perpetrate a violence-prone society".

The ban covers all model toy weapons, military aircraft and army vehicle model kits, war games and construction kits that feature "war environment and/or soldiers".

Cowboy and Indian toys are still legal because they belong to an older — pre-1914 — tradition.

Toy shops throughout Sweden stopped selling war toys in December under a voluntary agreement made last March between the toy industry and the government.

The trade stands to lose nearly R850 000 a year, but agreed to the ban reluctantly to avoid stringent legal measures.

Those who campaigned successfully for the ban claimed war toys glorified war, conditioned children to violence, and were against Swedish political philosophy.

Two years ago West Germany introduced voluntary curbs preventing sales of toys, games and models packed in boxes displaying scenes of death and destruction.

In Nuremburg, where the annual international toy fair opened on Saturday, the organisers said: "You will have to look very hard to find anything resembling a war toy here."

London toy shops described the Swedish ban as "ridiculous". Mr Bob Malin, manager of the Games Centre, Britain's largest war games specialist, said: "There is no drop in demand for war toys. Interest in military construction kits may be fading but it has been replaced by sales of electronic war toys. War toys claim between 20% and 25% of the toy market in this country.

The Russians have no doubts about war toys.

The Russian Ministry of Retail Trade said recently: "Military toys and war games are important from an educational point of view as they arouse children's interest in knowledge of military techniques, and war games also inspire patriotism."

catastrophic expenses.

3.3 Discussion

The proportion of the sample who had transport difficulties should not be taken as representative of the community as a whole since it was taken disproportionately from the locations. On farms, there is more likelihood of obtaining a lift from employers, certainly in the event of an emergency. But farmers interviewed complained that their employees often did not tell them about illness in their family until it had reached a late stage. In fact, most people coming to the clinic for minor ailments arrived by foot, and the Kirkwood district surgeon said that only about 1% of his 'state' patients were brought by employers; but it seemed that the further away the health facility was, the more ready employers were to give a lift. In the Suurberg area, 11 out of 24 attendances at health services

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.

Prince Dlamini.

25.2.80

Maputo-Swazi accord mooted

lost 21 312

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 guerillas if they were based in Mozambique.

Northern Natal borders both Swaziland and Mozambique.

AIM quoted Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chisano, 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.

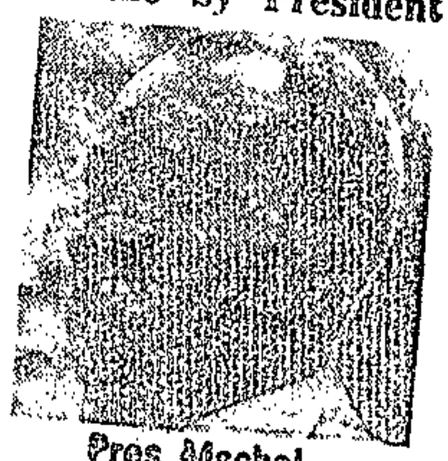
The report said the two countries' delegations had discussed the possibility of landlocked Swaziland using Mozambican ports as well as co-operation in the sugar industry and coal mining.

Swazi Prime Minister Dlamini is to visit Mozambique at the invitation of President Machel and Deputy Premier Ben Ndsibandze is 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 guerillas, 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-Reuter.



Pres Machel

Moreover, as they were a great distance from the nearest Ngondo chief, they had, de facto, their own headmen, and it was this group upon which was to be built, initially, Tumbuka ethnic identity. In 1900 then, the Tumbuka were, in the words of a local missionary, a 'much scattered and peeled 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 Tumbuka Elite and the Birth of 'Tumbuka' Identity

At the very time when some Tumbuka-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 Ngoni to the south, became ardent supporters of the Livingstonia Mission, which had been established in Northern Malawi in 1879.[24] The Henga at Karonga, far from their own homeland and dwelling among Ngonde people who had ample reasons for disliking the Henga for their alliance in the 1880s with the Arab slavers who had preyed upon them,[25] and with their own religion of Chikang'ombe dead, were willing to experiment with a new religion and eager for an education that would enable them to become successful traders.'[26] The Ngondo, on the other hand, having been minimally disrupted by the Ngoni and saved from the potential disruptions of the slave trader, Mlozi, by the intervention of the British, still enjoyed an integral culture and were described as living in an almost idyllic 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 Tumbuka-speaking 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 Gondo, 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 lethargic' Ngondo.[29]

For the Tumbuka who continued to live under was somewhat more complex. The Ngoni themselves and 1890s the Mission was desirable from a politi view, and hence they wanted missionaries to dwell the same time, however, the Ngoni feared the poss Word of God upon the traditional Ngoni military e send their own children to the schools which the establish, they tended to send the children of th serfs.[31]

In the south, therefore, as in the north, th earliest converts to Christianity in substantial particularly, educational expansion was remarkabl schools with 630 pupils, and by 1901 there were 5 attendance of 2800 pupils. By 1904 one station, own 134 schools with 9000 pupils.[32] As evidence upon the area's people, when Governor Sir William centre in 1911, he was told by the Mission's foun 1910 1200 lbs of writing paper and 30,000 envelop Mission's shops to the people of the area.[33] In colonialism was formally imposed upon the Ngoni a of Tumbuka-speakers were becoming educated to at afterwards the earlier trend was maintained. Add Mission for Tumbuka alienated from their own cultu Ngoni or among the Ngonde, was the fact that, afte the Mission, the Overtoun Institute at Kondowe, wa Ngonde countries in the heart of the land that was by the Tumbuka who had dispersed two or three decades earlier. In the Tumbuka mind, then, the Mission was associated with neither the Ngoni nor the Ngonde political hierarchies. It was politically neutral. This fact was of crucial significance in the emergence of the notion of Tumbuka ethnicity in the first decade of the century.

Swazis woo Maputo, Pretoria

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The visit to Mbabane of a Mozambique Government delegation led by President Samora Machel does not appear likely to sour relations between Swaziland and South Africa.

The visit by President Machel and senior members of his Cabinet followed the exchange of strongly-worded diplomatic notes by South Africa and the Frelimo Government on the alleged use of Mozambican territory by anti-South African insurgents.

According to Mbabane sources the Prime Minister, Prince Mabadla, told the visitors Swaziland intended maintaining her stand that the problems of Southern Africa could be solved peacefully.

On its return to Maputo the Mozambique delegation announced that agreements would shortly be signed giving Swaziland greater use of Maputo harbour and increasing co-operation in agriculture and mining.

Before the coming of the Ngoni there had been no such thing as a unified Tumbuka 'tribe', kingdom or polity. The Tumbuka-speakers were split into highly localised geographical groupings, even after the Kalowoka had worked their economic and political transformation upon the Northern Tumbuka. Although united by language, the Tumbuka were politically and culturally

44.) OT, S. P. K. Nyasulu, Mwenilondo village, Karonga district, 12 Aug. 1971; Malawi Society Library, Rangeley Papers, File 1/2/1, T. C. Young to Rangeley, 30 Aug. 1951.

45.) Saulos Nyirenda, 'History of the Tumbuka-Henga People', trans. and ed. by T. Cullen Young, Bantu Studies, V, 1 (1930), 1-75.

46.) OT, Chitamo Gondwe, Mwenilondo village, Karonga district, 13 Aug. 1971.

*47.) North Nyasa District Notebook, I, . For Nkhonjera's account, see 'History of the Kamanga Tribe of Lake Nyasa

Chikulamayembe, and hence in direct touch with the core of 'official history.' See B. Pachai, Malawi, 10-12.

56.) For this information of the life of E. B. Manda I am most grateful to Mr. T. J. Thompson, letter dated 10 Mar. 1977.

57.) For a discussion of these 'Native Associations' see van Velsen, 'Some Early Pressure Groups in Malawi', passim, and Tangri, 'Inter-War "Native Associations" and the Formation of the Nyasaland African Congress', passim.

) NN 1/21/27, 'Native Affairs, North Nyasa', O'Brien to Provincial Commissioner, 1 Mar. 1932.

Manda envisaged himself quite explicitly as the representative 'for all the educated Henga people, both (in Nkhamanga) and at Karonga'. NN 1/7/4, 'Chiefs and Headmen, 1930-32', Encl. A in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931.

NN 2/1/1, 'Annual Report, North Nyasa, 1930'.

NNK 2/1/4, 'Annual Report, North Nyasa, 1931'.

NN 1/21/27, 'Native Affairs, North Nyasa', O'Brien to Provincial Commissioner, 1 Mar. 1932.

NNM 1/15/9, 'Native Authority Chikulamayembe', Memorandum of District Commissioner reporting meeting of 9 July 1931, dated 15 July 1931; OT, S. P. T. Nyasulu, Mwenilondo village, Karonga district, 12 Aug. 1971.

NN 1/7/4, Encl. A in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931; OT, S. P. T. Nyasulu, Mwenilondo village, Karonga district, 12 Aug. 1971.

NN 1/7/4, Encl C in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931.

NN 1/7/4, Encl. A in Burden to Provincial Commissioner, 28 Aug. 1931.

67.) Ibid., reporting remarks of Councillor Juanini.

COMMEN

The Star Tuesday February 26 1980 26

The Star
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 Frelimo 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 Bot-

swana and Lesotho. At the same time the tiny kingdom, conservatively minded and a thriving outpost of capitalism, needs to co-exist with its militant eastern neighbour. She sits as a rather uneasy member of the OAU: making the appropriate noises as required, but intent mainly on keeping out of the big power struggles.

Probably the more meaningful part of the meeting at Mbabane concerned closer economic co-operation between Swaziland and Mozambique, particularly with regard to increasing the use of Maputo harbour. This makes sense from both countries' points of view, and ought not to worry South Africa unduly either. Pretoria and larger economic understanding which also keeps Pretoria and Maputo at peace.

Swaziland's political eggdance is a strictly pragmatic affair. Hopefully both sides will continue to respect the neutrality which makes her an outpost of sanity in the turbulent southern African scene.

Just good neighbours

News Service
The Star's Africa

MBABANE — Swaziland's Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, said here Swaziland would in no circumstances condone or abet any subversive activities likely to endanger her policy of "good neighbourliness."

Speaking to a group of Mozambican refugees at Mawelawela near here, Senator Nsibandze said the recent visit to Swaziland of President Samora Machel had clearly underlined this policy.

ively over a couple of seasons.

it picking was a job for young men, perhaps because it was
ere safer and more skilful in the use of ladders. All
by women.

e supply of this type of labour illustrates some unusual
The provision of transport is the essential condition
y. Transport must be assured from the place of abode to
nd back again every day. Travelling comfort matters
e rough ride in trucks and trailers seems to be looked
inment 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.

232 312 RAPPORT 9/3/80 20

Dit gons om Kirsh-groep oor „grote'

FRANZ ALBRECHT

VIR die soveelste keer het die ongenoteerde Kirsh Industries-groep die Suid-Afrikaanse sakewêreld aan die gons. Hierdie keer, lyk dit egter of die groep 'n werklik groot vis in die gedagte het, of aan groot uitbreidings dink.

In die kort bestek van 'n week het die groep 'n belangrike volfiliaal, Commonwealth Shippers, vir R4,3 miljoen verkoop, én die befaamde jong oud-regter, mnr. Mervyn 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 bedryfsmaatskappy nie.

Die voorsitter van Kirsh Industries, mnr. Natie (Nathan) Kirsh, 48, was tot nog toe die enigste uitvoerende direkteur wat nie in beheer van 'n sekere bedryfsaktiwiteit 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 voormalige hoofbestuurder van Standard Bank.

Maar die verkoop in beginsel van Commonwealth Shippers aan Trade & Industry Acceptance Corporation verlede week, hou twee groot voordele in 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 geabsorbeer is, keer die huidige besturende direkteur van Commonwealth Shippers, die vyftigjarige mnr. Arnold Levy, terug na die Kirsh-groep as uitvoerende direkteur.

Dit beteken dat die Kirsh-groep binnekort twee nuwe uitvoerende direkteure op sy raad sal hê, waarvan die eerste al in die tuig is. Die gewig wat al vyf die groep se uitvoerende direkteure in die ekonomiese wêreld dra, mag nie onderskat word nie.

In die tweede plek hou die verkoop van die verskepings- en konfirmasiehuis (Commonwealth Shippers) 'n geweldige voordeel vir die groep in. Die enorme voorwaardelike aanspreeklikheid wat met so 'n maatskappy gepaard gaan, word nou uit die balansstaat van die groep verwyder.

Die transaksie met Trade & Industry is deurgevoer met Trade & Industry-aandele plus 'n balans van R1,5 miljoen in òf kontant, òf aflosbare voorkeuraandele. Maar die geldwaarde van die transaksie is 'n toevallige wins in vergelyking met die enorme potensiële las waarvan ontslae geraak word.

Enkele dae nadat die transaksie beklink en nog voordat mnr. King se aanstelling bekragtig is, het mnr. Kirsh en mnr. King oorsee vertrek. „Ons gaan oorsee vir 'n nuwe onderneming," het mnr. Kirsh aan 'n finansiële tydskrif gesê.

Hy het ook, na wat berig word, gesê mnr. King sal hopelik in die buiteland aanbly om die knoop van die nuwe onderneming deur te hak.

Hoewel Kirsh Industries nie genoteer is nie, is daar reeds drie genoteerde maatskappye in die groep: Kimet (waarvan 63 persent deur Kirsh besit word), Metro Cash and Carry Holdings (50 persent), en Constantia-Versekering (50 persent).

Nadat die transaksie met Trade — Industry beklink is, sal Kirsh 15 persent van die uitgereikte aandele van hierdie genoteerde groep besit.

Daar is baie bedrywighede in Swaziland, waaraan die Swazilandse regering 'n aandeel het. Mnr. Kirsh is sowat 22 jaar gelede na Swaziland om sy sakebelange op die been te bring. Oorsee is daar ook bedrywighede.

Die Kirsh-groep het ook 'n 50 persent aandeel in 'n paar van die spog-middestadeiendomme in Johannesburg.

Mnr. King word ook aangestel as uitvoerende direkteur van die groep se belange in Europa en Noord-Amerika, wat onafhanklik is van hul belange in Suidelike Afrika.

Hoofbedrywighede in die Kirsh-groep, gemeet aan die bydrae tot winste.

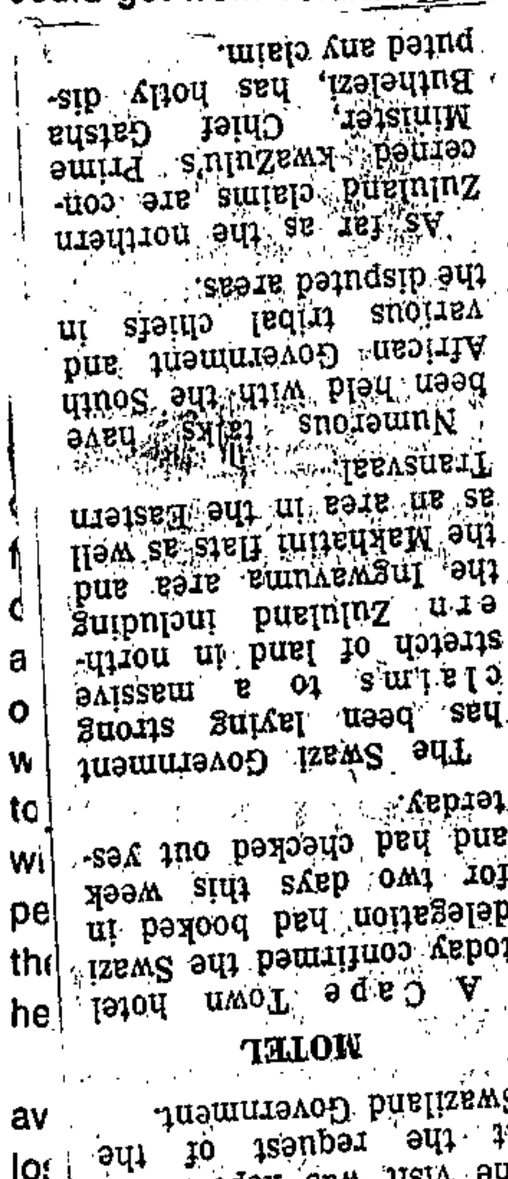
1. **Selfbedieningsgroothandel**
2. **Eiendom**
3. **Swaziland-beleggings**
   - **maal van mielies**
   - **maak van kafferkoringmout**
   - **meng van kunsmis**
   - **voedseldistribusie**
   - **kunsmis en chemikalië**
   - **boumateriale, trekkers en voertuie**
   - **finansiering en eiendom**
4. **Maak en verspreiding van kafferkoringmout in S.A.**
5. **Supermarkte**
6. **Handelsradio**
7. **Verspreiding van nywerheidschemikalië en plastiese grondstowe**
8. **Versekering**

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They *share* losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general, insurance trades each person's small chance of a large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce people to change the probability of the contingent event. Each insured person is often required to take special precautions as a condition of getting insurance. Otherwise, precautionary incentives might be reduced with insurance; for without insurance, we may devote more resources and care and anxiety to protection than with it. So insurance may either decrease or increase total social accidental losses. Yet even if total losses are greater with insurance than without (as they may well be), the avoidance of precautionary resource-use and the reduction of anxiety may exceed the increase in accident losses.

Some accidental losses are not insurable because they are not accidental enough. Insurance against bad business or loss of customers would entice a retailer to be less productive while relying on the insurance to indemnify him for his increased shirking. He could too easily and covertly "influence the chances of the loss." This "moral" hazard diminishes the feasibility of insurance. Claims for indemnity against losses would exceed the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insurees.



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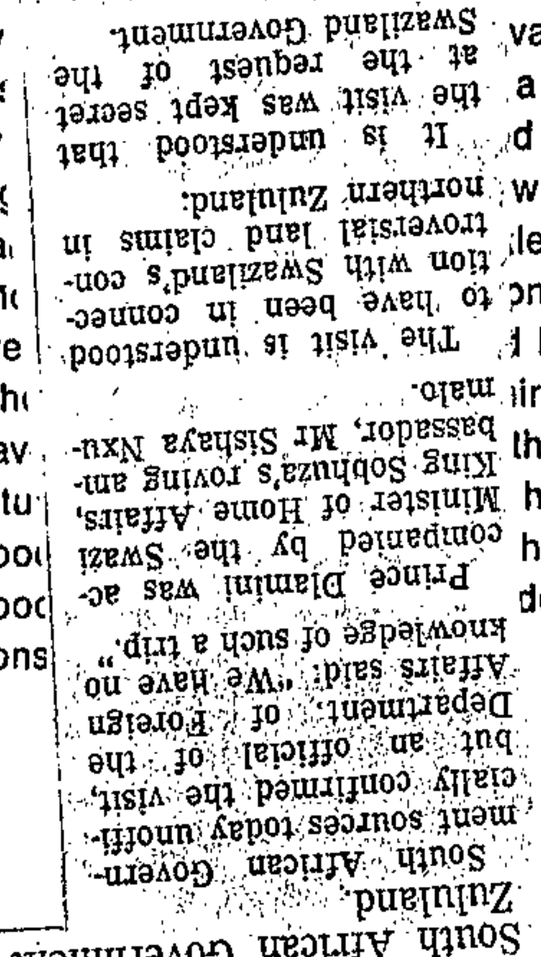

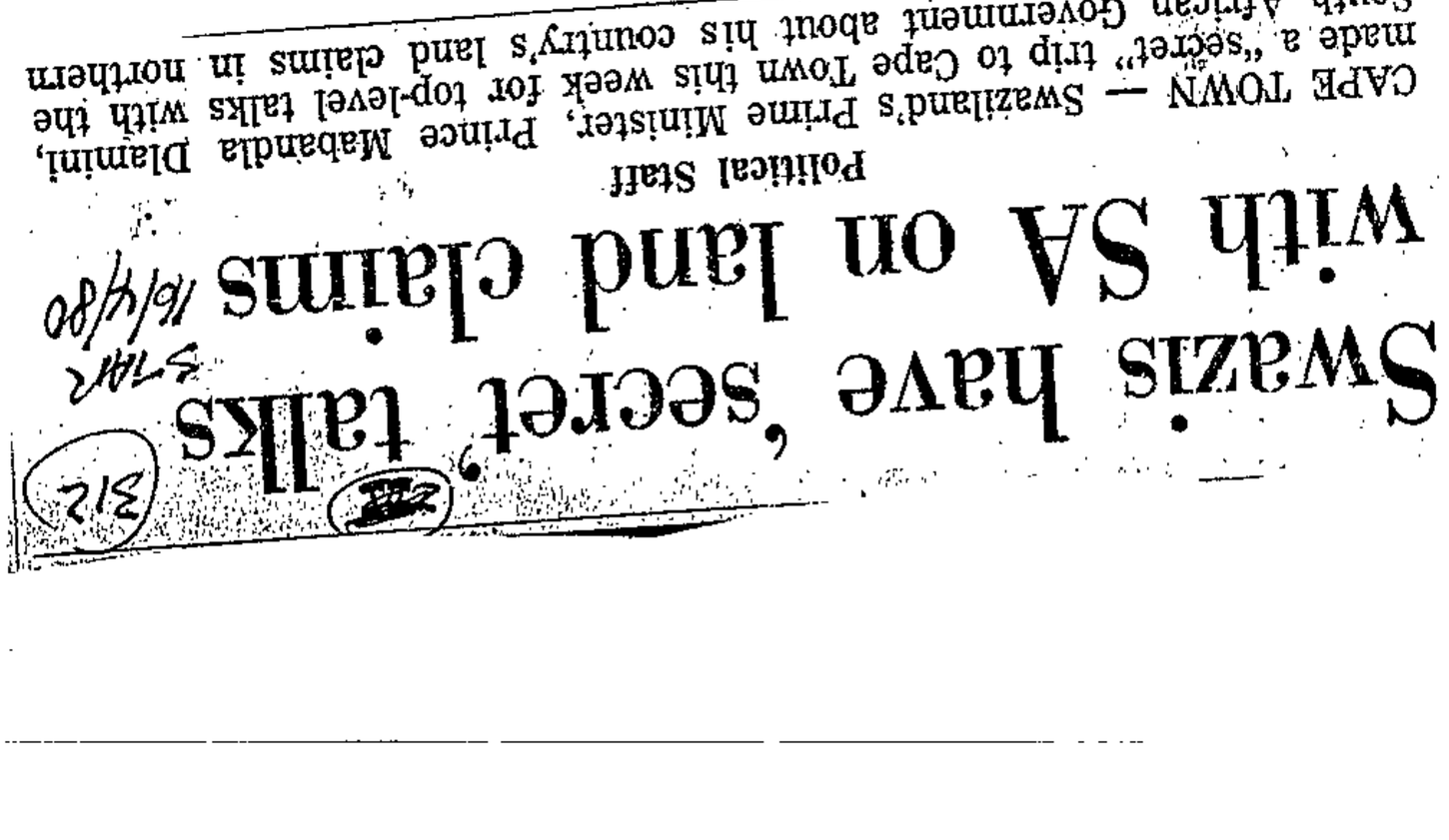

Swazis have 'secret' talks with SA on land claims

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, made a "secret" trip to Cape Town this week for top-level talks with the South African Government about his country's land claims in northern Zululand.

Swazis free 15 detained

Post 27/5/88

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 world-wide campaign to draw attention to the position of Swaziland's political prisoners. 312

Swaziland's longest-serving detainee, 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.

last 28/5/80

15 can go, but still in jail

312

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 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 world-wide 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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VERSCHUUR I V	4075	24	1	0
VISSER MISS L G	4080	25	0	0
WHITE MISS E M	4085	22	1	2

NUMBER PRESENT
NUMBER ABSENT
MEAN SCORE

CUMULATIVE MEAN

Juggernauts squeeze Swaziland

STAR 10/6/80 3/2

Swaziland may soon have to review its uneasy neutrality as the frontline of black Africa's offensive moves relentlessly south, reports DAVID JACKSON of The Star's Africa News Service from Mbabane.

As the frontline of black Africa's offensive on the white-ruled south moves relentlessly closer to South Africa's borders, Swaziland is finding itself squeezed between two juggernauts.

It may soon have to review its uneasy neutrality.

Last week's bombings of the homes of ANC sympathisers near Manzini — on which the Swaziland government had still made no comment — has brought home to many Swazis the dilemma of their situation.

No-one has yet claimed responsibility for the blasts, in which two people died. But as the ANC mounts its offensive on South Africa from its Mozambique headquarters, using Swaziland as a convenient transit point, an awareness is growing here that the very presence of ANC units 400 km from Pretoria may be enough to invite reprisals.

Swaziland has officially remained aloof from the political power struggles raging around it.

It will not allow guerilla movements to set up bases on its soil.

But bona fide refugees are granted asylum once they have been screened by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees which has an office in Mbabane.

King Sobhuza's government has gone along with some of the more rhetorical resolutions passed by the OAU (which backs the guerilla movements).

It has banned official sporting contact with South Africa, for example, while remaining a member of the southern African customs union of which South Africa is the linchpin.

It has skirted the tricky question of support for the guerilla movements with the homily that it will grant sanctuary to exiles as long as they do not take part in "political activity."

Thus Swaziland has been seen to be meeting its international obligations without provoking its powerful neighbour.

But the increasing flow of refugees into Swaziland — including several hundred who fled South Africa in the wake of the 1976 disturbances — is making it difficult for the authorities to monitor the movementso exiles.

The dividing line between genuine refugees and those taking part in subversive activity is becoming blurred.

According to sources here, one of the homes blown up in Manzini's Zakhele township was probably used as a conduit for ANC members making their way to and from South Africa from Mozambique where ANC operations are believed to be conducted.

Certainly ANC officials move freely between Maputo and Swaziland and a senior ANC official was in Manzini last week when the bombings happened.

Swaziland took a hard line against members of the PAC (the ANC's chief rival) by expelling all its members two years ago.

Faced with increasing evidence of ANC activists using Swaziland as a link to the Mozambique-based operations, Swaziland may be tempted to root out the ANC cells if only to placate South Africa.

But in so doing it will estrange its OAU colleagues — including Mozambique, with which Swaziland is cementing political and economic ties.

To do nothing — some Swazi officials privately admit is certain to lead to more attacks on ANC exiles.

Swaziland has never publicly blamed anyone for the incidents, but they seem to be part of a pattern of harassment of exiles, whether by South African "agents" (as popularly believed here) or by rival "liberation" groups.

Incidents to date have included the alleged kidnapping of a refugee teacher in Eastern Swaziland, a parcel bomb attack on an ANC member in Manzini, who lost a hand, and the shooting-up of a car carrying two ANC members in an ambush near the Mozambique border.

A workman sifts through the shattered remains of this corrugated iron house in Manzini's Zakhele township in which a seven-year-old girl died in last Wednesday's blast. The dead girl was the daughter of former Soweto taxi owner Mr Marwick Dlamini. Two of his daughters were also injured in the blast. One of them is in a serious condition in Manzini's Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital.

The charred rubble of the house in Manzini's Zakhele township, where Patrick Makau was killed.

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 1923 Temba 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.

SWAZILAND

Fm 20/6/80

B12

After Sobhuza?

Rumours of the ill-health of Swaziland's 82-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, Mbandzeni, 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.

Zwane could easily fit into the Mugabe-Machel mould. He is an old-style pan-Africanist, has close links with the Pan African Congress of SA and could be expected to be more tolerant of the ANC, for whom the mountainous kingdom has been the main infiltration route to South Africa.

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, allows 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.

S. Post 22/6/80 (312)

1 500 see bomb blast victim buried

By ALINAH DUBE

THE VICTIM of the recent bomb blast in a house in Manzini, Swaziland, Patrick Monageng Makau (18), was given a hero's funeral at Temba in Hammanskraal yesterday.

The more than 1 500 mourners who attended the funeral sang freedom songs and carried the coffin of the dead youth shoulder-high to Temba Cemetery.

The coffin had left the Makau homestead in a hearse, but was later removed and carried on the shoulders of the mourners. A big banner reading "Rest in peace — you are a hero", was displayed.

The youth died when a bomb exploded at an ANC house in Manzini and his body was brought back from Swaziland this week. Another person died in the explosion.

The dead youth is said to have left the country for Swaziland in 1977 and was still a student at the time of his death.

Speakers at the service said the youth was forced by the abnormal situation prevailing in South Africa to leave the country.

Mourners with clenched fists carrying the coffin of bomb victim Patrick Makau to Temba Cemetery in Hammanskraal yesterday. Pic by Mac Mogorosi.

One of the speakers told mourners that the young man's death should not discourage those who sought to oppose apartheid and wanted to continue with the struggle for freedom.

Police kept at a distance and only one van was seen near the church but drove away when the crowd sang "Nkosi Sikele' iAfrika".

Meanwhile, pamphlets purported to be from the ANC and Azapo urging businessmen to close their shops for the weekend, were distributed in Thabong, Welkom this week.

The pamphlets, which were prominently displayed in the township, urged shopkeepers to close their businesses from 10 a m on Saturday until this evening.

However, most businessmen ignored the call to close yesterday and decided to adhere to a decision taken earlier this week by the Thabong Chamber of Commerce to close business today as a mark of respect for the victims of the June 1976 uprisings.

The shops will close at midday today and re-open at 6 p m.

Manzini bombing: (312) teacher RDM 27/6/80 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 Pretoria, 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.

One 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 Mabizela, described as a top ANC man by Rand 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.

The "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 Commisioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner — were available for comment. All three men 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, or ANC sympathisers, are expected to abstain from political involvement. The number of refugees in Swaziland has been estimated to number 5 000.

Last year, the Swaziland representative of the United Nations High Commission 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 Sasol 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.

Swazi king to make public appearance

(312)
RDM 8/7/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Swazi monarch, King Sobuza II, is scheduled to appear in public when he celebrates his 81st birthday at his Entfonteni Palace at Pigg's Peak on July 22, a senior Swazi information official, Mr Roy Dludlu, said yesterday.

The scheduled appearance of the monarch comes after repeated reports that he is seriously ill and that a succession struggle is already under way between rival claimants to power.

According to a statement read to the Rand Daily Mail by Mr Dludlu, King Sobuza, oldest reigning monarch in the world, is scheduled to inspect a guard of honour on July 22.

The statement said in part: "No photographs will be taken at close range when His Majesty inspects the guard of honour. Only telephoto lens pictures may be taken."

Known as Ngwenyama or "Lion", King Sobuza, with the assistance of his personal advisers, has been the dominant political influence in Swaziland since independence in 1968.

His Imbokodvo movement dominated the House of Assembly during the brief period of parliamentary democracy, having won all 32 elected seats in the first general election.

In 1973, following the loss of three seats to the opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress in the 1972 election, King Sobuza abolished the constitution as untraditional and ruled alone with the help of the Swazi National Council and his advisers.

A new traditionally-orientated or Tinkhundla constitution was, however, introduced five years later. Election of members under the Tinkhundla system excluded campaigning and the names of the candidates were kept secret until polling booths opened.

A key problem facing Swaziland — one which King Sobuza's successors will have to grapple with — has been its attitude towards South Africa, on whom it is largely dependent economically and whose military experts are reported to have trained the small Swazi army initially.

Swaziland's foreign policy has been to oppose South Africa's internal policies at the United Nations and in the Organisation of African Unity, but it has not backed the use of force against South Africa.

Swaziland has granted sanctuary to South African refugees on condition that they do not use the territory as a base for quasi-military operations against South Africa.

Relations between the Swazi Government and South African refugees, whose numbers rose sharply after June 1976, have not always been easy.

In 1977 black South African students were reported to have incurred the ire of the Swazi Government for participating in demostrations in support of a strike by Swazi teachers. In the next year members of the Pan-Africanist Congress were expelled for allegedly trying to set up guerrilla camps.

After African National Congress saboteurs struck at Sasol installations last month, a bomb explosion destroyed houses occupied by South African exiles in Manzini, Swaziland, killing two people. The explosions were blamed on "South African" agents and were seen as retaliation for the Sasol fires.

In Gaborone, Botswana, the condition of terminally ill President Seretse Khama was described yesterday as "constant" by his office. He had a good night, the statement added.

• Reporters covering King Sobuza's birthday celebrations have to get written permission to do so from the Department of Broadcasting and Information, in Mbabane, on or before July 21.

PRINCE WARNS EXILES AND PLEDGES: WE WO BECOME A SPRINGBOARD FOR ATTACKS ON S

SWAZI NO TO TERRO

Sun'd Trib 13/7/80 (3F2)

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 organistion or political group as a springboard for launching attacks on her neighbours."

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foriegn Affairs, welcomes 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 masterminded 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 Oshoek 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

"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 500 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."

Swazi king turns 81

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

MBABANE — The world's longest reigning monarch — King Sobhuza II — of Swaziland yesterday celebrated his 81st birthday with a two-hour public appearance which dispelled repeated reports that he was on his deathbed.

He inspected a guard of honour and although he looked thin, King Sobhuza walked round the parade ground with a firm gait, twice climbed a dais of three steps to take a salute, and then made a 15-minute speech.

Thousands of people were at the Entefonjeni Palace to pay homage to him.

Photographers had a field day because of the pomp and pageantry — and because an earlier ruling that they could only photograph King Sobhuza from afar with telescopic lenses was waived.

In a speech which was both lucid and contempoaray, King Sobhuza paid tribute to Sir Seretse Khama of Botwana, whose funeral service will be held in Gaberone, Botswana tomorrow.

Describing Sir Seretse as an "outstanding" statesman who sought to promote unity in Africa, KIng Sobhuza said: "We as a nation mourn with the Botswana nation. . .we trust and hope that now that he has departed he will go to Almighty God and beseech him to help the people of Africa".

He went on to refer to the new tribally-based constitution, under which representatives are drawn from tribal communities. Introduced in October 1978, it replaced the old Westminster-type constitution which King Sobhuza abrocated in 1972.

The new "Tinkhundla" constitution was "in agreement with our spirit", King Sobhuza told the guests, who included diplomats from many countries as well as Swazis of all ranks.

"It is not the kind of system which is forced down the throats of people. People support it because it agrees with them. White Swazi and black Swazi support the new system," he said.

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 1969 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 Reuben Mkatshwa, 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, industrial 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 p actions, but also *measure* them.

The purpose of studying the actions w framework of the study of the organizatio ture is to establish the effectiveness of each r the organization and all of them together, say the economic effectiveness of the organ a whole. For this purpose, one establishes for measuring the effectiveness of members of the organization and/or of the zation as a whole. The actions and the results of th actions of members of the organization are compare with these standards and on the basis of the comparisons one can establish the effectiveness the individual and of the whole.

STUDYING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The second factor of organizational structur the relationships existing among members of organization. When one deals with a relation between two members of the organization, on consider *a required relationship* between the facilitating the execution of operations conduc the carrying out of the organizational targets, s producing or supplying products or services. O other hand, when one deals with two peopl nected with each other, one usually conside *actual relationship* existing between them, because of work requirements or because other reason (e.g. because of historical circumst because of conditions created as a result of pre not necessarily conducive to the organiza purposes, and, mainly, because the two peopl personally attracted to each other).

The semantics of the organizational str distinguishes between these two types of relationship 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 relationships*. 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 *·visting* structure.

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Swazi graft probe widens

post 31/7/80 312

POST Africa News Service

IBABANE — 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 as far as 1969 and has been given an extra three months, until September, to complete its report.

Originally inquiries only went back to 1976.

The in camera inquiry is headed by Mr Justice Ismael Mahomed, a South African, and with him are Dr Percy Yutar, former Attorney-General of the Transvaal, and Mr Leonard, Gering, formerly head of the faculty of law at the University of Durban-Westville.

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 inhe 'tance 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 Sobhuza 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.

(News by M P Acottt, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

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 Sabata Dalindyebo, who disappeared from his Great Place near Umtata last Friday, might have sought and been granted the protection of King Sobhuza 11 of Swaziland, observers speculated yesterday.

It had been learnt earlier that Chief Dalindyebo, who was deposed as Paramount Chief of the Tembu by the Transkei Government, was on his way to Swaziland when he left his home in the company of a man whom his sister was not able to identify.

Since then all attempts to trace Chief Dalindyebo, a relative of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, have been unsuccessful, but it is believed he may have been granted "asylum" by King Sobhuza.

One of Mr Mandela's daughters, Miss Zeni Mandela, married a son of King Sobhuza's, Prince Thumbumuzi, in 1977.

Chief Dalindyebo was the guest of King Sobhuza last month and was among the VIPs who watched the king celebrate his 81st birthday with a public appearance at which he inspected a guard of honour.

When Chief Dalindyebo returned briefly to Transkei before disappearing, his travelling companions included Swazi men who accompanied him from Swaziland.

If Chief Dalindyebo 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 Roy Dludlu, referred inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Foreign Minister, Mr L Mncina, 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 Hviid, said: "I cannot help you. It is the first I have heard of it."

According to some reports, Chief Dalindyebo may have left Transkei for Lesotho with the intention of moving on from there to Swaziland.

The Lesotho Director of Information, Mr John Tsimba, 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 aware yesterday of Chief Dalindyebo's presence in Lesotho.

One warder 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

The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — Economic survival should take precedence over ideological differences and nationalist attitudes in Africa, says Swaziland Prime Minister Prince Mbandla.

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 include South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia and Lesotho.

New Swazi sugar mill opened

(312) KPM 27/8/80

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

MANZINI. — A new mill which will increase Swaziland's production of raw sugar by more than a third was opened by King Sobhuza of Swaziland in Lusothi yesterday.

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 000ha sugar cane estate, and is expected to produce 120 000 tons of raw sugar a year by 1982, raising Swazilands' 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.

The Simunye project was started in January 1978 and completed on time and 1% over budget this year by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tate & Lyle which managed the development for Simunye's sole proprietor, the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation.

The total cost of the project — about R124-million (£70-million) — has been met by an unusual combination of financial backers.

These include: Tate & Lyle, Coca Cola Export Corporation, the Nigerian Government, Barclays Bank and international organizations like the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Swazi Government and the African Development Bank.

Dignitaries at yesterday's opening ceremony included Tate & Lyle chairman Lord Jellicoe, Nigerian Finance Minister, Mr Adam Chiroma, British Shadow Agriculture Minister, Mr Roy Mason, and members of the Swazi cabinet and royal household.

King Sobhuza took a special interest in the Simunye project from its inception. The mill has provided a source of employment in a remote and hitherto barren area.

It is more than 50km from the capital, Mbabane, and represents a significant decentralization from the activity around the capital and its nearby growth point, Manzini.

The whole estate, which is 10km from the Mozambique border, already employs more than 3 000 people in tending the sugar cane plantation. The mill itself employes 360 people.

The commissioning of the mill will do much for Swaziland's image in the eyes of international investors.

This image has suffered recently through its use by anti-South African guerrillas, the internal opposition to its monarchy and the issue of who will succeed 81-year-old King Sobhuza.

But Simunye's 120 000 tons a year output is a valuable boost to Swaziland's sugar-dominated economy.

Nearly 40% of Swaziland's total export revenue in fiscal 1979 came from sugar, [illegible] day's buoyant world [illegible] promises greater wealth [illegible] Simunye hits full production [illegible] 1982.

Swaziland is a signatory [illegible] the Lome Convention, [illegible] which African, Carribean and [illegible] Pacific developing countries [illegible] get preferential exports [illegible] the European Economic Community (EEC).

Swaziland has a guaranteed [illegible] EEC sugar quota of 120 000 tons a year, with the rest of [illegible] national output available to the undersupplied world market.

Swaziland says no to nationalisation

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

MANZINI. — The Swazi government seriously considered nationalizing foreign assets in the kingdom, but decided against it for fear of driving multinationals away, King Sobhuza of Swaziland said in Lusothi yesterday.

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 multinational 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 nationalising all industries in Swaziland.

"But we saw that if we imposed nationalisation, industries would quit the country and we would be back to square one.

"For that reason, nationalisation is a measure we cannot afford even to contemplate," King Sobhuza said.

Lord Jellicoe, chairman of Tate & 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."

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 one of 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 Brandt Commission report hammered home the message that it is vital 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 completed on schedule and the budget exceeded by a mere 1 percent. Anyone involved with this 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 backing from many diverse sources: there are 12 altogether.

These include Tate and Lyle, Coca Cola Export Corporation, the Nigerian Government, Mitsui, Barclays Bank, as well as financial agencies in Germany and Africa plus international organisations like the World Bank (through the International Finance Corporation), the European Investment Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Swazi Nation, and the Swaziland Government itself, aided by the African Development Bank.

It was the bringing together of these diverse interests that is believed to have inspired King Sobhuza at the dedication ceremony in 1978 to name the project Simunye, which roughly translated means "we are one." The King, who recently celebrated his 81st birthday, has taken a special interest in the Simunye project. It has many benefits for Swaziland in creating employment, developing a part of the country that has until now been arid scrubland, and in increasing the country's export earnings and wealth. The success achieved is of considerable importance in establishing the credibility of Swaziland in the eyes of international investors.

There has certainly been a large element of luck. The development coincided with a recession in neighbouring South Africa, which resulted in costs and services of the contractors being available at very competitive prices. Production also came on stream at the right time just when the world sugar market had recoverd after several years of acute depression and very uneconomic prices.

Nevertheless, the determination of the Swazi Government to go ahead, and the backing it received from Tate and Lyle, who have masterminded the whole project, were crucial factors behind the success. It is not generally realised, sitting in London just what is involved in establishing what appears to be a fairly modest project - the introduction of a R120-million sugar mill with a production capacity by 1982 of 120 000 tonnes of raw sugar, thus raising the country's total sugar output to over 400 000 tonnes.

It started as far back as 1973, when a local farmer - Claude Kockatt - is generally credited with putting forward the idea that the land in the north-east region on the low-veldt could be developed to enlarge the country's sugar production. A feasibility study by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, which has a big stake in one of the country's existing sugar mills, came to the conclusion that it would make more economic sense to extend the established production.

But Tate and Lyle were then called in to give an alternative view, bearing in mind the Swazi Government's desire to provide more jobs and raise its export earnings, as well as developing economic activity in the rural areas. This was completed in 1975, 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 12 investors and financial institutions that constitute the unusual multi-national consortium providing the backing. Finally, at the end of 1977, the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation was formed by nine partners, with the Government having the dominant share, to go ahead with the project bearing in mind the guidelines and constraints insisted on by the financial backers.

Concurrently, the Swazi Government went ahead separately, drawing on other financial support, with the construction of the Mnjoli Dam that 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 thought up by the King. Mnjoli is the local name given to the God of Rain.

After 1977 development work proceeded very quickly, bearing in mind the fact that the area, which is now covered by green cane-fields, townships and the factory, was the kind of sparse, scrubland to be found in the wild 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 economic and social base in an undeveloped rural area miles from anywhere - it is one-and-a-half hours' drive from the capital Mbabane - is tremendous and far-reaching.

It has involved the creation of two new townships, 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-growing areas and factory. Next was the construction of houses for the work-force and management, backed up by all the needs of the human population ranging from basic requirements such as adequate water, energy and transport to

King Sobhuza II

social and sports facilities, shops, security and a host of other services including a landing strip.

The agriculture development comprises the biggest acreage of cane sugar in Swaziland, with the mill drawing the bulk of its raw material (the cane) from its own resources, unlike the other mills which rely mainly on local farmers.

The mill not only produces sugar but also molasses - a by-product in the distillation process - and bagasse, the fibre content of the cane which provides the fuel to run the plant. Eventually there will be a small surplus of electricity to spare that can be incorporated into the Government system.

One of the biggest tasks, however, has been the recruitment of labour that has been carefully phased with the development of the plant and the townships. One of the prime objectives of the whole project is the training of the Swazi, the indigenous population, with the skills and expertise of the expatriates currently providing the management. Under the so-called localisation programme, Swazi will be trained to take over more and more important jobs. This cannot be achieved overnight, but is a long-term objective.

The expatriates, who have provided the expertise and dedication needed so far, are aware of the situation, but accept it as a fact of life. There is little, if any, racial tension in Swaziland partly because it is a land-locked country dependent on two very different neighbours - Mozambique and South Africa - for its existence.

Historically, South Africa has provided the financial and technical backing that helps Swaziland industry run, while the port of Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques) in Mozambique is Swaziland's main outlet for its exports. So the country has to tread a careful political path.

Arrests are explained

MBABANE. — Two Transkeian diplomats have visited Swaziland to explain to King Sobhuza's Government why three Swazis were arrested in connection with the disappearance of Chief Sabata Dalinyebo.

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

28/8/80

Swaziland says no to nationalization

C.T. 1/9/80 312

Own Correspondent

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Opening the new sugar mill, King Sobhuza told an audience of South African and international industrialists that his government had been concerned for some tim eabout the conduct of multi-national corporations inside his kingdom.

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"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.

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Sobhuza pleads for stability in Swaziland

312 RDM 8/9/80

By J S MOJAPELO

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 Somhloho Stadium, Lobamba, to listen to the king. Dressed in a pinstripe 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 Zwelethini 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 Mabandla neNkhosikat .

Yesterday the celebrations culminated in two national thanksgiving services at the national stadium.

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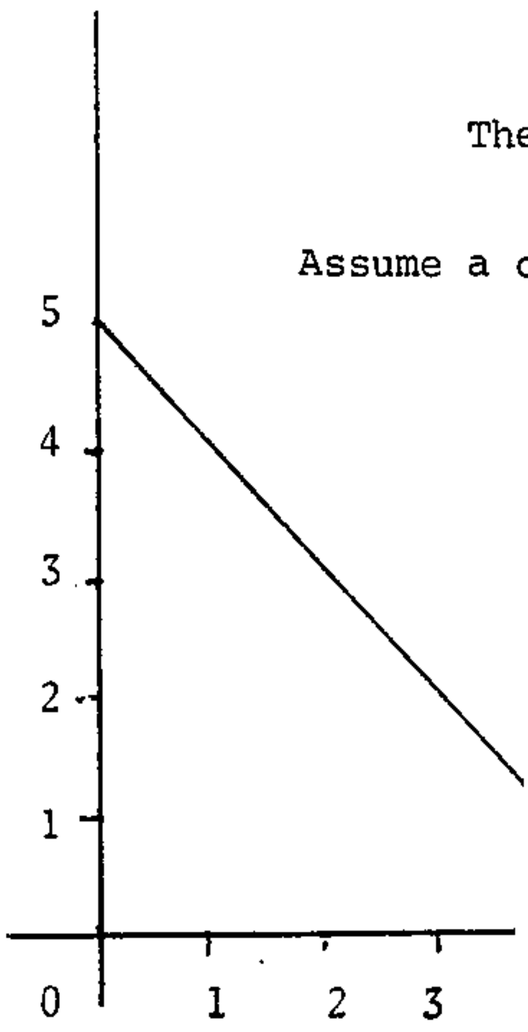

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Swaziland PM halts probe into corruption

Star 23/9/80

312

By Geoff Dalglish

Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, has assumed sweeping powers that will bring to a halt a commission of inquiry into alleged Government bribery and corruption.

The move — announced in yesterday's Swazi Government Gazette — is a major blow to public confidence as it could offer immunity to members of the royal family.

Part of the proclamation reads: "The Commission shall comply with any direction of a general or specific nature given to it by the Prime Minister in writing after consultation with the King."

In a statement issued in Mbabane today the Commission, headed by Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, SC, appeal court pudge, announced that it will not initiate new inquiries.

The effect of the amendment "would be to abort and to stifle important lines of inquiry already commenced by the commission.

CREDIBILITY

"This provision detracts from the independence, credibility, public image and dignity of the commission, and the commission has decided in these circumstances that it would not be proper for it to investigate any new matter requiring investigation."

After an on-the-spot probe into allegations that South African businessmen were guilty of complicity with top Swazi officials in a variety of deals, I established recently:

- South African interests have paid hundreds of thousands of rands in bribes to secure contracts or monopolies.
- Lower tenders for major development projects have been ignored after financial or political pressures.
- Government officials have bought positions for which they were totally unqualified.
- Businessmen have been declared prohibited immigrants and then reinstated after paying huge bribes.
- Company executives who have "bucked" the system have been targets of arson and intimidation.

When I interviewed the Prime Minister in July he answered questions on a number of subjects but refused to be drawn into discussion on the likely outcome of the commission of inquiry.

3/2

Swazi bribe probe curbed

POST Correspondent

SWAZILANDS Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, has assumed sweeping powers that curb a Commission of Inquiry into alleged government bribery and corruption.

The shock move — announced in Monday's Swazi Government Gazette — is a bitter blow to public confidence as it could offer immunity to members of the Royal Family.

Part of the proclamation reads: "The commission shall comply with any direction of a general or specific nature given to it by the Prime Minister in writing after consultation with the king."

In a statement issued in Mbabane yesterday the Commission, headed by Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, SC, Appeal Court judge, announced that it will not initiate new inquiries.

"The Commission is of the view that the amendment constitutes a material departure from the original terms on the basis of which the Commission was constituted."

"Its effect would be to abort and to stifle important lines of inquiry already commenced by the commission.

"This provision detracts from the independence, credibility, public image and dignity of the Commission and the Commission has decided in these circumstances that it would not be proper for it to investigate any new matter requiring investigation."

The Commission secretary, Mr Wilson Mkhonza, Swaziland's former Auditor-General, said current inquiries would be rounded off and a final report submitted to the Prime Minister at the end of September.

After an on-the spot probe into allegations that South African businessmen were guilty of complicity with top Swazi officials in a variety of shady deals, established recently:

- South African interests have paid hundreds of thousands of rands in bribes to secure contracts or monopolies.
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When I interviewed the Prime Minister in July he answered questions on a number of subjects but refused to be drawn into discussion on the likely outcome of the Commission of Inquiry.

'Swazi tragedy'

Sun Trib
28/9/80
312

By TICKS CHETTY

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.

"It might have happened because things were getting too hot for some people to handle," said Mr Forbes, 50, 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 curbs placed by the government on the commission as "a tragedy for the Swazi people."

"Everybody was delighted when the commission was appointed. They saw it as a positive step to clean up the mess," Mr Forbes said. "The vast majority of Swazis are honest and responsible and I am sure they all feel let down now."

Now living in Johannesburg, Mr Forbes claimed he had been victimised because he had refused to "shut up" about the alleged corruption.

"Although I still feel the Prime Minister is an honourable man, it's a crying shame that the commission has been impeded in its investigations. All I wanted to do when I made a confidential report to the police about corruption was to tell the truth," Mr Forbes said.

The Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, to investigate government malpractices and misappropriation of public funds.

But the reasons for the official steps taken early this week to curb the corruption probe are a mystery.

Enquiries to the Prime Minister's office were referred to the Attorney-General's office. The acting Attorney-General said he did not know the reasons and queries should be directed to the Prime Minister's office.

The commission, headed by Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, SC, with Dr Percy Yutar, SC, former Transvaal Attorney-General, and Mr Leonard Gering, former head of law faculty of Durban-Westville University, leading evidence, refused to investigate further this week following amendments to the Public Service and Public Corporations Enquiry Commission notice.

The commission is objecting particularly to the provisions of a new paragraph, which in effect, gives the Prime Minister the right to exclude certain government departments from scrutiny.

Mr Wilson Mkhonza, the commission's secretary and the retired Auditor-General who spotlighted wide-ranging malpractices and thefts in his government audit reports, said in a statement issued this week that the amendment constituted "a material departure" from the original terms under which the commission was constituted.

"Its effect would be to abort and stifle important lines of inquiry already started by the commission.

"The provisions of paragraph five obliges the commission to comply with the directions issued to it with regard to the scope of the inquiry and matters relating to it.

"This provision, in view of the commission, detracts from the independence credibility and public image and dignity of the commission" Mr Mkhonza said in the statement.

Mr Mkhonza told the Sunday Tribune that "quite a few South Africans" were also ready and willing to give evidence before the commission.

'Things were getting too hot for some to handle —Peter Forbes

The commission, which sat for 66 days, will now submit its report to the Prime Minister.

Several Ministers in the present and former government have appeared before the commission as well as senior government officials and businessmen.

The commission held its hearings in camera and it is not known whether its findings will be made public.

A Sunday Tribune investigation earlier this year established South African businessmen were guilty of complicity with top Swazi officials in a number of deals that robbed Swaziland of millions of rands.

The investigation indicated that:

- South African interests have paid hundreds of thousands of rands in bribes to secure contracts or monopolies;
- Lower tenders for major development projects were ignored after financial or political pressure;
- Government officials bought positions for which they were totally unqualified;
- Businessmen have been declared prohibited immigrants and then reinstated after paying huge bribes;

STAR 22/10/80 312

Swazi PM shocked by new wave of violence

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Prime Minister Prince Mabandla 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 500 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 Swazi Commissioner of Police to determine 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

4/11/1980

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.

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 Schalkwyk, 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 reservoirs 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, asking if we had "clearance" to investigate the cholera outbreak.

However, he eventually agreed to see us at his offices in Louieville, headquarters of the KaNgwane Government near Louw's Creek.

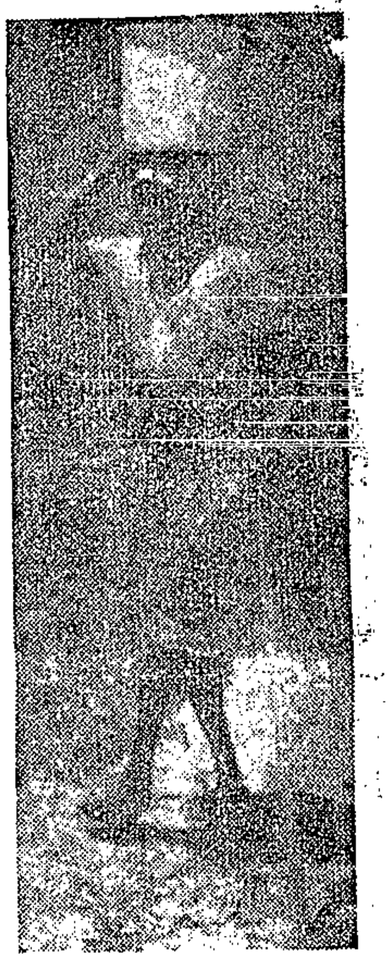
He was not allowed to talk about the cholera outbreak, he said, because the Department of Health had decided that only its official spokesman in Pretoria should talk to the Press.

Asked why nothing had been done to provide pure water for squatters at Pienaar and near 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 Schalkwyk said there was a long-term R4,5-million project to supply piped water to KaNyamazane and Kabokweni.

• 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 staggers under the weight of a waterbucket.

By JEAN LE MAY

Pictures: DOUG LEE

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 lethal dehydration.

The bacillus destroys the ability of the system to retain fluid. This is why the vaccine is of such limited value. You cannot immunise 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, tetracyclin, 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.

Immunisation could create superbugs

9/11/1980

FEAR of breeding a strain of highly resistant cholera has decided the Department of Health not to launch a massive immunisation campaign against the epidemic in the Eastern Transvaal — even though there are thousands of potential carriers of the disease.

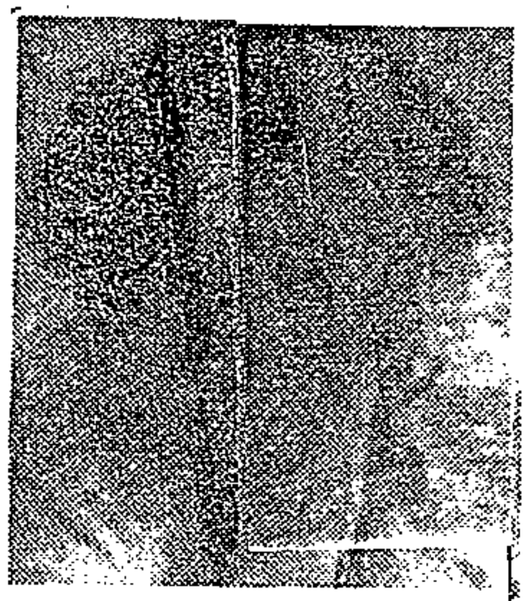
Dr John Hoyland, regional Director of Health for KaNgwane — the Swazi homeland in the Eastern Transvaal where most Lowveld cases have occurred — and Dr Johan van Rensburg, regional Director of Health for Natal, confirmed to the Sunday Express this week that no mass immunisation programme had been ordered.

It may mean that people who contract cholera might have more violent attacks than if they had been immunised, but this is in line with the most up-to-date and scientifically approved way of handling cholera epidemics, since experts now believe that mass immunisation does not halt the geographic spread of cholera and could encourage the spread of a highly resistant strain.

Professor Margaret Isaacson, head of the department of tropical pathology at the SA Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg and an international expert on epidemic diseases, confirmed this to the Sunday Express.

"In the Lowveld, immunisation is being applied in highly selected cases of direct contact with cholera but, from a public health point of view, mass immunisation does not prevent the geographic spread of cholera," she said.

"However, immunisation does help individuals because it usually means a less severe attack of cholera."



• Dr John Hoyland, regional Director of Health.

An African country "which shall remain nameless" ignored warnings and carried out a mass anti-cholera immunisation campaign, she continued, and "it is now having to deal with a highly resistant strain of cholera".

Other doctors told the Sunday Express that every contact of a confirmed cholera case was a potential carrier.

Since 298 cases had been been confirmed by midweek — and it was generally reckoned there were 20 contacts for every confirmed case of cholera — this could mean that about 5 600 people had probably become carriers since the Lowveld outbreak started.

Moreover, the Director-General for Health, Social Welfare and Pensions, Dr Johan de Beer, has also expressed fears that the disease could be spread further by carriers from Mozambique, where there were 4 000 cases last year.

Dr Hoyland said: "There are probably people walking around who are infected with cholera, but the department has decided that the most effective way of dealing with the outbreak is by providing clean-water supplies and starting a campaign for personal hygiene."

The Sunday Express also found that:

- Farmers in the cholera area are installing chlorination plants to purify water for domestic and agricultural use at a cost of up to R3 000 apiece.
- Local officials of the Department of Health warned the Malelane Farmers' Association that the outbreak was serious, and frequently visited farmers to check that they and their workers were taking precautions. However, they refused to talk to the Sunday Express, referring every inquiry to their head office in Pretoria.
- The Transvaal Sugar Corporation, suppliers of a lot of the sugar sold in the Transvaal, is not chlorinating irrigation water — although the water is drawn from the cholera-infected Crocodile River.

Since cholera was first reported from the Lowveld in the first week of last month there had been 298 confirmed cases, 80% of whom had fully recovered and were out of hospital while there had been four deaths, Dr Howard Botha of the Department of Health told the Sunday Express.

Up to this week all the cases have been among Blacks and most have been reported from the Matsulu area of KaNgwane, which adjoins the Kruger National Park north of Kaapmuiden.

However, the first White cholera victim was reported this week — Sister Caroline Steward, a laboratory assistant at the Nelspruit Medical Research Institute.

Dr Hoyland said the Department of Health had decided that "improving the environment" was a more effective way of dealing with the epidemic than undertaking a mass immunisation campaign.

This was being done by providing pure-water supplies and by undertaking a massive hygiene education campaign.

Dr Van Rensburg said the threat of cholera had been detected "in good time" in the Pongola area and that, although there had been one death, it was hoped to contain the disease.

FEAR, IN SOUTH AFRICA'S VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH

the rocky hillsides

family he, too, was having problems coming to an arrangement with a chief.

We drove on, into Matsnlu township. The part of it run by the administration board is well run and attractive, with flower and vegetable gardens shaded by flowering flamboyants or huge pawpaw and avocado trees.

But an adjoining area, run by the KaNgwane Government, is a disaster. The houses are packed so closely together there is barely room for a person to walk between them. A teeming mass of humanity lives in them, packing 10 or 15 or more into the minute, tar-papered dwellings.

The Chettys are an obviously half-Indian family caught up in this uniquely South African tragedy.

Old Mr Moonsamy Chetty has now retired and was pottering outside the house with a little grandson. His womenfolk — Rosie and Lilly and Nondeni — came out to talk to us, with his construction-worker son Freddy, clumsy with a leg in plaster after an accident.

The family had been removed from "down near Barberton", said Freddy, and all of them — five adults and five children — lived in the four small rooms because they couldn't get anywhere else.

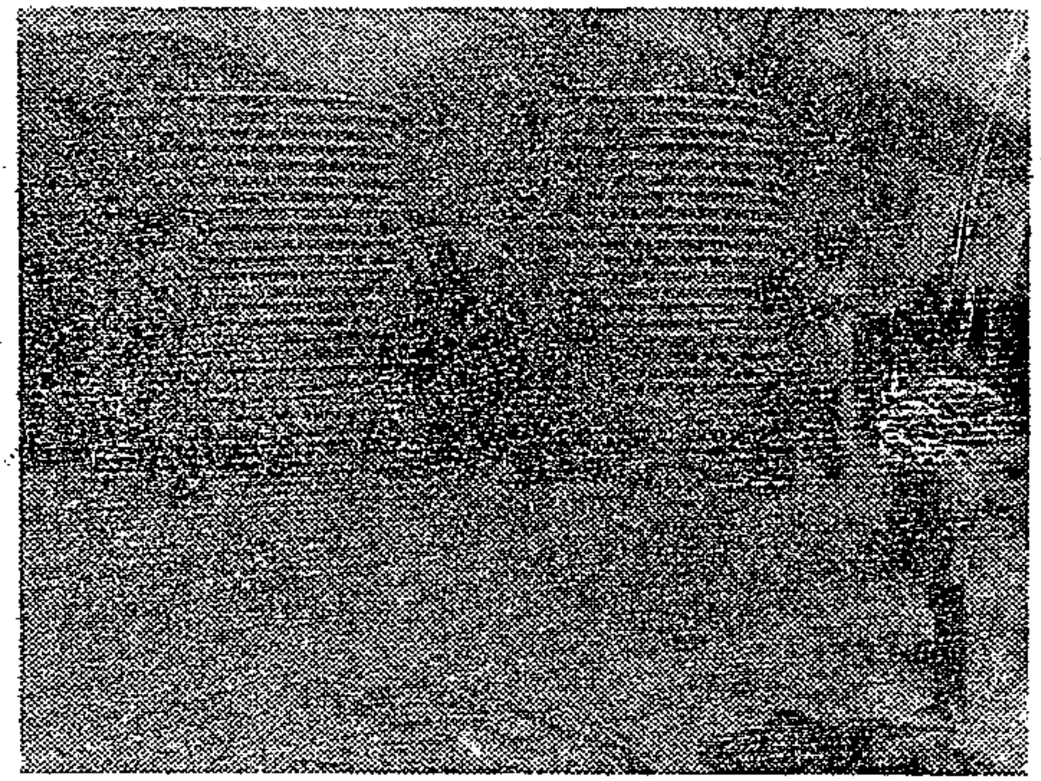
From Matsulu we drove a few kilometres north to KaNyamazane, which like Matsulu is a model township with small houses and gardens and a reticulated water supply. But north of the town lies another vast squatter area, known as Pienaar after the farmer who once owned the land.

Here, too, people are crammed like kraaled sheep into shacks built haphazardly over the hillsides. From the air, we were told, Pienaar "looks like Crossroads — or worse".

Building material was so short that many of the shacks were made of corrugated cardboard or beer cartons.

There is no water laid on at all in Pienaar. We saw rows of women walking with tins on their heads. We knew that tanks of pure water had been set up at various points — but the river was closer and it was clear they had filled their tins there.

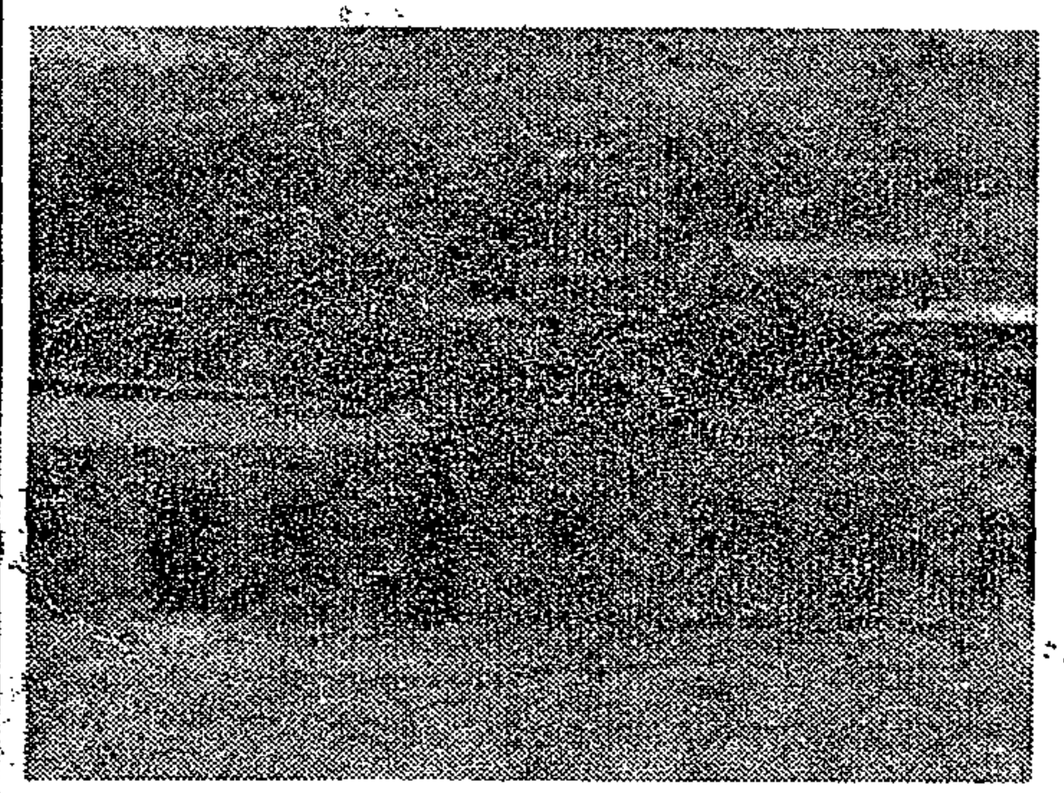
Did they know about the cholera, we asked an old man to whom we gave a lift? And he replied: "There is always sickness, if it comes from the water or anywhere else. Are they saying that if we now wash our hands, there will be no more sickness?"



• Mrs Nankululeke Ndimande and her children fetch clean water from the tanks erected after cholera hit the Lowveld.

EXPRESSCOPE GOES WHERE PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN

Scratching for food on



• There is hardly room to walk between these crowded houses in the Matsulu area of KaNgwane.

AT FIRST, as we crossed the Crocodile River near Kaapmuiden and drove towards Matsulu, we hardly noticed the little dun-coloured shacks scattered over the rocky hillside.

Then we saw smoke coming from them and realised that people were living there, hundreds of people. Some of them were cutting rough poles and building frames to put up more shacks, collecting stones to pack into the frames — or just sitting listlessly in the sun.

Women trudged along with water tins on their heads — one old lady, staggering under the weight, shouted at us to go away.

Other women queued at the shiny new galvanised iron tanks, waiting for the tanker filled with pure water. They sloshed through the mud to place their tins carefully under the taps to catch the last drop. Children fooled around, building little dams in the muddy overflow.

We heard that, within the past few weeks, these people had been cleared off White farms throughout the Eastern Transvaal into the Swazi homeland.

Mrs Nankululeke Ndimande told us that she and her children had come from a farm near Boulders. They were waiting to find somewhere to go in a chief's area. Her husband had stayed at the farm and sent money.

Most of the people spoke only Swazi. A uniformed schoolgirl, Duduzile Munla, who was waiting at a nearby bus stop, ran forward to translate for us. Some of the squatters had been there for months, she said, and could not afford the "khonza" demanded by chiefs before they could move into a chief's area.

This could be up to R20 a month, we learnt, and since farm wages in the area are very low — some men earn only R40 a month — the prospect of paying "khonza" was remote for some resettled families.

The women were complaining that there was no ground to cultivate and no water to irrigate crops for food, Duduzile went on. She showed us where one woman had scratched a little hollow, barely a couple of square metres, between the rocks and was painstakingly watering some straggling pumpkins from a tin filled at the tank.

"They ask if their children are to eat rocks," said Duduzile.

Mr Ernest Lubise was slightly better off than most because he sold insurance for "a big company", he told us. But since he had been removed from Bushbuckridge with his

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Swazi claim to KwaZulu

NM 11/11/80

312

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 Nzimba Tembe, the Tonga chief allegedly involved in plans to secede from KwaZulu and join Swaziland.

The meeting will be held at Maputa, in the heart of the disputed 300 000 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 Ulundi.

Chief Tembe, who is a member of the Assembly, received a rowdy reception when he expressed his loyalty to KwaZulu 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 Nywao, Mathenjwa, and Mngomezula areas.

2.3

2.4

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

SUNDAY 23/11/86

310

Express readers dip deep to help

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 Modise 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 Modise and her belongings were dumped on the back of a truck and transported to QwaQwa, where she was left in the veld clutching her 18-day-old grandchild, Millicent.

That was last October, and since then Mrs Modise has made numerous trips to the Nigel 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 Nigel Commissioner for Bantu Affairs, who said he would kill her if he ever saw her again.

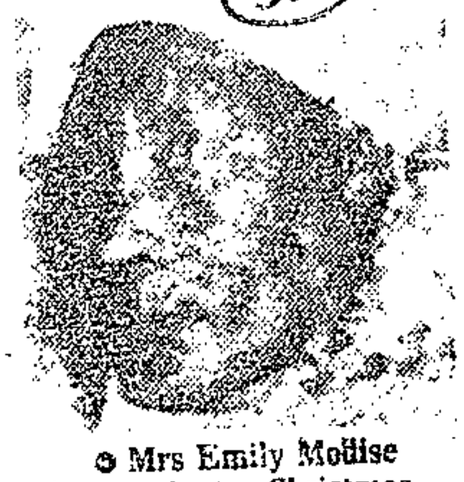
Mr Vorster has refused to comment on the allegation.

Meanwhile, Emily, Millicent and the other daughters and grandchildren who went to live with her in QwaQwa, are starving.

But they won't be starving for much longer — because money has been flooding into the Sunday Express offices from generous readers.

We have food, clothing and more than R100 to give to Mrs Modise.

So maybe Mrs Modise and her family will be able to celebrate a halfway happy Christmas — thanks to the generosity of Sunday Express readers.



● Mrs Emily Modise ... a better Christmas

Swazis press land claim again

STAR 24/11/80 312

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 Mpande's 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 Gatsha 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 Swazis, he said.

Reliable 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 Manguzi 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

5/12b STAR C&P 312

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 593.

A total of 12 people have died from the disease and 18 more cases have been reported in the Louw's Creek and Matsulu Township, bringing the total in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld to 551.

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.

SWAZILAND GENERAL

7/1/81 — 31/12/81

Swazi official hits pool apartheid

7/1/81 Star 312

Staff Reporters

A city councillor and a Swazi swimming official lashed out today at the treatment received by a Swazi squad of black and coloured swimmers training in Johannesburg.

The 11 children were banned from the Patterson Park public pool in Norwood and were told that facilities for multiracial training only existed at Ellis Park.

President of the Swazi swimming association, 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 5.30 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 Rollnick 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 possible ruffians," Mrs Levine said.

The children also had 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. 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 MPC, said today any application to use another pool would have been considered.

When the boom hurts

S. Tribune 1/2/81

(107) (12) 312

Few benefits for neighbours

Special Finance Correspondent

THE boom in South Africa's economy has brought few benefits to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Indeed, it seems to be doing the neighbouring states more harm than good.

While South Africa's growth rate reached eight percent last year and should top four percent in 1981, real growth in Botswana was at three percent in 1980 and is likely to be even less this year. Lesotho's growth rate last year was 4,5 percent and it too will be lower this year. Swaziland has fared best so far, with a six percent rise in gross domestic product (GDP) in 1980. But according to a senior government official in Mbabane, the country will be "lucky to achieve four percent" this year.

Part of the countries' poor growth performance is the result of sheer misfortune. Agriculture in Botswana has been crippled by a severe drought and by foot-and-mouth epidemics. Drought has also destroyed crops in Lesotho.

What's more, the bulk of exports — diamonds, asbestos, copper and farm products — is of little use to mineral rich South Africa.

Of Lesotho's total exports of R30 million in 1978, only R11,5 million worth (mostly wool and mohair) was shipped to South Africa. Though exports jumped to R37,7 million in 1979, South Africa's receipts rose only slightly to R12,3 million.

All three countries depend heavily on South Africa for imports, however. Lesotho's dependence is around 95 percent, Swaziland's 90 percent and Botswana's 85 percent. As a result South Africa's spiralling inflation rate has spilled across the border.

Swaziland's inflation rate was 14 to 15 percent last year. It is expected to jump to 18 percent in 1981. Similarly, consumer prices in Botswana rose by 14.6 percent in 1980. and are unlikely to fall much below that this year.

Botswana has the advantage of no longer being a member of the rand monetary area. By adjusting the value of the pula upwards it is able to offset some of the increase in import prices. This was the rationale for the 5,3 percent revaluation of the pula last November.

The upswing in South Africa has discouraged new investment in the three countries. "It's becoming more difficult to persuade investors to put money into smaller countries," notes a Botswana Government economist.

South Africa's huge trade surpluses mask a sharp rise in imports, which jumped by about 45 percent in value in 1980.

In this case too, the boom has hurt, rather than helped South Africa's neighbours whose share of the customs pool has shrunk.

The Maseru Holiday Inn in Lesotho . . . plenty of tourists, but the economy is feeling the pinch

SA link in kidnap?

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland authorities today said that a registered refugee from South Africa, Joe Pillay, was kidnapped last night 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.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

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For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

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Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

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Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

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For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

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'Gunmen snatch refugee in Swazi'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
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 kidnapped 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 into 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, Salesian High School, was detained for questioning by Swazi police.

Suspected SA kidnap shocks Swaziland

S. Tribune 22/2/81

327 ~~24A~~ 312

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 refugee 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 captors drove 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 Argus 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 house.

Accounts of the kidnapping by people at the school vary, but incidate that the four men were of different races.

One teacher said the four had knocked on the door of his house in the teachers' compound and asked where Mr Pillay

Pillay's Merebank, Durban family are aware of the abduction and they fear 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 St Jospeh's for three years.

Mr Pillay fled South Africa with his younger brother, Vis Pillay and Krish Rabilal. Rabilal was one of the 11 ANC men killed early this month in a South African Defence force raid on an ANC base in Maputo.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane said the Swazi goverment had informed the UN officially of the abduction of a registered refugee.

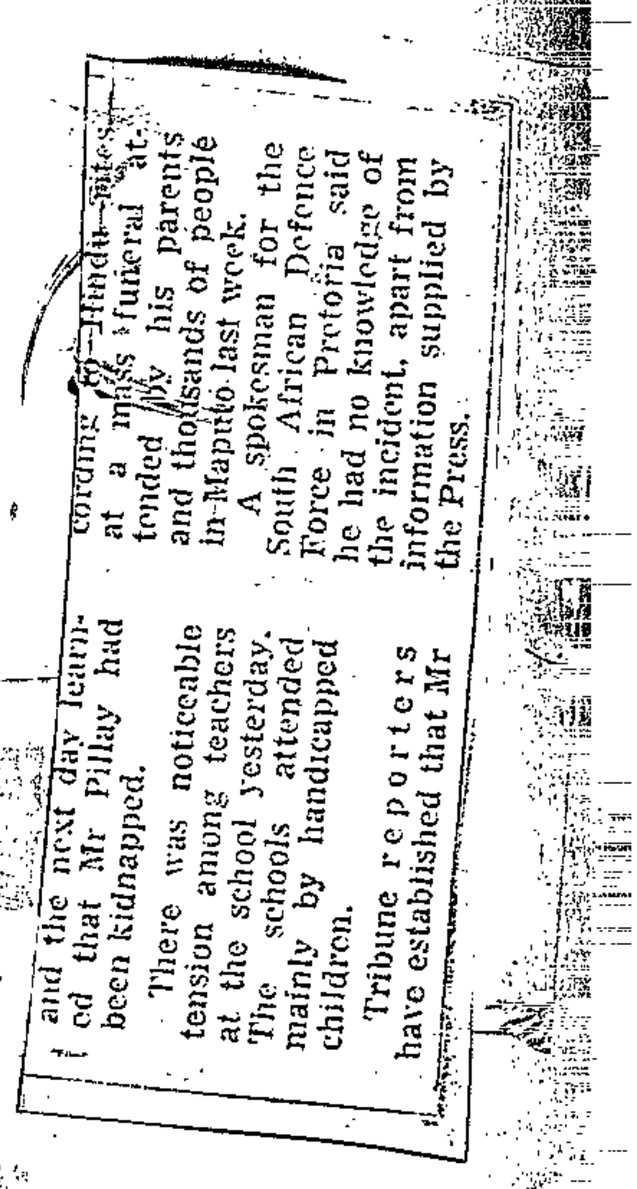
The spokesman said: "The abduction is the security responsibility of the govenrment and we are waiting for them to take whatever action. We suspect that South Africans are responsible."

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 Beatrice Street before fleeing the country in 1977.

His brother, Mr Vis Pillay, is still believed to be in Swaziland.

Krish Rabilal, 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

CHEMICAL



CHEMICAL

(Continued)

Malan Chemical Engineering Medals

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P C Watt

Swazi Queen's fraud trial told money had been eaten by mice

Tribune Reporter

"WHILE the cat's away, the mice will play — or so it seems in Swaziland these days.

The High Court in Mbabane heard this week how thousands of rands in Swazi funds had been "eaten by mice" and disappeared without trace.

Giving evidence former Deputy Prime Minister Dr Zonke Khumalo said the money had disappeared while the accountant controlling the fund, Reverend Themba Ndaba, was overseas on a study tour.

Mr Ndaba, former accountant of the Tisuka Fund set up to spend Swazi money for the benefit of the Swazi nation, is alleged to have defrauded the fund of R79 000.

Dr Khumalo — who was once chairman of the fund — has been warned by Chief Justice Charles Nathan (presiding) that he may be charged with complicity.

At one stage Mr Ndaba's counsel said the Swazi sovereign, King Sobhuza had once asked Dr Khumalo where the money was, and asked him to tell the court what his reply had been.

"I told the king the money had been eaten by mice," he said.

However, he explained he had been speaking metaphorically. What he actually meant was that the fund committee members had been lining their own pockets while Mr Ndaba was away.

"The boys were looking after themselves because nobody was looking after them (keeping an eye on them)", he said.

He told Justice Nathan he had been "too busy" as Deputy Prime Minister to check on the books while Mr Ndaba was in Britain on a 10-month study course.

However, Dr Khumalo paid back about R10 000 into the fund from his own pocket to cover debts incurred by the fund.

Asked why he had once trusted Mr Ndaba and was now claiming the accountant was guilty of fraud, Dr Khumalo said: "He is a man of God. I was sure of him, even if we (the committee) were dishonest ourselves.

"He could have caught us and reported us to the King."

The trial is expected to continue for another week.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 22, 1981

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 Ndaba, 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 Matse, assisted by Mr Sam Earnshaw, 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 on any cheque withdrawing money from the fund.

SHORTFALL

Mr Metse 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 Absolom Twala, has warned Dr Khumalo in court that he may be charged with complicity.

PAS.	(12gm/day)	16,8c.
Z	(2gm/day)	13,44c.

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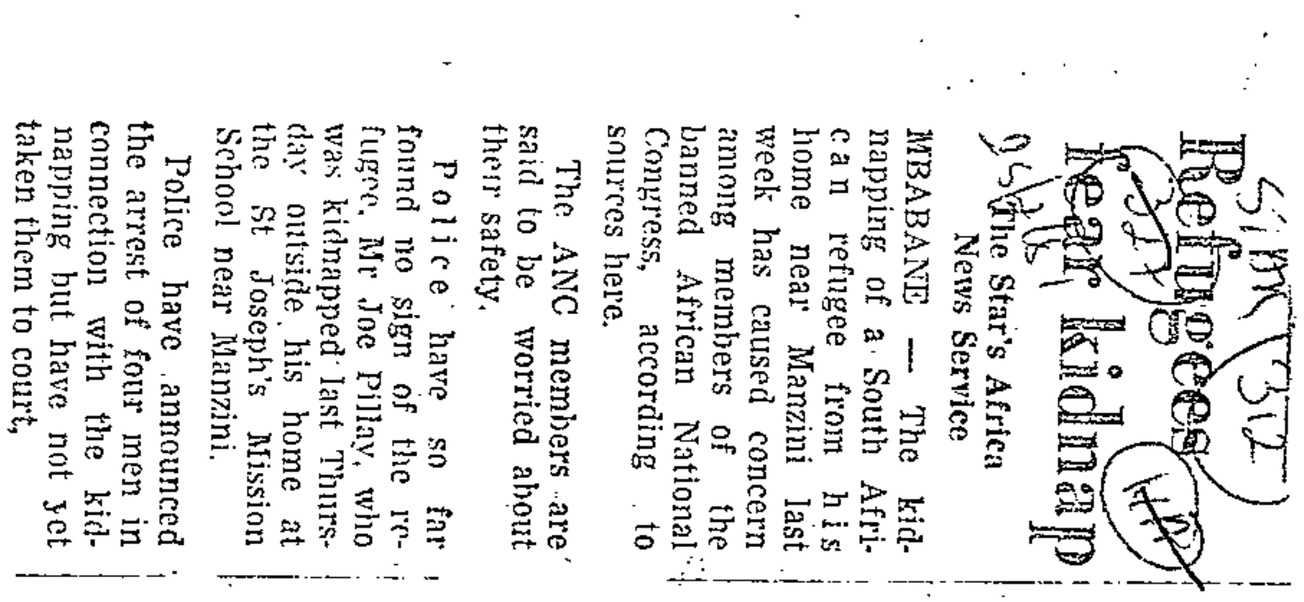


Rebuke over kidnap

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The kidnapping of a South African refugee from his home near Manzini last week has caused concern among members of the banned African National Congress, according to sources here.

The ANC members are said to be worried about their safety.

Police have so far found no sign of the refugee, Mr Joe Pillay, who was kidnapped last Thursday outside his home at the St Joseph's Mission School near Manzini.

Police have announced the arrest of four men in connection with the kidnapping but have not yet taken them to court.

RDM 26/2/81

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 (MRR), Swaziland police sources said yesterday.

Mr Daya Pillay, a refugee school teacher, was abducted at gunpoint from St Joseph's School, near Manzini, 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 MRR, 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 MRR was originally backed by Rhodesia's government, but has since been taken over by Pretoria as part of its alleged "destabilisation campaign" against black governments in Southern Africa.

Mr Pillay, originally from Durban, fled South Africa in 1977 and was registered as a refugee with the United Nations High Commission in Swaziland.

His brother, Mr Rabilal 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' (IPI) "historic" attachments 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 BophuthaTswanan properties in Pretoria, diplomatic vehicles, furniture and fittings was made by IPI 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."

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

THE Rand Supreme Court 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 R82 128.

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 no record of having received the goods purchased through their Ministry of Agriculture, they had not disputed Efax's right to receive payment of the R82 128.

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 R82 128. 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 customs 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, exise, sale 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.

AFRICA

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 reactionaries" 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.

EDM 5/3/81

Swazi govt holds secret trial of four kidnappers

(312)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

FOUR men arrested in connection with the kidnapping of a South African refugee, Mr Dayan 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 Hassannali.

But Mr Hassannali 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 Swaziland police sources to have been taken across the border into South Africa.

His brother, Mr Rahilal 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.

Why the king halted probe

SOWETAN 31/1/81

312

MBABANE — 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 Mohammad 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.

information about how wages were determined, the existence of a shortage or surplus of labour at current wages and farmers' requirements in their labour force (in particular, whether schooling was considered an advantage or not).

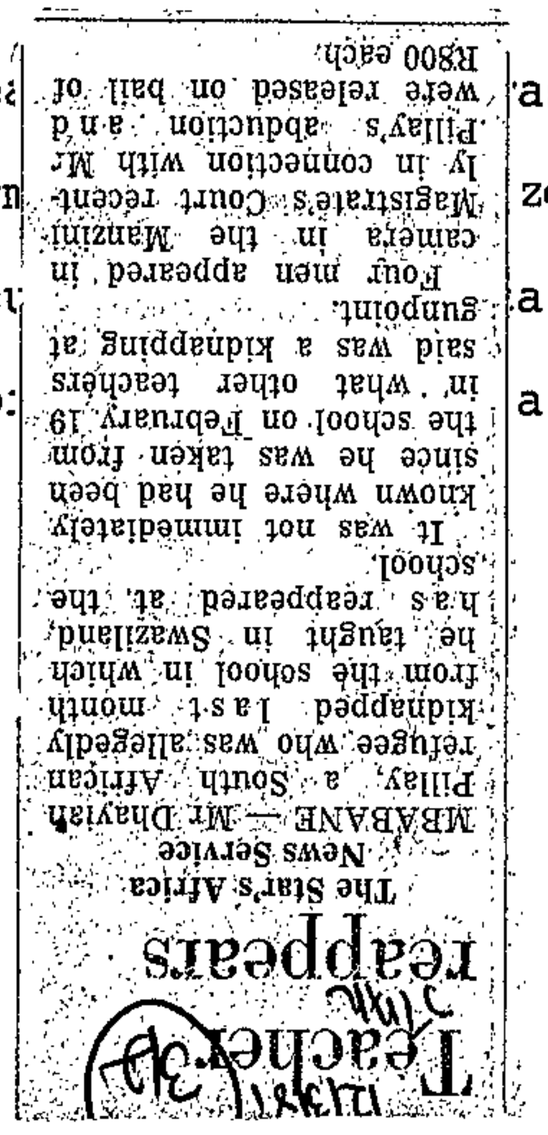
3) a questionnaire to workers on their motives in coming to the farm, their attitudes to alternative jobs and their problems on the farm.

The information in this part is largely drawn from the first and second questionnaires.

A total of 35 farms were visited during the survey, but three farmers preferred to fill in the questionnaires alone and post them. They have not done so, so that the results below apply to a maximum of 32 farms, 18 in the Beaufort West magisterial district, 6 in Fraserburg, 6 in Middelburg and 2 in Graaff-Reinet.

Section A : Area of farm, number of sheep and numbers employed:

The average (mea as 9 548 hectares (distribution of farm ze categories can be seen in Table 3). Agricu a for 1972-1973, however, give the following p: a as a whole:



Teacher 'disappears' reappears

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Mr Dhayiah 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 attempt.

Four men appeared in camera in the Manzini Magistrate's Court recently in connection with Mr Pillay's abduction and were released on bail of R800 each.

Kidnapped SA refugee returned

RDM 1-2/3/81 (Date) 312 (Page)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
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 Dayan 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 officially asking 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 Rand Daily Mail 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 recognised 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 Mozambique Resistance Movement, which is alleged to be encouraged by South Africa in its bid to topple President Samora Machel.

But one of 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 Kgoadi, Mr George Foremen and Mr Musa Eseme. 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.

COST OF PEPTIC ULCERATION IN R.S.A. - JULY 1976 TO JUNE 1977

- Medical care R18,9 million (37,2% of total cost)

Consultations (private practitioners)	R1,5 m
Diagnosis (tests: barium meal, gastroscopy, etc.)	R2,1 m
Drugs	R4,5 m
Provincial hospitals	R8,9 m (47%)
Private hospitals (bed rate, theatre, dispensary)	R1,3 m
Surgery (surgeon, aneasthetist, assistant)	R0,6m

- Whites: 54,6% of cost
  - Outpatients: R0,3 m (3%)
  - In-patients: R8,6 m (97%)
    - Transvaal: 50% of cost
    - Number of patients: 15 270
    - Surgery: 22,4%
    - = f (hospital days x cost/day)

Surgical	42 568	(12,4
Nonsurgical	127 152	(10,7
Total	169 720	(11,1

- Lost productivity (absenteeism) R31,9 million (62,8% of total cost)

- Total cost R50,8 million

COST OF PEPTIC ULCERATION IN THE R.S.A. - JULY 1976 TO JUNE 1977

- Lost productivity (absenteeism) R31,9 million (62,8% of total cost)
  - Method of calculation: Man-years lost x value/man-year
  - Morbidity R19,9 m (62,2%)
    - Temporary absenteeism R8,0 m (40%)
      - -Period of diagnosis (consultation and tests) (2 working days)....
      - -Surgery (29 working days) .....
      - -Rest-period (15 working days/20% of cases) .....

R m	White %	Man-years lost				
		White	Black	Asian	Brown	Total
2,1	89	323	35	55	30	443
2,7	86	397	56	96	51	600
3,1	90	477	46	79	42	644
8,0	88	1 197	137	230	123	1 687

    - R11,9 m (60%)

- Medical care
- Total cost

70,9%)

'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 Dayan 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 phoned his family three times while he was held in South Africa.

Kidnapped refugee tells of his ordeal

RDM 13/3/81

327 332 329

'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 blind- folded, 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.

13/3/81 SOWETAN

SA refugee back in Swaziland

3/2

MR Dhayah 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 magistrate's 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

The Star's Africa News Service

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 Manzini, 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 blindfoled.

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.

KIDNAP CAPER ON THE SWAZI BORDER

S. Tribune 15/3/81 (312) ~~327~~

RIGHT-WING GROUP SEIZES REFUGEE — AND THEN DELIVERS HIM TO THE S.A.P.

Tribune Reporters and Tribune Africa News Service

SOUTH AFRICAN refugee Daya Pillay was the victim of right-wing members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement who abducted him in Swaziland and then handed him to police in the Transvaal because they didn't know what to do with him.

A Sunday Tribune probe this week discloses that Durban-born Mr Pillay, 35, was suspected by the MRM of being involved in terrorist activities.

After kidnapping him from his home at St Joseph's Mission School near Manzini they turned him over to police at Oshoek border post and claimed he was involved with subversive activities against South Africa.

DAYA PILLAY
They hit me

captors told him not to speak to the Press about it. But he said he owed it to those who had worried about his disappearance in Swaziland.

After a week he was taken to a police station, where he was kept in a cell for two weeks. He was well treated.

On Tuesday night, he was put in a car and driven for what he estimated was about three hours. Then he was blindfolded and put in the boot of the car. After a short drive he was returned to the back seat.

Still blindfolded, he was left on the roadside

impossible: the authorities maintain a reasonably efficient system of policing pass requirements among Africans who are admittedly less scattered but far more numerous than farmers. It may be that the absence of written contracts of employment between farmers and most workers would make the task of the inspectors impossible, but it seems that this problem needs more careful study before it can be considered insuperable.

The problem not voiced by the 1951 Commission or by the Theron Commission is that many farmers, at least in the Karoo, seem to be in a position to respond to any pressure to raise wages by reducing their labour forces. The abundance of cheap labour available to the farms has encouraged farmers to employ more workers than are physically necessary to run the farm. Many of the farmers interviewed during this survey pointed out that in Australia, for example, where farm workers earn wages far higher than South African farm wages, farmers keep one or two workers on to handle a flock, and an area, which in South Africa would 'need' 10 workers. Smaller labour forces are made possible by the use of dogs, by carefully planned camp and run fencing (so that sheep can be directed from one place to another and handled by a minimum of workers) and by the use of contract workers at peak times - shearing, dosing, dipping, transport etc.

If wages and other costs on South African sheep farms are nearing the levels at which this sort of change becomes profitable - a question which cannot be answered here - moves to raise wages would not only reduce the chances of those already unemployed, or erratically employed, of finding jobs, but would add to their numbers.

In conclusion, therefore, it seems that attempts to set acceptable wage rates for farm workers are necessary, as a step towards enabling workers to bargain for themselves. But such attempts must be accompanied by the determined extension of schooling, of housing facilities in towns, of employment opportunities [illegible] of formal restrictions on African workers so that f[illegible]ble to select from a series of alternatives. Only t[illegible] some sort of control over their working lives.

Afrikaans in Swazi schools

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Afrikaans and Portuguese are to be taught in Swaziland's schools, the education minister, Canon Siphethe 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.

Smashing the Swazi connection

NM 17/3/81 (312)

Detectives seize 200 000 Mandrax tablets in what could be the biggest drugs haul in S A

Crime Reporter

MANDRAX tablets valued at nearly R2 million, smuggled into South Africa via Swaziland, have been seized by Narcotics Bureau detectives in what has been described as the biggest single drugs haul ever made in South Africa.

About 200 000 tablets have been confiscated in the Eastern Transvaal and in Paarl in the Cape during the past week, and nine people have been arrested.

They include two prominent Pretoria Indians, five other people in the Cape Peninsula and two in the Eastern Transvaal. More arrests are expected.

The massive swoops came after six months of intensive investigations during which smaller hauls of smuggled Mandrax tablets were made by police in Durban and Cape Town.

Police investigations are extending as far afield as the Middle East and Europe.

Detectives believe they have now smashed the South African connection in an international drug-smuggling network and have effectively sealed off points of entry which smugglers used to get the tablets into th country.

The Commissioner of Police, Gen Mik Geldenhuys, said yesterday that the invest gations were being led by Capt Frik Trute of the Far East Rand Narcotics Bureau. H praised detectives from other bureaus wh had worked long hours in uncovering th network.

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(312) RDM 18/3/81

Cash misuse alleged by Swazi MP

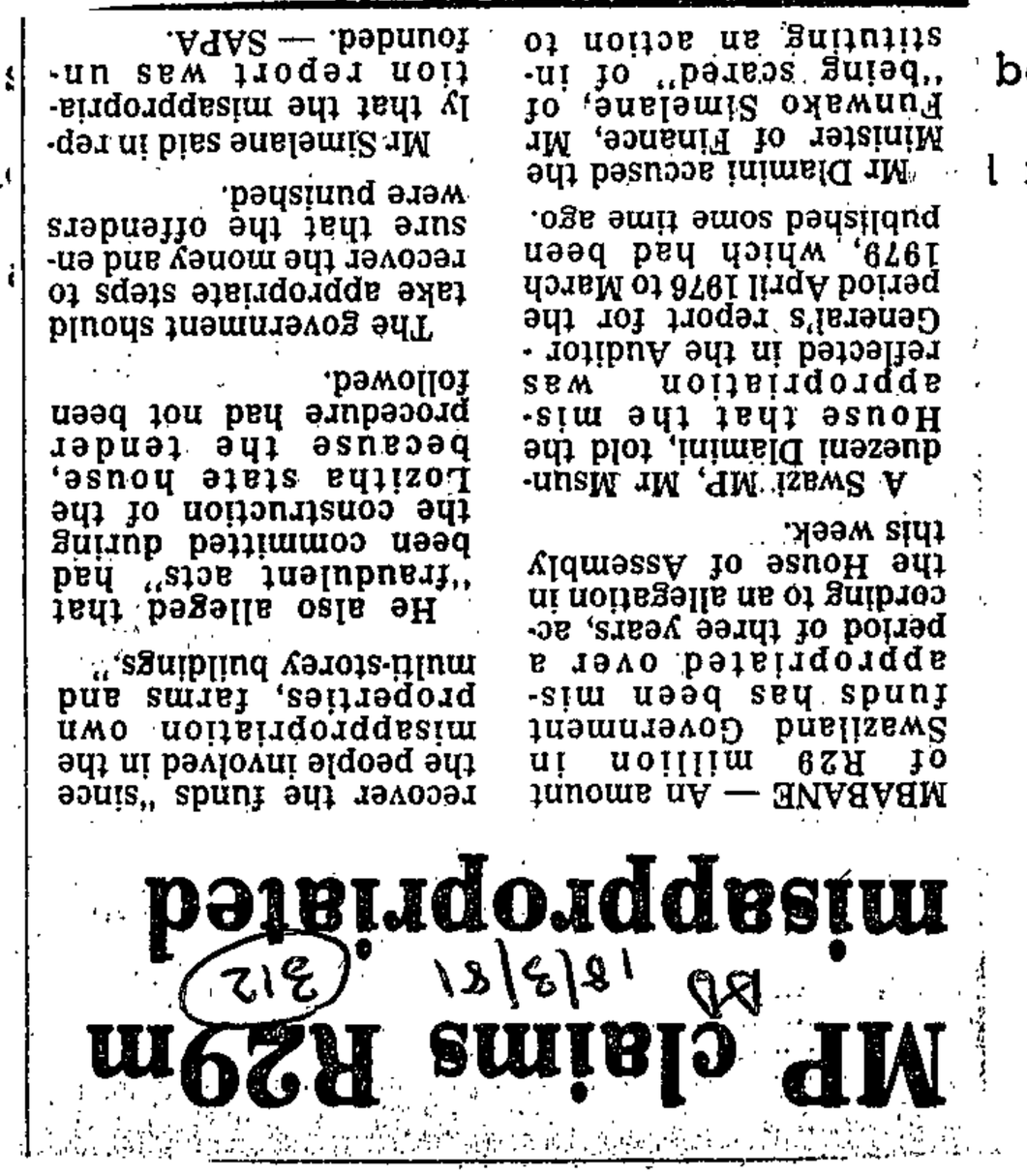
MBABANE — An amount of R29-million in Swaziland government funds has been misappropriated over a period of three years, according to allegations made in the Swazi House of Assembly this week.

Swazi M P Mr Msunduezeni 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 Funwako Simelane, of "being scared" of acting to recover the funds, "since the people involved . . . own properties"

Once again, inspection of the table suggest that these two variables are not associated to any significant extent. This is not surprising, in view of farmers' replies to questions about the schooling of workers. Of 31 farmers questioned, only two said, without qualification, that they preferred to employ workers who had been to school. Four farmers preferred not to answer,seven were in favour of limited schooling for farm workers and 11 farmers were indifferent. Seven farmers actually preferred workers not to have been to school, claiming that only one person - the farmer - needed to do any thinking, that when workers tried to make decisions on their own (a practice which they might have learned at school) they made mistakes, that workers who had been to school 'thought they knew everything' and tried to teach the farmer what to do.

What then, does determine wages? Tests done for individual farms, where the work force was 5 or more and where both variables were known for each worker, suggest that on s between workers accordin l number in family, a



MP claims R29m misappropriated

MBABANE — An amount of R29 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 Msundueseni Dlamini, told the House that the misappropriation was reflected in the Auditor-General's report for the period April 1976 to March 1979, which had been published some time ago.

Mr Dlamini accused the Minister of Finance, Mr Funwako Simelane, of "being scared" of instituting 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.

Swazi MPs question 'secret' kidnap trial

RDM 20/3/81 3:7 3:29 312

Southern Africa Editor

SWAZILAND'S Minister of Justice, Senator P M Dlamini, has been asked in parliament why the trial of the four alleged kidnapppers of a South African refugee was held in camera.

The four men were released on bail of R800 at about the same time as the refugee, Mr Dayan Pillay, was brought back to Swaziland under cover of darkness and dropped in Mbabane.

Questions to Sen Dlamini in the House implicitly connected the release of the four men with the return of Mr Pillay, thus heightening speculation that the return and the release were part of a deal struck between Swaziland and South Africa.

In reply to questions about the "secret trial", Sen Dlamini said it was the prerogative and duty 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 circumstances surrounding 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 Paarl there is one full-time worker.

This fund was established in 1950. At theis stage only four canning firms participated. In the first year the income was just on R2 000,oo with an average membership of 1 540.

When the fund started the contributions were 2½c 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 pay).

In 1958 clinics were set up. The staff consisted mainly of first-aid attendants and nurses. Panel doctors attended lunch-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 R2,oo a year was introduced.

In 1960 the limit on free medicines was raised from R4,oo to R6,oo 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,oo 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,oo. This was repeated in 1974.

This has not been done since, as there are doubts as to its effectiveness.

Present Situation: (Table 9 shows Membership, Contributions & Benefits) At present, one firm, South African Preserving, at Tulbagh, have given permanent workers the option of belonging to Cape Medical Plan. In this case the employer pays 2/3 (about R15 per month) of the contribution to the Cape Medical plan. This facto- still belongs to the Food and Canning Workers' Union fund, ho sonal workers will be covered.

Members retain benefits for two months after they is because of the seasonal nature of the food indu workers are laid-off for part of the year.

The areas which this fund covers are very dispers difficulties with regard to health education whic important by the fund. The doctor contacted wit is usually used for this purpose; however this i satisfactorily as the fund would wish.

Four contributions are needed before a member is benefits and eight contributions for sick pay ben

TABLE 10

MEDICAL BENEFIT FUND FOR THE FOOD INDUSTRY.

Benefits to members	1976	1975
Total	R53 34 9 81	R40
Administrative expenses	R17 053,69	R20
Total expenditure	R70 403,50	
Contributions received:	R60 020,52	R56
Income from investments:	R16 327,49	R13

Hospital services and fees

The following section will provide some informa out-patient fees at provincial hospital to comp cost which would be borne by the workers if he/ medical aid to medical benefit scheme.

The in-patient fees for patients at provincial

Teaching hospitals: Ordinary cases: (General Wards) R14, per day (plus primary fee); Ordinary cases: (semi-private wards at own request): R16,50 (plus primary fee applicable to tax payers); Ordinary Cases: (Private wards at own request.) R19 (plus primary fee applicable to taxpayers.) The primary fee is the initial admission fee.

2. Non-teaching hospitals. Ordinary Cases (General wards): R12,oo (plus primary fee); Ordinary cases (semi-private wards at own request): R13,50 (plus primary fee applicable to taxpayers, ordinary cases (Private wards at

Swaziland says no to curbs

MBABANE — Swaziland would not support sanctions against South Africa because of her dependence on that country's economy, Swaziland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Velaphi Dlamini, has said here.

Replying to a question in Parliament, he said despite Swaziland's membership of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth of Nations and the Organisation of African Unity, the country had to pursue a pragmatic approach in its dealings with South Africa.

Referring to the presence of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress in the country, he said the government would not allow these organisations to use Swaziland as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

His country was committed to a policy of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the affairs of other countries, but this did not mean it condoned apartheid.

ND 20/3/81 (312)

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 Mabandla, 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 Magongo, says that the sanctions issue is new and has not been discussed by Parliament.

According to Mr Magongo, 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 on 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.

King bars sanctions

STAR 24/3/61

The Star's Africa News Service

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.

RDM
25/3/81

Swazi schools to teach the 'taal'

(3/2)

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 2,5% — 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 520 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 Mcgongo, criticised a recent statement by the Foreign Minister, Mr R V 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 Mabandlu 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 Mcgongo said Mr Dlamini should not have gone beyond restatement or, at most, clarification of Swaziland's formal 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 3, Swaziland did not take a stand one way or another. In contrast, Lesotho and Botswana voted against readmission.

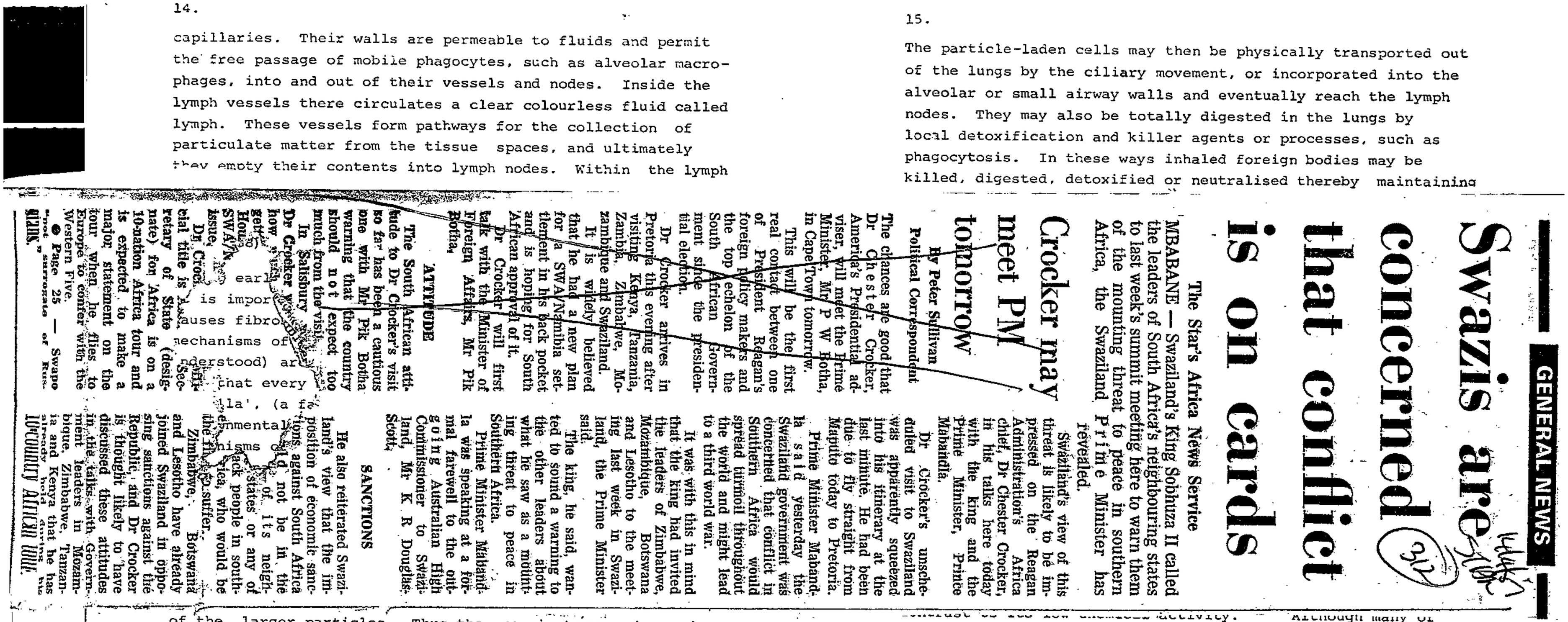
During recent talks with the German Ambasador to Swaziland, Mr E Weidel, Prince Dlamini disclosed that "Swaziland was trying hard to come to the negotiating table with South Africa" to discuss reported pursuit by South African agents of African National Congress members living in neigbouring states.

Prince Dlamini's statement was made in reponse 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.

● King Sobhuza II on Monday summoned Cabinet Ministers to his Lozitha Palace, where he publicly backed Mr Dlamini's stand on sanctions against South Africa.

capillaries. Their walls are permeable to fluids and permit the free passage of mobile phagocytes, such as alveolar macrophages, into and out of their vessels and nodes. Inside the lymph vessels there circulates a clear colourless fluid called lymph. These vessels form pathways for the collection of particulate matter from the tissue spaces, and ultimately they empty their contents into lymph nodes. Within the lymph

The particle-laden cells may then be physically transported out of the lungs by the ciliary movement, or incorporated into the alveolar or small airway walls and eventually reach the lymph nodes. They may also be totally digested in the lungs by local detoxification and killer agents or processes, such as phagocytosis. In these ways inhaled foreign bodies may be killed, digested, detoxified or neutralised thereby maintaining



GENERAL NEWS

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 to last week's summit meeting here to warn them of the mounting threat to peace in southern Africa, the Swaziland Prime Minister has revealed.

Swaziland's view of this threat is 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 Swaziland 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 and Lesotho to the meeting last week in Swaziland, the Prime Minister said.

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 formal farewell to the outgoing Australian High Commissioner to Swaziland, Mr K R Douglas-Scott.

SANCTIONS

He also reiterated Swaziland's view that the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa is expected to make a major statement on the future when he flies to Europe to confer with the Western Five.

● Page 25 — Swapo "not surrogate of Russia."

Crocker may meet PM tomorrow

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

The chances are good that Dr Chester Crocker, America's Presidential 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, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland.

It is widely believed that he had a new plan for a SWA/Namibia settlement in his back pocket and is hoping for South African approval of it.

Dr Crocker will first talk with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

ATTITUDE

The South African attitude to Dr Chocker's visit so far has been a cautious one with Mr Pik Botha warning that the country should not expect too much from the visit.

In Salisbury yesterday Dr Crocker was [illegible] how [illegible] get [illegible] House [illegible] SWA/N[illegible] issue.

Dr Crock[illegible] ear[illegible] is impor[illegible] causes fibro[illegible] echanisms of [illegible] derstood) ar[illegible] that every [illegible]la', (a f[illegible] [illegible]nmental [illegible]nisms [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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.

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Judge calls for Swazi citizen order review

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

A JUDGE of the High Court of Swaziland, Mr Justice David Cohen, has called on the nation's rulers to review the controversial Citizenship Order — which, in the view of legal observers, puts in jeopardy the rights of whites and coloureds — and even some blacks — to Swazi citizenship.

Mr Justice Cohen, who retires at the end of the month, made the appeal in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail.

"Many people are opposed to the Citizenship Order," he said.

"People who have resided in Swaziland for years feel insecure. They can acquire citizenship only by registration, which can be revoked. Whites and coloureds — and some blacks — are affected.

"The questions about citizenship which troubled the authorities when the Citizenship Order was drawn up have been largely settled now, and the time has arrived when the matter can be reviewed."

The Order became law in September 1974, but was made retroactive to April 1973 — the date on which King Sobhuza II abrogated the independence constitution of 1968 after a minor setback for his ruling Imbokodvo Party in the 1972 elections.

The Order made retention of Swazi citizenship by those who were citizens before April 12, 1973, subject to two conditions:

- If they were born outside land, their father had to be a Swazi citizen *and* to have their father had to be a Swaziland citizen as citizens land, and to strip a third-gen- drawn up have been large- ly settled now, and the time has arrived when the matter can be reviewed." the Deputy Prime Minister.

Whatever the intentions of Swaziland's governors, the practical effect of the Order was to deprive many whites of their undisputed right to citizenship by birth or descent.

The Order states further that any person who is a registered citizen under its provisions, or a naturalised citizen under any earlier law, can be deprived of citizenship "by the Minister from a date to be determined by the Minister".

The whole issue was complicated further by the government's deportation of a political opponent, Mr Thomas Ngwenya, who the authorities claimed was not a citizen because he was born about 5km outside the territory's borders.

Mr Ngwenya challenged this in court, arguing that he could not be deported because he was a Swazi citizen. The court found in his favour and the authorities appealed.

But the appeal was not heard because the government decided to set up a special tribunal to decide on all citizenship matters. It found against Mr Ngwenya.

The arbitary powers relating to the Order and the tribunal have been used to declare a black lawyer, Mr Godfrey Mdludli, a prohibited immigrant, and to strip a third-generation white, Mr Peter Forbes, of his citizenship and expel him.

JUDGE COHEN
... many oppose order

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Approaching his Silver Jubilee, Swaziland's 81-year-old king is the world's longest-reigning monarch. PATRICK LAURENCE reports on

King Sobhuza's sixty summers

RDM 21/5/81 3/2

PREPARATIONS are underway in Swaziland to commemorate the diamond jubilee of the world's longest reigning monarch, King Sobhuza II, who, in September, will become the first sovereign to have ruled for 60 years since Queen Victoria of Great Britain.

Responsibility for planning the celebrations rests with one of his sons, Prince Gahbeni Dlamini, Swaziland's Minister of Home Affairs, whose list of guests includes Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho, as well as the Heads of States of most Southern African countries.

Underlying the problems of protocol and security associated with the event are three inter-linked questions of far-reaching political importance:

- Who will succeed King Sobhuza, who was born in 1899 and who turns 82 on July 22?
- Can the monarchy survive in its present absolutist form after King Sobhuza dies?
- How badly has the monarchy been affected by scandals, nepotism and corruption in the last few years?

The first question is what newsmen call a "hardy annual".

Every year brings forth a spate of reports that the King is "terminally ill" and that the battle to succeed him has already began among the princes and thir mothers.

So far King Sobhuza has defied the predictions that he is on death's bed. In his public appearances he has looked frail but moved with surprising agility and spoken with firm clarity.

Prince Gahbeni said in reply to an inquiry about the present state of the King's health: "I think you have seen him. He is enjoying his 80-plus years. He is super."

But the question of who will succeed him remains valid, if for no greater reason than that he has already enjoyed more than the three score years and ten alotted to man before old age brings death inexorably closer.

The question, however, is easier to pose than to answer.

The King is reported to have more than 600 children, of whom 85 (67 sons and 18 daughters) are listed in Burke's Royal Families of the World. No one son is regarded as a clear and uncontested successor.

Most people anticipate that a successor will only be chosen — or, if one has already been decided on, disclosed — by the Swazi National Council (SNC) after the King's death.

The SNC has been characterised by Prof Absolom Vilikazi as Swaziland's supreme decision-making body and the repository of the nation's traditional values, of the King or *Ngwenyama* is the "living symbol".

Men favoured as possible successors include Prince Phila Dlamini, who is reported to have once desribed himself as the "crown prince" and whose mother in said to be one of the King's favourite wives, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, the present Prime Minister who has a reputation for intelligent and clear thinking, and Prince Gabheni Dlamini, who is seen as both able and decisive.

Settlement of the primary question of who will succeed King Sobhuza will merely lead to another: will the successor, whoever he is, be able to retain the absolutist tradition which King Sobhuza inherited and in turn bequeathed?

Swaziland, of course, contains the same socio-economic forces which have eroded and eventually eliminated absolute monarchies everywhere: urbanisation, industrialisation, market economies, modern education and the associated rise of new classes and radical ideologies.

But thus far Swaziland's traditionalist monarchy has more than survived the challenges to its existence.

In the 1960s there was a danger that the monarchy would be pushed to the sidelines by new black political movements — notably the Swaziland Progressive Party and, later, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC) — in the struggle for independence on the basis of a one man, one vote constitutions.

All eight constituencies elected three MPs on a winner-take-all basis. Imbokodvo won all 24 seats.

- Special provision for the SNC as a vital buttress of traditional power.
- Extraordinary powers for the King, including the right to appoint a fifth of the House of Assembly and half of the Senate.

But the point is that the King accepted the challenge of independence and a Westminster-style constitution with popularly-elected members and succeeded in retaining most of his power, although his position was nominally that of a constitutional monarch.

Even with these specially built-in safeguards, however, the constitution contained elements which were a potential threat to the absolute powers of the King.

The crunch came in the first post independence election of 1972 when Dr Zwane's NNLC won one of the eight constituencies, significantly one in which there were a large number of sugar factory workers.

The defeat sent shock waves through the ruling traditional class — which precipitated first an attempt to deport one of the successful opposition MPs and, when that was thwarted by the courts, to abrogation of the independence constitution and establishment of direct traditional ruler.

Real power has since rested with the King and the executive of the SNC.

Until 1978 Swaziland had no constitution. Then in October of that year a new constitution based on traditional tribal communities known as *Tinkhundla* was promulgated.

No political parties are allowed under the new constitution. The functions of the new bicameral parliament do not threaten the power of the King or the SNC, since its role its limited to debating the government proposals and advising the monarch.

Traditional power has so far contained Swaziland's forces of dissent with the help of the army and the use of arbitrary powers of banning and detention. Two organisations, NNLC and the Swaziland National Teachers' Organisation, have been outlawed.

The most overt challenge to traditional authority came in 1977 when hundreds of students demonstrated in the streets of Mbabane in support of a teachers' strike for higher pay and against the banning of the National Teachers' Organisation.

Order was restored but rebellion by educated teachers and students did not augur well.

Professor Vilikazi contends that anti-government sentiment went deep and extended to the King himself.

He writes: "(King Sobhuza) called the nation to the Royal Cattle Byre at Lobamba and scores of the audience, composed mainly of teachers and politically-minded parents, walked out in unprecedented fashion while his hour-long speech was still continuing."

The impression created is that absolute monarchy is in the twilight of its existence and that its extinction will coincide — or come shortly after — King Sobhuza's death. But this is not to infer that monarchy *per se* will disappear. It is likely to adapt to a limited constitutional form.

The final question posed by King Sobhuza's pending diamond jubilee is to the extent to which the monarchy has been affected by the scandals of neopotism corruption.

It is, of course, tricky to quantify the *degree* to which any government is tainted by scandals which occur during its reign. But it is particularly hard in Swaziland because it has not had an election since 1972 and because it has a tradition of royal patronage.

But the scandals occurred during a period in which the monarchy was in complete control and it follows that it will not escape unscathed.

The appointment in February 1980 by the present Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegations of widespread bribery and corruption was an implicit move to free the government of suspicion that it was not sufficiently concerned about the situation.

But when the extent of the investigations was limited by government decree the feeling was that the government had something to hide. The decree excluded the Defence Force from the investigation, as well as property held by the King on behalf of the nation.

The commission refused to continue its work. Its secretary, Mr Wilson Mkhonza, described the decree as an attempt to "abort and stifle" the inquiry.

Mr Mkhonza is a former auditor-general whose reports had revealed previous financial irregularities in some government departments.

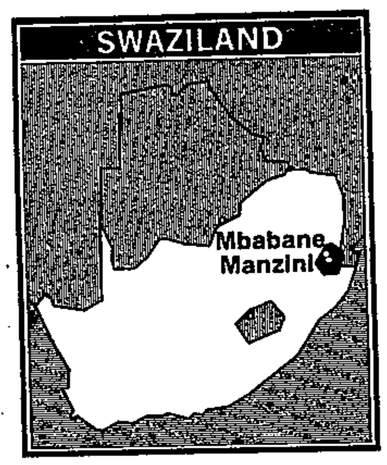
The fall from power of a former Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Zonke Khumalo, is a clear sign that financial scandal can destroy even the most powerful of men. Dr Khumalo was a state witness in a R79 000 fraud case, but warned by the Chief Justice that he might be charged with complicity.

The court was told that he had been asked by the King where the missing money had gone and that he had replied: "I told the King the money had been eaten by mice."

Dr Zonke explained he was referring in metaphorical language to theft by "the boys" of public funds.

Dr Khumalo's fall from power is particularly pertitent to the future of the monarchy, as his selection as Deputy Prime Minister was almost certainly approved by the King.

"Who's Who in Africa," written by John Dickie and Alan Rake,when Dr Khumalo was still firmly in power, describes him as a "son-in-law of the King" with "a shrewd sense of timing in being the man at hand at the right moment."



'WE have seen others swallowed by crocodiles and we have learnt from their mistakes' — King Sobhuza on independence.

Lawyer: I have not yet lost my Swazi citizenship

RDM 22/5/81

312

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 Mdhluli 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 Mdhluli, who is now a senior counsel in the Lesotho 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 Mdhluli continued: "The former Deputy Prime Minister had no reason to declare me a prohibited immigrant and never provided me with any reason. 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 Mdhluli'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:

- If they were born in Swaziland, their father had to be a Swaziland citizen.
- 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.

Terror group rocks the ANC

S. Express 7/6/81

312

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

THE Sunday Express this week had a dramatic meeting with an ANC general and a senior executive of the banned organsiation at a secret base camp in Swaziland 60km from the South African border.

The two men — both claimed to be highly placed in the ANC hierarchy in Southern Africa — made amazing revelations about the activities of a counter-terrorist organisation which, they claimed, was conducting a violent and deadly campaign against South African ANC members in different parts of Swaziland.

They claimed that the counter terrorist group was operating from South Africa — and had stepped up its operations during the past few months.

The two ANC officials alleged the trail of terror resulting from raids from across the South African border included midnight ambushes, mysterious explosions, murder, and kidnapping of refugees.

They also claim that the group makes use of espionage in Swaziland, and that it has been responsible for:-

● Abducting at least 10 refugees attached to the ANC — and then bringing them back to South Africa. Most have not been heard of since, and others have appeared on charges under the Terrorism Act in South Africa;

● Bombing two houses used as ANC quarters in Zwekhele township outside Manzini in what they believe was retalitory. action against the ANC attacks on Sasol I in June last year;

● Murdering two people — one of them a 10-year old boy — who were asleep in one of the homes;

● Recuiting highly-paid Black spies from among the ranks of respectable Swazi businessmen and women to "do their dirty work";

● Recruitng the anti-Frelimo Mocambique Resistance Movement to abduct ANC refugees in Swaziland who were then taken to South Africa, and

● Death threats and assaults against ANC refugees.

A spokesman for the Deputy Prime Minister's Office declined to comment on whether or not an organised underground anti-terror group was opearating in Swaziland.

However, he confirmed that mystery explosions had occurered in Manzini.

When one of the houses in Manzini was destroyed by a bomb — shortly after the Sasol explosion last year — every window within a kilometre was shattered.

There was even blood from a bomb-shattered body still smeared on the walls of the smaller of the two houses. A little boy died.

This week Sunday Express photographer Denis Farrell and I visited a secret ANC base 40km from Manzini.

We met an Indian and a black whose ANC credentials claimed he was a general.

Both of them refused to allow me to identify them for fear of reprisal from the South African terror group.

The ANC men said all the people abducted from Swaziland so far had been kidnapped by the Mozambique Resistance Movement, an organisation both they and The Swaziland Times newspaper claim is secretly supported and funded by the South African Government.

"The acts of terror against our people in Swaziland by the South Africans is driving the ANC to greater and greater violence in South Africa," said the general.

According to the Indian there is great popular support for the ANC in Swaziland.

"But the ANC is not concerned with Swaziland's politics. It would be rare indeed to find us conducting a violent campaign against anyone or anything in Swaziland.

The ANC men listed the people who have disappeared from Swaziland since 1977. But they are quick to mention that there are more whose names are not known, even to them:

● Mr Cleopus Ndlovu and Mr Joseph Nduli who disappeared in southern Swaziland in March 1976. Nothing had been heard of either of them until recently when they were charged together with eight other men for recruiting potential guerrillas for the ANC. They fled to Swaziland some years earlier as political refugees.

● A Mr Mayisela, a teacher at a school in Big Bend who moved to Swaziland during the 1950s. He disappeared in February 1978.

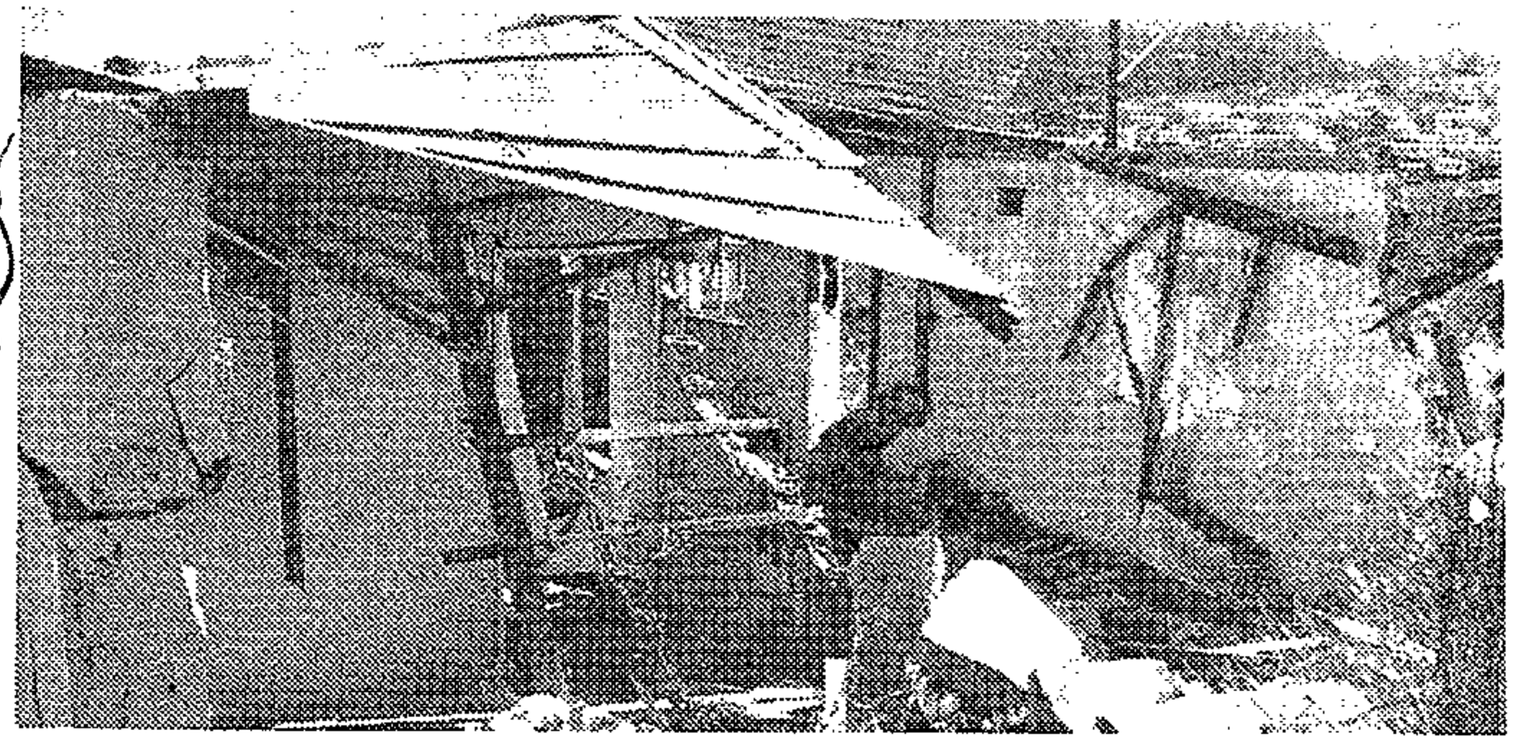
● Mr Dyan Pillay, a teacher at St Joseph's mission School outside Manzini. He was abducted by five members of the MRM and later handed over to the South African Security Police and interrogated for at least two weeks before being dumped, again blindfolded, in Mbabane.

● Two men, both members of the ANC, were ambushed while driving to a town close to the Mozambqiue border. Their vehicle was hit by bullets. One man managed to escape but saw his companion taken by a group of Blacks speaking the Mozambiquan dialect. He has never been seen again.

● They also mentioned Mr Kitso Michael Dingake, who was released from Robben Island three weeks ago. During his trial Mr Dingake claimed he was abducted by the Rhodesian Police on December 8, 1965. He was handed to the South African Police, tried and found guilty. He spent the past 15 years as a political prisoner.

Meanwhile the ANC is building a youth force in Swaziland particularly at their refugee school/camp at Mpakha near the Mozambique border.

A teacher at the school confirmed that the men who were the victims of the attack on the Manzini houses were staying at the camp but refused to allow us to see them.



● One of the two houses that were bombed by an unknown anti-terror group allegedly operating in Swaziland.

CHEMI (Cont

CIVII

SOUTH AFRICA SNUBBED

We're out in the cold for Sobhuza's Diamond Jubilee

Tribune Reporter

SOUTH Africa will be officially snubbed when Swaziland celebrates King Sobhuza's Diamond Jubilee later this year.

South Africa's name is conspicuous by its absence from the list of invitations which have been sent to 22 heads of State.

While Swaziland's Ministry of Home Affairs, which is organising the celebrations, refused to divulge any information "at this stage" about the celebrations, a reliable source told the Sunday Tribune that the heads of State who have been invited to the September celebrations did not include South Africa.

"Countries like Nigeria and Tanzania have been invited. It is highly unlikely that South Africa will be invited officially or otherwise. It would cause a major row," the source said.

The countries who have been invited are the United Kingdom, which will be represented by Princess Margaret, Israel, South Korea, United States of America, Taiwan, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zaire, Netherlands, Nigeria, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Tanzania, Egypt and France.

The Secretary General of the United Stastes has also been invited.

Celebrations for the world's longest-reigning monarch — Sobhuza has spent six decades on the Swaziland throne — will reach a climax on September 5 with festivities in the National Stadium near Mbabane.

Although South Africa will not be officially represented, thousands of South Africans are expected to attend the festivities along with tourists from all over the world.

KING Sobhuza . . . six decades on the Swaziland throne.

2. cont.....

(1) Plot this dem ly as possible, preferably using graph paper.

(2) Now suppose t ten successive years the annual "crop" amount 50, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 millio /. Calculate and tabulate the gross value o these years, if the demand curve scheduled abu e of each of the ten years.

(3) Calculate the value of the crop over the ten years, and th ch would yield this value.

(4) Construct a s price would have to be received for each of t and schedule in order to make the gross val year equal to the average annual gross value. h the same paper as the demand curve. (It w t elasticity).

(5) From the dema al amount which must be offered on the market e prices discovered in part (4). From these am showing how much the government would have to total output.

(6) Draw up a sch the government would have to buy or sell i cessive years of part (2). Would the governmer l greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

* * * * * * * * * *

Swazis: we won't provide any bases

The Star, 7/6/81 (3/2)

The Star's Africa News Service

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 neighbouring countries.

As a country of limited land and employment opportunities, he said, Swaziland could provide only transit and passage facilities to some refugees.

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 Thembisile Hani, at Dithabaneng in Maseru on June 11 last year.

Mr Tumelo Ramotala, 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 Hani's house by placing a bomb or explesive device under a car near the house.

On a second count the accused is charged with the contravention of the Internatl 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 Mophethe, Mr Hani 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 Ramotala.

Blood was streaming over his face, his clothes were soaked in blood, his trousers were tattered and he wore no shoes.

Mr Ramotala later told them he had been sent by a member of the South African Security Police, a Mr Khoza, with instructions to kill Hani.

The accused also told them that a South African-registered car was used to transport the bomb from the Orange Free State town of Clocolan to Maseru.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student in any year of study.

P C Key

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

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

SDR 7/7/81
Swazi coal for Kenya 312
The Star's Africa News Service
NAIROBI — Kenya plans to import coal from Swaziland — initially about 500 tons a day — to convert its oil-fired cement factory at Bamburi, near Mombasa, from the oil-firing to coal-firing process.
The coal will be shipped to Mombasa in 15 000 to 30 000-ton vessels and will be transported from wharf to factory by a fleet of trucks.

Star 10/7/81 (312)

Border water problem

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa's rapidly increasing use of water is drying up rivers in Mozambique and Swaziland and this is causing concern in both countries, according to sources here.

Swaziland, in particular, is concerned that so much water is being diverted from the Usutu River that plans to irrigate new farmland to help feed its people may be severely set back.

Negotiations involving South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique are now planned for later this year in a bid to resolve the

SA blamed for 'dry up'

issue of water usage.

Several rivers in Swaziland and southern Mozambique start in South Africa. In the Usutu basin in southern Swaziland there are already irrigated sugar and citrus plantations of 21 000 hectares. Swazi officials say there is much more land that could be irrigated but that there is already not enough water.

But the Heyshope Dam on the Assegaai River, situated close to the Swaziland border in South Africa, is now being built to provide water for Sasol 3.

Swazi officials have estimated the dam will reduce the flow in the Usutu River by enough water to irrigate 3 000 hectares, thus cutting possible farmland by 10 percent.

A similar situation is causing problems on the Komati River — virtually no water flowed over the border into Mozambique last year, according to sources in Maputo. Although it was a dry year, this was the first time the river had ever been completely dry.

This caused a water shortage for one sugar plantation and has forced Mozambique to scale down planned irrigation projects that would have been fed by the Komati.

Several major South African development projects that will use large amounts of water are on rivers that flow into Mozambique and Swaziland.

Expansion of irrigated agriculture and forestry will result in increased consumption but by far the biggest users will be the giant coal-fired power stations and Sasol plants.

Mozambican and Swazi officials claim this amounts to stealing water from them, in violation of international law.

Clearly, South African officials are under pressure to make as much use of the water as possible, especially for energy projects that reduce dependence on imported oil.

But Mozambican and Swaziland officials hope for some agreement out of this year's planned meeting, because they feel South Africa will not want to further isolate itself by turning off the tap.

A senior official of the South African department of Water Affairs has denied allegations of water "theft." According to him there is no international law governing the use of water from international rivers — only guidelines.

He said the main problems facing Swaziland and Mozambique were their lack of storage facilities. Nevertheless, South Africa was keen to take part in planned talks in a bid to resolve the issue and any misunderstandings that might have developed.

There was no question of South Africa deliberately holding back water from the countries concerned but, at the same time, South Africa was not going to restrict its development in the absence of any formal water supply agreement. ■

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.
S F Richardson

LTA Prize
For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.
S F Richardson

BUILDING

National Book Prize
for the best Book
For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.
S F Richardson

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COURTS

5 facing charges of possessing weapons

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 Michal Takisi Matlala, 26, of Diepkloof Zone 4, Mr John Sibya, 32, of Sidwashini (outside Mbabane), Mr Sipho George Nene of Emadadeni 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 Namaacha 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

Industry	Cape	Natal	TvL.	O.F.S.
	%	%	%	%
Basic metal	2,4	7,9	89,7	-
Beverages	43,8	12,8	40,6	2,7
Electrical Machinery	14,9	8,8	75,9	0,5
Clothing	39,0	31,5	28,7	0,8
Chemical Products	21,1	23,3	53,5	2,1
Food	35,6	25,3	35,3	3,8
Furniture	22,3	13,5	62,5	1,7
Leather and Products	52,3	16,1	31,6	-
Machinery	9,2	7,9	80,0	3,0
Metal Products	14,3	11,7	72,3	1,6
Non-metallic Mineral Products	21,7	13,1	61,01	4,2
Paper & Products	26,3	39,2	34,5	-
Printing	37,2	15,1	43,4	4,3
Rubber	32,9	32,7	32,1	2,3
Textiles	40,1	40,3	17,0	2,5
Transport & Equipment	37,6	13,3	47,9	1,2
Wood & Products	26,4	19,2	52,3	2,1

Transvaal is the biggest manufacturing sector in terms of percen- 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 t this sector.

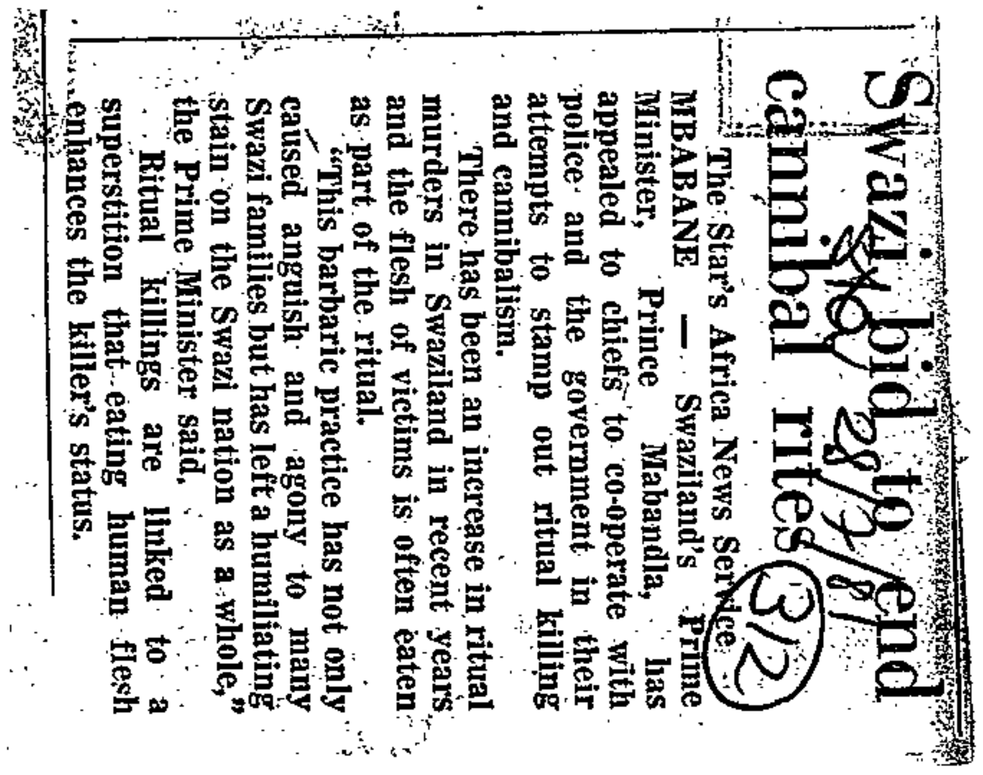
Commerce: Employs 17% of labour force. This is because of the large 'coloured' population in the peninsula.

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.

Source: 'The People and Workers of the Cape Peninsula: Asketch. Hendrie D, and Horner D: in South African Labour Bulletin. Vol. 3, No. 2, September 1976.



Swazi bid to end cannibal rites

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, has appealed to chiefs to co-operate with police and the government in their attempts to stamp out ritual killing and cannibalism.

There has been an increase in ritual murders in Swaziland in recent years and the flesh of victims is often eaten as part of the ritual.

"This barbaric practice has not only caused anguish and agony to many Swazi families but has left a humiliating stain on the Swazi nation as a whole," the Prime Minister said.

Ritual killings are linked to a superstition that eating human flesh enhances the killer's status.

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 recently.

Dr Hynd said gross inequalities in health, social and economic status in the world are nowhere more visible than among children.

He added that because of adverse conditions many of those who survived would not enjoy "the fruits of good health or 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 polio, TB and measles could be eradicated.

41.

Table 4: Pen-BAAB income and expenditure surpluses and deficits
1973 to 1978

Year	Income	Expenditure	Deficit (-) Surplus (+)

KwaZulu border may be adjusted

NM 19/8/81 (122) (312)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—A boundary adjustment between South Africa and Swaziland is in the offing as a move in Pretoria's gambit to draw its strategically situated neighbour closer to its proposed 'constellation of southern African States.'

But if Pretoria decides to go through with the revision it will be at the cost of alienating KwaZulu, which stands to lose territory along its northern border.

According to Swazi sources, a delegation under the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, met the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, recently for 'boundary talks' and 'border adjustment'.

Frontier

It was confirmed independently from South African sources that the talks included frontier matters.

The area under consideration lies between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean. It is part of KwaZulu. Embracing the small town of Maputa, it is known as the Ngomezulu area after the Ngomezulu people who occupy the area.

Swaziland has long laid claim to the area on the ground that the people there are Swazi and that they acknowledge King Sobhuza II, of Swaziland, as their king.

The issue has been complicated by divided loyalties within the Ngomezulu, with some wanting to throw in their lot with Swaziland and some preferring to remain under KwaZulu. Rivalry between the two led to the flight to Swaziland of thousands of Swazi loyalists in 1976.

Possession of the land would mean fulfilment of a long cherished Swazi dream of extending their territory to sea, which would be seen as fulfilment of a Swazi tradition that their forebears came from the sea.

Swaziland claimed the territory before its independence in 1968 but decided to defer negotiations until it could participate as a sovereign State rather than a British colony.

Discussion on the disputed territory may effect the fate of South Africa's 'Swazi homeland' of KaNgwane, parts of which adjoin Swaziland — and which, according to some sources, Pretoria is willing to cede in a political trade-off with Swaziland.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has rejected Swaziland's claims in official representations to Pretoria.

Referring to Swaziland's claims that the people in the disputed territory are Swazis, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: 'Boundaries in Africa are not drawn according to ethnicity.'

A trilateral meeting between South Africa, KwaZulu and Swaziland had been scheduled but was cancelled because Swaziland did not recognise KwaZulu, he added.

The meeting was replaced by the bilateral meeting between South Africa and Swaziland in Cape Town last month.

Characterising South Africa's negotiations with Swaziland as 'wheeler dealing,' Chief Buthelezi said Pretoria's aim was to draw the Swazi Kingdom into the proposed constellation of States.

16

With reference to social services the commission continues
'there are medical experts and professional people of all
kinds 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 cost of
social services, professional fees etc
expensive and the country will not be
problem ... we must be practical and c
our main consideration should be to pr
(C.C.C. 1963 : p. 7).

Most of the provisions relate to econc
economic housing for blacks was elimir
Thus the bulk of workers are accommoda

An additional feature of worker accommoda
is chronic overcrowding. (In Cape Town
are only 10 092 houses, mostly two or th
population of 69 545 legal residents). O
is officially tolerated and has been inst
profited from in the form of lodger's fee
not a tenant of a house (i.e. a married S
is over 13 years of age (including the cr
defined as a lodger and is obliged to pay
to BAAB.[3] (Selvan, 1976 : p. 15). Fam
for housing are expected to live as lodge
that these provisions reduce both the urg
costs of providing further housing in tha

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2. '... The government decided that no f
would be provided for African housing
task of the state to provide subsidie
who were temporarily rendering servic
Urban African housing schemes would be
(Horrell, 1978 :p.81).

A further aspect of state cost reduct
relaxation of job reservation, with r
of black housing. The Black Buildin
allowed for Africans to be employed a
housing schemes. The rationale for
black workers would be paid less than
thus reducing labour costs. (Horrell, 1978 :p.78).

3. Lodger fees for Cape Town in 1979 were R1,75 p.m. per person
(G.G. 10.3.78 No. 5911).

Swaziland's land-to-sea dream

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.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

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 the part of KwaZulu that lies between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean. Including the small town of Maputa, it is known as the Ngomezulu 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 Ngomezulu, with some wanting 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 1977.

Possession of the land would mean attainment of a long-cherished Swazi dream of extending their territory to the sea. This would be seen as fulfilment of Swazi lore that their forebears came from the sea.

Fate

Swaziland claimed the Ngomezulu territory before its independence in 1968, but decided to defer formal negotiations until it could participate as a sovereign state rather than as a British colony.

Discussion on the disputed territory may affect the fate of South Africa's "Swazi homeland" of KaNgwane, parts of which adjoin Swaziland.

According to some sources, Pretoria is willing to cede KaNgwane in a political trade-off with Swaziland.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, has rejected Swaziland's claims in official representations to Pretoria.

Referring to Swaziland's claims that the Ngomezulu people are Swazis, Chief Buthelezi said in an interview yesterday: "Boundaries in Africa are not drawn according to ethnicity."

If Pretoria agreed to allow Swaziland to incorporate territory because it was deemed to be occupied by Swazis, then, by the some token, it would have to surrender large tracts of the Free State to Lesotho because the majority of people there are Basotho, Chief Buthelezi said.

Cancelled

A trilateral meeting between South Africa, KwaZulu and Swaziland had been scheduled to discuss the dispute but was cancelled because Swaziland said it did not recognise KwaZulu, he added.

The trilateral meeting was replaced by the bilateral meeting between South Africa and Swaziland in Cape Town last month, at which the boundary question was discussed.

Labelling South Africa's negotiations with Swaziland as "wheeler-dealing," Chief Buthelezi said he had no doubt Pretoria's aim was to draw the Swazi kingdom into the proposed constellation of states.

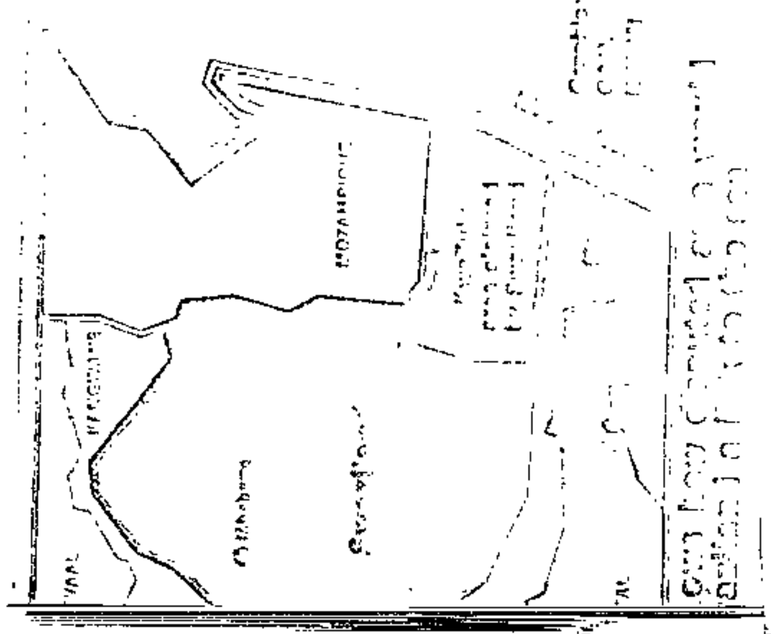
Rail link

The bilateral discussions should be seen against the background of a plan under consideration to build a railway line through Swaziland from Komatipoort in the Eastern Transvaal to Richards Bay in Natal.

If this project materialises, it will provide Pretoria with an alternative to its present railway link to Maputo in Mozambique and at the same time tighten Swaziland's economic ties to South Africa.

According to an informed source, the Swazi Cabinet favours the idea of the rail link, but wants the Swazi section financed by non-South African capital.

A corridor of land linking Swaziland to the sea might be the inducement necessary to overcome Swazi inhibitions about a South African-financed rail line through its territory.



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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Mum 'kills' child for muti shop

Sowetan 20/8/81 (312)

MBABANE – A Mbabane cafe owner, Mrs Phillipa Mdluli, yesterday accused the Royal Swaziland Police of using "third degree methods" to force witnesses to testify against her.

Mrs Mdluli was appearing before Mr D D Wills 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 Mdluli 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" medicine) to extricate her from the trial, Mrs Mdluli 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 Mdluli, who "needed human flesh to boost her crumbling business."

He said Mrs Mdluli 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

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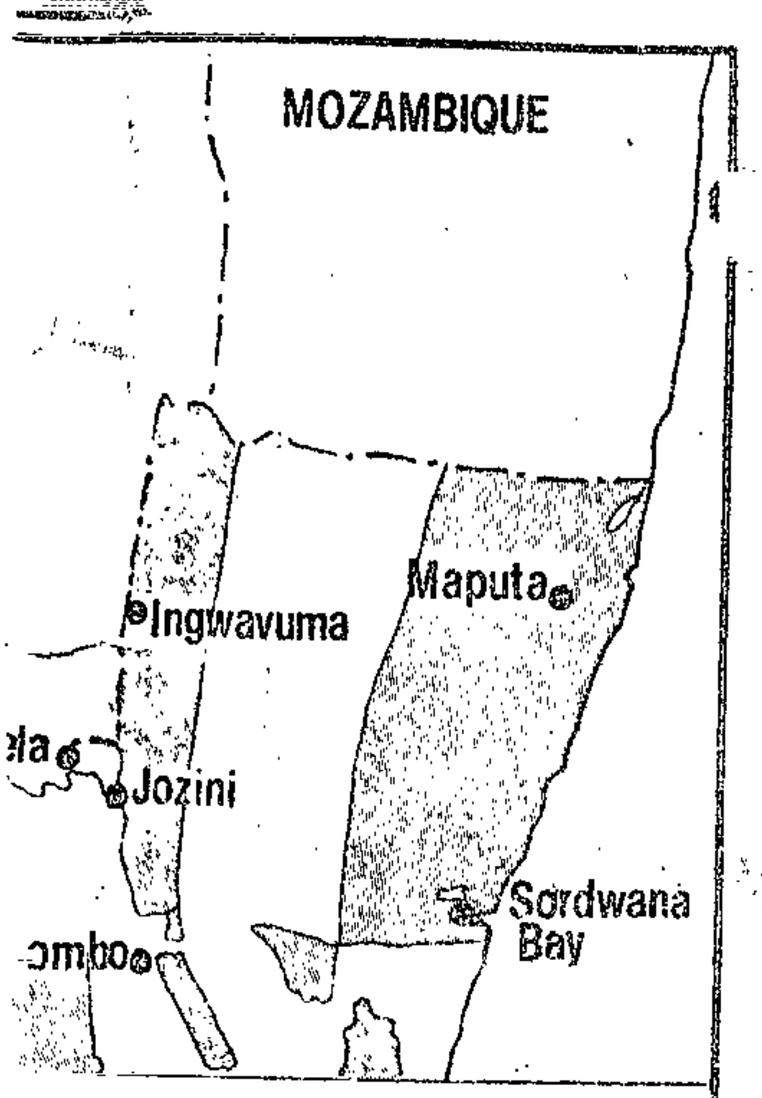


Chief warns S A over Swazi border

NM 21/8/81 (107) 312

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.

The issue of Swazi land claims has been simmering for many years and was a frequent topic during last year's session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at

By Patrick Leeman

behind the backs of the people of KwaZulu.

'It is clear that there is an effort to placate the Swazis for a purpose. The whole thing stinks to high heaven,' he added.

If Pretoria decides to go through with the revision, it will be at the risk of alienating KwaZulu which stands to lose territory along its northern border.

The dispute has been a long-standing source of discontent between the Swazi Government and the KwaZulu authorities.

There are two areas at stake. The first is the Ingwavuma district which includes the Nyawo, Mathenjwa and Ngomezulu areas. The second disputed area concerns the Maputaland district and involves some 300 000 ha.

Swaziland has long laid claim to the area on the ground that the people there were Swazi and that they acknowledge King Sobhuza II of Swaziland as their king.

Two of the chiefs from the Ingwavuma area, however, Chief M B Mathenjwa and Chief M M Nyawo, submitted pledges of loyalty to KwaZulu to the Legislative Assembly in April last year.

The chief of the Ngomezulu area has similarly indicated his desire to remain in KwaZulu.

Odd man out

Chief Mzimba Tembe, 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 to Swazi officials about secession and visited King Sobhuza in the company of 30 other chiefs in February last year.

It was alleged at the time that King Sobhuza had offered Chief Tembe one of his daughters in marriage and that the king had been encouraging him to form a separate black state.

During this year's session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, however, Chief Tembe admitted that he may well have been led astray and 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 Ngomezulu people, with some wanting to throw in their lot with Swaziland and some preferring to remain under KwaZulu.

Loyalists

Rivalry between the two led to the flight to Swaziland of thousands of Swazi loyalists in 1976.

The Natal Mercury yesterday suggested to one of the members of the Legislative Assembly for Ingwavuma, Mr J P Nyawo, that a referendum should be held in the area to determine the feelings of the people on the issue of Swazi control.

Mr Nyawo was of the opinion that the vast majority would opt to remain in KwaZulu.

Possession of the land in question would mean fulfilment of a long-cherished Swazi dream of extending their territory to the sea, which would be seen as fulfilment of a Swazi tradition that their forbears came from the sea.

Swaziland claimed the territory before its independence in 1968 but decided to defer negotiations until it could participate as a sovereign State rather than as a British colony.

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 Zulu people were prepared to face bloodshed and fight for 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 Zulu land to the kingdom.

Chief Buthelezi threatened that he would seriously consider suggesting to the Organisation of African Unity that it agitate internationally for the Orange Free State to be included into Lesotho if Pretoria pushed on with its negotiations with Swaziland. He said that the Orange Free State was, historically, territory which belonged to the Lesotho monarch.

There were new implications, however, in the latest move.

Gambit

A boundary adjustment between South Africa and Swaziland is seen as a gambit 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 'a la Pretoria'.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that the South African Government and the Swazi Government appeared to be 'wheeling and dealing' about this matter behind the backs of the people of KwaZulu.

Discussion on the disputed territory may affect the fate of South Africa's 'Swazi homeland' of KaNgwane, 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.

Rentals themselves have two components - a house rent (based on the costs of loan repayment, loan interest and redemption of housing), and a site rental which covers service and maintenance costs. Site rentals are applied uniformly regardless of housing type. In 1976 the site rental for family housing was R6,46 (64% of the average total rental). Rentals for hostel accommodation comprise a site rental with a bed rental of 79 cents included (4% of the entire rental).

The application of uniform site rentals comprises a form of arbitrary levelling in certain instances. Water is not metered for individual homes, for example. The flat rate applies

SOUTHERN AFRICA FM 21/8/81

Back to Verwoerd?

Reports that SA may be considering a border deal with Swaziland offer a fascinating insight into possible government strategy in selling the "Constellation of States" idea. They also, as opposition foreign affairs spokesman Colin Eglin said this week, "raise a host of problems."

Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs points out that if true, the talks with Swaziland are "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 Dlamini. 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 strenuously deplored past suggestions that the area should be ceded to Swaziland.

Pretoria is also said to be considering handing the KaNgwane homeland to Swaziland. The inhabitants are ethnically Swazi and probably not averse to such an idea.

In this context Eglin 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 KaNgwane. 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 Eglin 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.

Eglin 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 part of its territory to Swaziland. It would presumably be compensated elsewhere, possibly even by gaining Richards Bay, 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 have for a long time retained friendly relations with the Swazi government.

Any deal along these lines could create enormous difficulties for Swaziland. The OAU, apart from its aversion to any deal with SA, is flatly 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 Matanzima will hardly lose the opportunity to again demand a greatly enlarged Transkei.

R11-m boost for Swazi project

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 Swaziland Government said the grant would

Contribute R3-million — SAPA

severed in chest surge
This allows patients
follow doctors' orders
cough the phlegm fr
their lungs without
IS AND MARKETING 13676

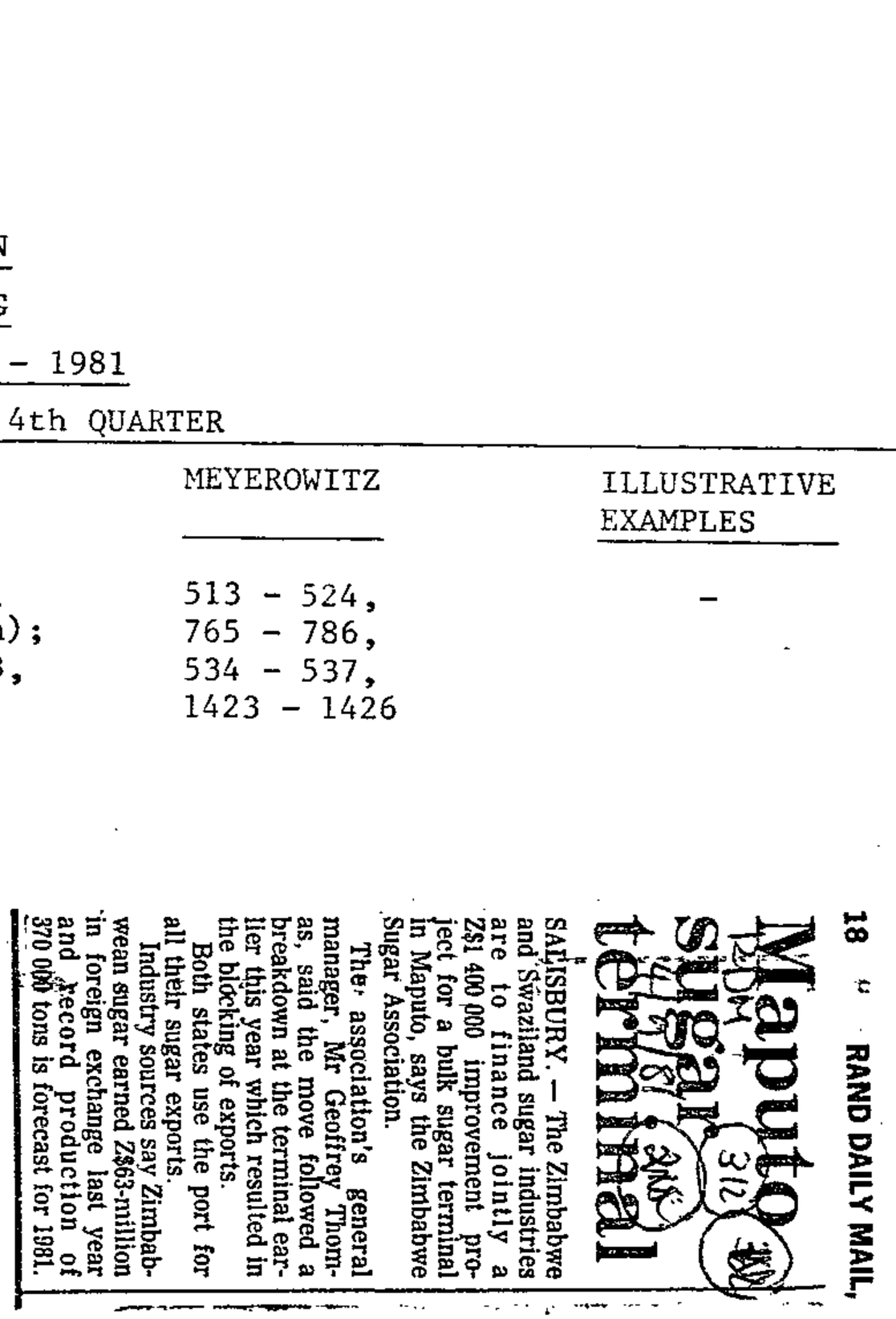
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras.(g),(h); 11(f),11(g),11(h),12,13, 8(4),8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
		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	ss.11(a),(i),(j),12,13, 22,22A,24A,103(1),103(2			1 (b), c) 1
21 September		REVISION				T.1424,T.1425 T.1431,T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7,16.9
		EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981				



18 RAND DAILY MAIL,

Maputo sugar terminal

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwe and Swaziland sugar industries are to finance jointly a Z$1 400 000 improvement project for a bulk sugar terminal in Maputo, says the Zimbabwe Sugar Association.

The association's general manager, Mr Geoffrey Thomas, said the move followed a breakdown at the terminal earlier this year which resulted in the blocking of exports.

Both states use the port for all their sugar exports.

Industry sources say Zimbabwean sugar earned Z$63-million in foreign exchange last year and record production of 370 000 tons is forecast for 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.

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10 August	17	Source	s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (gA),(k),(n); s.9, s.10(1)(w),s.22A(2),s.24A(3)	Chapter 7	-	10.4 10.6 1523
		Double Tax Agreements	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.	Chapter 27 (skim)	Summ tabl	
17 August	18	U.P.T. (including foreign companies)	ss.48 - 53, 28bis, 37A	1252 - 1294 1294A	Handout on s.50(d)	8.10 8.11 8.12
24 August	19	Tax Planning Foreign Companies/ Foreign Transactions - S.W.A. Income - Walvis Bay Residents - N.R.S.T. - N.R.T.I. - Foreign Exchange - U.K. Imputation System	S.1 definition of 'South African Company' 'Republic','territory'; definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DTA's ; ss.28bis,37A,30,31,24B.	1294A,864A,193, 1637, Chapters 25,25A, 548J - K, 847B.	Handout on U.K. Imputation System	T.1423 T.1430 8.9

Farming plan
Argus Africa News Service
MBABANE. — A million scheme to increase the production of Swaziland's peasant farmers has been launched by the Government.

MADISON ACADEMIC COMPUTING CENTER PROGRAM CROSTABS 81/05/13
THREATENED COMMUNITIES - BASIC HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS

TAB 8-6
COLUMNS....CATEGORIES OF NOCROPS

SOME	OTHER	MISSING	
61	2	394	COUNT
100.00	-	-	PRO#

TAB 8-7
COLUMNS....CATEGORIES OF NOSTOCK

SOME	OTHER	MISSING	
5	91	308	COUNT
100.00	-	-	PRO#

TAB 8-8
COLUMNS....CATEGORIES OF CATTLE

NONE	SOME	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING	
16	35	51	89	317	COUNT
31.37	68.63	100.00	-	-	PRO#

TAB 8-9
COLUMNS....CATEGORIES OF GOATS

NONE	SOME	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING	
74	24	98	93	266	COUNT
75.51	24.49	100.00	-	-	PRO#

Rail agreement signed

16/9/81

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The railway managements 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-ordination 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

Star 22/9/81 (312)

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 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 Hersovs, Kirsh and the National Development Corporation.

The latest feature project of Kirsh is the R3-million shopping complex at Simunye near to one of Swaziland's key industries — the Simunye Sugar Estate.

Built by Roberts Construction, the retail centre on 5,5 ha brings a new wealth of trading to the area. There is a bus station nearby which is the terminal for a flood of customers from outlying districts. Also complementing the centre is a R600 000 housing scheme.

Kirsh has developed a similar complex at Nhlangano for R3,5-million, and at a cost of R5-million has carried out extensions at the Swazi Plaza, Mbabane.

Mr Natie Kirsh — "crown prince" of Swaziland.

The Simunye centre has the right tenant mix — from hi-fi dealers to a herbalist shop run by a renowned inyanga.

The complex with its run of atriums, has all the "mod cons" 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.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

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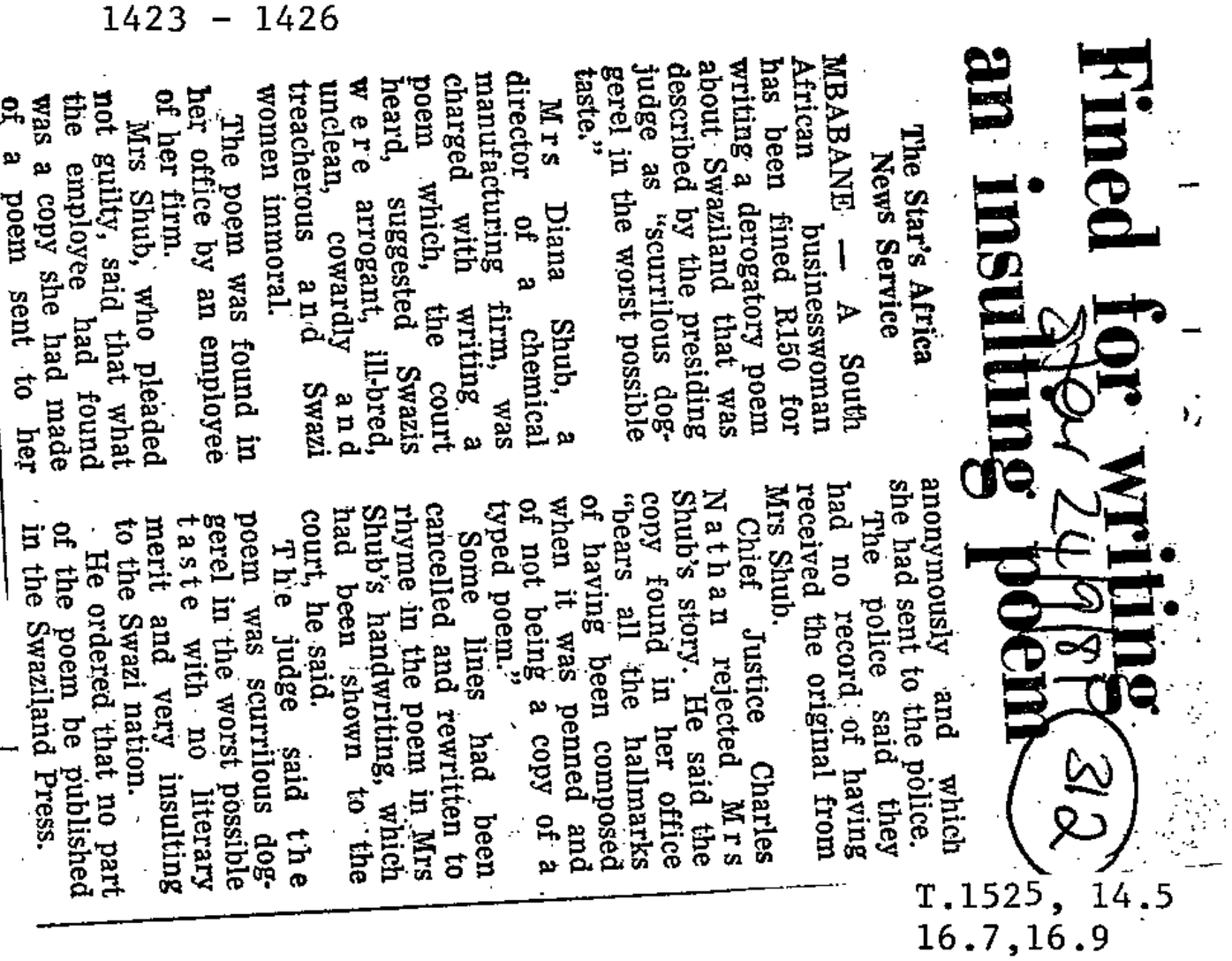
21 September		REVISION				



Fined for writing an insulting poem

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — A South African businesswoman has been fined R150 for writing a derogatory poem about Swaziland that was described by the presiding judge as "scurrilous doggerel in the worst possible taste."

Mrs Diana Shub, a director of a chemical manufacturing firm, was charged with writing a poem which, the court heard, suggested Swazis were arrogant, ill-bred, unclean, cowardly and treacherous and Swazi women immoral.

The poem was found in her office by an employee of her firm.

Mrs Shub, who pleaded not guilty, said that what the employee had found was a copy she had made of a poem sent to her anonymously and which she had sent to the police.

The police said they had no record of having received the original from Mrs Shub.

Chief Justice Charles Nathan rejected Mrs Shub's story. He said the copy found in her office "bears all the hallmarks of having been composed when it was penned and of not being a copy of a typed poem."

Some lines had been cancelled and rewritten in rhyme in the poem in Mrs Shub's handwriting, which had been shown to the court, he said.

The judge said the poem was scurrilous doggerel in the worst possible taste with no literary merit and very insulting to the Swazi nation.

He ordered that no part of the poem be published in the Swaziland Press.

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.

THE SWAZI CONNECTION...

The country where Kirsh continues to make steady gains

S. Tribune 27/9/81

312

By Frank Jeans

NATIE Kirsh, South Africa's investment dynamo, continues to make steady gains in his happy hunting ground — Swaziland.

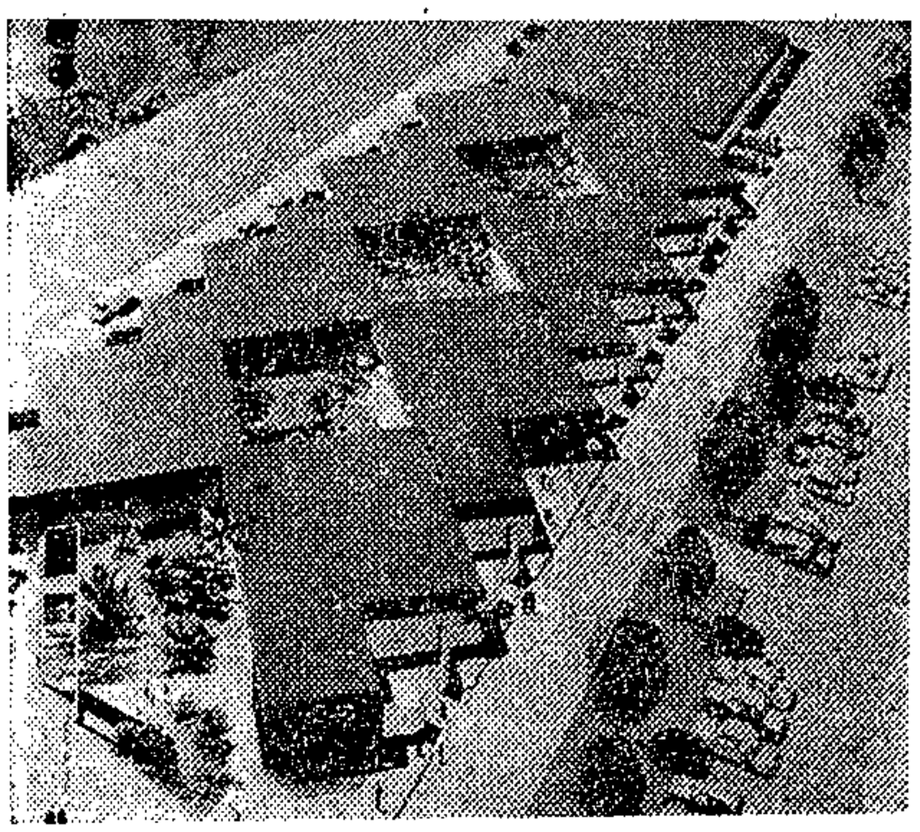
Kirsh Industries, which now has a property portfolio with a value estimated at R40-million including a spread of developments in Swaziland, is looking at the possibility of creating a multi-million industrial township on a 250 hectares slice of the Hersov family estate in the northern region of the country.

Negotiations are taking place on a feasibility study with the likelihood of a package deal for the new township being put together by the Hersovs, 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 Roberts 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 Nhlangano for R3,5 million and at a cost of R5 million has carried out extensions at the Swazi Plaza at Mbabane.

The Simunye sentre has the right tenant mix, too, from hi-fi dealers to a 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."

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LONONMAN	NONE	I	0	2
	SUBA-2	I	9	20
	STD3-5	I	12	9
	STD6-7	I	2	2
	STD8-9	I	0	12
	STD10	I	2	2
		I		
SEMI	NONE	I	6	0
	SUBA-2	I	14	3
	STD3-5	I	2	3
	STD6-7	I	14	15
	STD8-9	I	3	20
	STD10	I	2	0
		I		
UNSKL	NONE	I	13	3
	SUBA-2	I	2	3
	STD3-5	I	13	15
	STD6-7	I	2	2
	STD8-9	I	1	0
	STD10	I	5	0
		I		
EXC	NONE	I	1	5
	SUBA-2	I	5	5
	STD3-5	I	5	5
	STD6-7	I	5	1
	STD8-9	I	15	0
	STD10	I	1	0
		I		
PRO	NONE	I	1	16
	SUBA-2	I	0	2
	STD3-5	I	2	1
	STD6-7	I	1	0
	STD8-9	I	1	0
	STD10	I	8	1
		I		
CLC	NONE	I	0	2
	SUBA-2	I	4	9
	STD3-5	I	6	2
	STD6-7	I	1	4
	STD8-9	I	9	5
	STD10	I	5	1
		I		
BCT	NONE	I	0	12
	SUBA-2	I	16	0
	STD3-5	I	1	1
	STD6-7	I	14	16
	STD8-9	I	0	1
	STD10	I	3	14
		I		
SKLDMAN	NONE	I	14	0
	SUBA-2	I	2	4
	STD3-5	I	14	10
	STD6-7	I	1	2
	STD8-9	I	2	14
	STD10	I	14	3
		I		
LONONMAN	NONE	I	2	0
	SUBA-2	I	15	14
	STD3-5	I	0	1

Sowetan

Swaziland contract to Wimpey

(32)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African contracts has failed to win contracts worth R22-million to step up the Swaziland power-development programme.

The four contracts associated with the civil engineering aspects of the Lupohlo-Ezulwini 20 MW hydro-electric scheme on the Lusushwana River have been awarded to George Wimpey International against wide competition from South African, Norwegian, French, Italian and British companies.

The scheme is being financed by loans from the World Bank, Commonwealth Development Corporation, European Development Bank, Federal Republic of Germany's Kreditanstalt FWR Wiederaufbaw, African Development Bank, Swaziland National Provident Fund and the Swazi Government.

UCT

Between the leopard and the python

Neutrality for Swaziland appears to be a bleak prospect, writes Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service from Mbabane.

Stars 5/10/87 (312)

Swaziland is, in the words of one senior government official, "caught between a leopard and a python." His metaphor illustrates the fear that this mountainous, heavily-wooded kingdom between Mozambique and South Africa could become "the Lebanon of southern Africa," the theatre of a war it would prefer not to regard as its own.

Central to Swaziland's problems is the South African conviction that Swaziland is a major transit route for armed African National Congress (ANC) men slipping into South Africa through Mozambique after training elsewhere.

The South African Government is said to appreciate the conservatism of Swaziland's present leaders, making any distinctly anti-Swazi activity unlikely at this stage. Sources in Swaziland say local police have not turned a blind eye to the infiltration they have detected. Trials of ANC members carrying "weapons of war" are evidence of this.

There have been a number of bomb attacks in recent years, apparently aimed at ANC personnel, for which pro-South African Government elements are held responsible in exile quaters. Harassment of this kind appears likely to form the pattern for the foreseeable future.

Officially, the ANC displays an apparent determination to protect the position of countries like Swaziland. It appears to recognise and respect their inability to provide it with bases and to have fashioned its strategy accordingly. Sources aver that its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), is now operating within South Africa, accepting that it must be less dependent on foreign bases for its armed operations than black nationalist organisations elsewhere in southern Africa.

Whether this is so or not, the South African Government is still left with the problems of the infiltration it says is taking place through Swaziland.

The reported (but unconfirmed) South African offer to Swaziland of a substantial chunk of kwaZulu, giving the Swazis access to the sea and control of Kosi Bay, is seen in some quarters in Swaziland as a South African move to control ANC infiltration.

Their theory is that Swaziland is being offered membership of South Africa's constellation of states, with resultant economic advantages and more land, in return for effectively unlimited South African counter-insurgency rights on Swazi soil.

The offer, if true, would make Swaziland the prize in a tug-of-war between South Africa and the nine-nation Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), one of whose major aims is to reduce economic dependence on Pretoria.

While Swaziland's participation in the embryonic SADCC is said to be energetic, it presently receives some 90 percent of its imports either from or through South Africa.

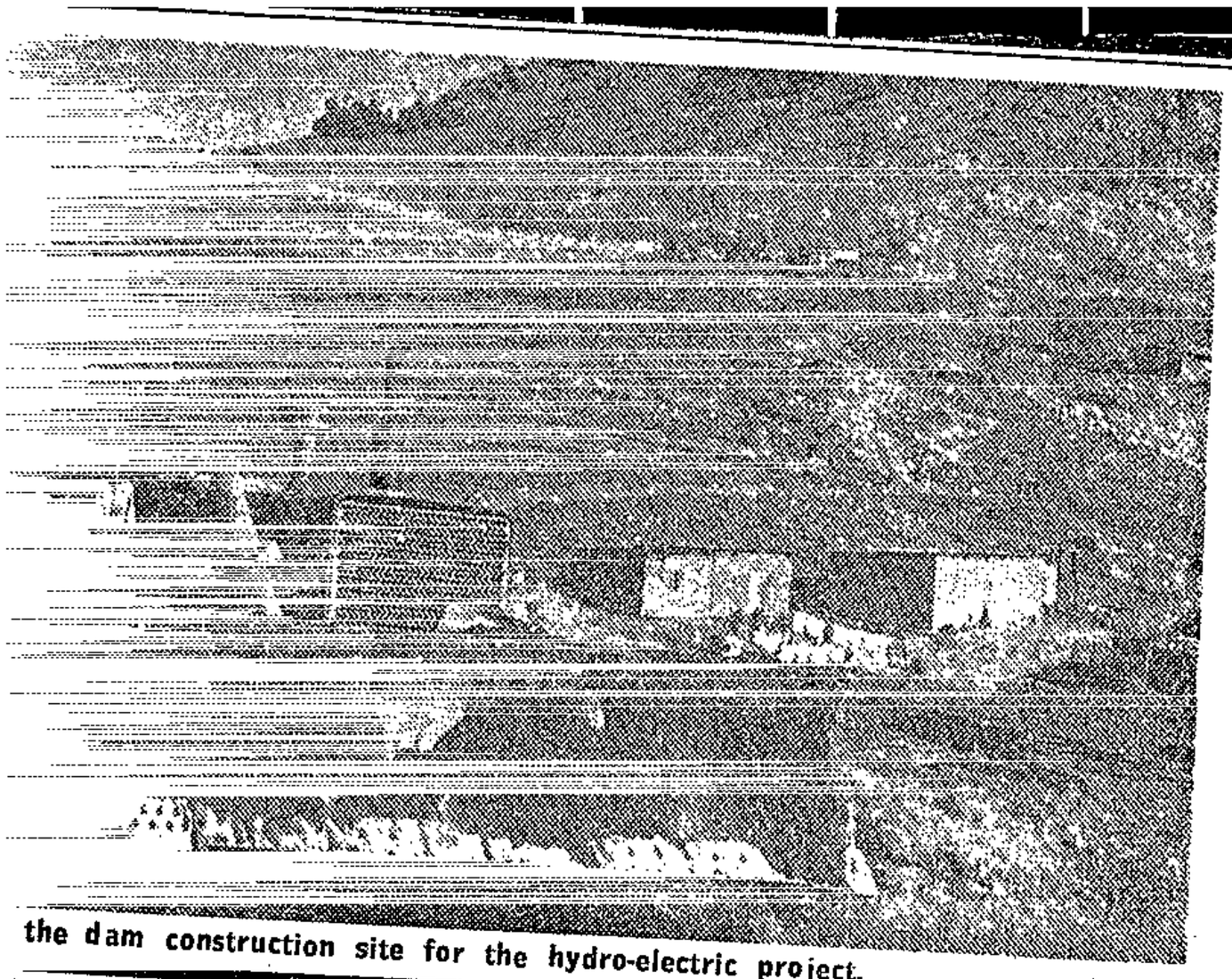
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has made known that it will firmly oppose the cession of any kwaZulu land.

Unless the South African Government could offer him a suitable deal in another direction, such as effective control of most of Natal through the anticipated proposals of the Buthelezi Commission, the cession of kwaZulu land would make his position untenable. It would also open the way for a less irritable relationship between Chief Buthelezi and the ANC than presently exists.

Even if the land package proposal exists in reality, observers consider its implementation unlikely. But that does little to ease Swaziland's geopolitical problems.

One aspect of these that Mbabane cannot overlook is that Mozambique, the ANC's main base in southern Africa, controls Swaziland's only route to the sea other than through South Africa.

For the old lion of Swaziland, King Sobhuza II, it's a little late in the day to be jumping to the crack of others' whips. But neither he nor the regime that takes his place will be able to ignore them.



the dam construction site for the hydro-electric project.

Project 'will ruin Swazi waterfalls'

Star 6/10/87

3/2

By Keith Kiewiet, The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — 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 Swazi 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.

DOWNSTREAM

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 Lusushwana River about two kilometres downstream of the Mbabane-Mhlambanyatsi low level bridge. From the dam water will drop down a tunnel to drive two 10-megawatt turbines in the Ezulwini Valley at the foot of the Malagwane Hill.

TURBINES

Between the dam and the turbines lies the Mantenga Falls.

The SEB will have to release enough water over the falls to allow for the rights of riperian users who have entrenched claims to the use of water for household use and irrigation.

However this flow will only be between two and 10 percent of the present mean flow — depending on the calculations used — and clearly the flow over the falls will only be a trickle in comparison to the present flow.

He claimed that the fate of the falls "like so many other tragedies perpetrated against the Swazi heritage," has been determined by foreign interests to whom "local values are meaningless and expendable."

All the SEB spokesmen approached for comment declined to do so on the grounds that it would fuel an already bitter controversy which, in their view, should be allowed to rest.

Information gleaned from the SEB suggests there are a number of options left which could allow more water over the falls than the present plan provides for.

There is talk of building weirs, of turning the falls on in the day and off at night and other schemes.

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 Milwane wildlife sanctuary which he manages.

"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 it was as unthinkable 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

in South Africa is applicable as set out in 2(a) above.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether Administration Board officials and immigration officials are aware of the exemptions that may be granted, and if not, will he make it his business to see that they are made so aware?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I would assume that they are aware, but in the light of the hon. member's question I will see to it that they become aware of it if they are not.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Thank you.

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Repatriation

*12. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any instructions have been issued to his Department regarding (a) repatriation or (b) suspension of repatriation of Blacks from (i)

Escapers' helper leaves Swaziland for Switzerland

RDM 23·10·81 (3/2)

THE man who helped Alexandre Moumbaris, Timothy Jenkin and Stephen Lee on a vital leg of 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, Moumbaris, 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 was on to recapture Moumbaris, Jenkin and Lee.

ANC help

From Swaziland the ANC took the escapees to Mozambique, from where they made good their final escape to Britain.

Mr Sabiti, a quietly-spoken Ugandan, was appointed to his Swaziland post in 1976, when the flight of black scholars from South Africa after the Soweto unrest 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 Ndzewane settlement project for about 6 000 refugees from the Ngomezulu 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 Mabandla Dlamini, noted that 95% of Africa's refugees came from countries ruled by blacks and said the problem's causes would not be found in the colour of the rulers' skins.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SWAZI INNS

More for locals

There's some compensation in the offing for Swazilanders 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 the major portion 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 1969, 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.

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Sobhuza fills Swazis with pride

THE CELEBRATION of Swazi King Sobhuza's 60 years of rule in September was an occasion the tiny kingdom's one-million inhabitants will take long to forget.

By SAM MABE

It was a memorable and a unique experience for southern Africa and even the whole continent. The occasion was in fact the biggest of its kind in the world.

It was a celebration to acknowledge that King Sobhuza, has been a monarch for longer than anybody else. And at the age of 82, he celebrated his golden jubilee looking healthy and strong enough to remain in control of his kingdom for up to the next 10 years.

The celebrations came shortly after the world's attention had been glued to another celebration of royal standing, the wedding of the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles.

But it was not everybody in Swaziland who favoured the idea of the Ngwenyama's golden jubilee being celebrated the way it was. Those who thought it should not have been celebrated at all, or at least, with less pomp, give economic reasons to substantiate their objections.

There are those who feel that the money spent on entertaining the guests at the jubilee could have been spent on other projects like housing, health and education.

The celebrations cost the [illegible] over R20-million. Some people claim that VIPs and other people of high standing were the only ones who ate elaborate meals and expensive imported drinks.

"Some of us who could not get close enough to the palace where the garden party was held, could not get even a crumb of the food offered to the guests, in spite of the fact that it was our tax money spent on this celebration", said one woman.

But there are many who, out of their loyalty to the king, feel there was every reason why they could celebrate "60 years of diligent and foresighted rule".

There are observers who believe that in spite of what it may have cost the Swazi nation to sponsor the celebrations, there is still a lot that the Swazis or even the black people as a whole gained out of the celebrations.

First of all, King Sobhuza is the only king in southern Africa, perhaps in Africa, who has legislative powers and who still commands the love and respect of his subjects. This is in spite of the seemingly fading popularity of black traditional rule and the advent of Western democracy.

He is seen by many blacks as a symbol of black culture because he has retained many, if not all, Swazi traditional customs, including among other things, the practice of polygamy. The king himself has about 80 wives.

He has been credited for resisting the domination of Swaziland by Western cultures. Most conspicuous of them all is the way the Swazis dress. The king himself and many of the Swazi cabinet ministers still wear traditional clothes, even when attending functions or conferences of international standing.

Besides, the amount of world attention the celebrations attracted is certain to have had an impact on the pride of black people in this Palace, the 50 000-strong crowd that filled Somhlolo Stadium acknowledged President Machel more than her.

Some people were even saying the stadium would have been turned upside down with jubiliation if Mr Robert Mugabe, as a leader of a newly independent state, had been present.

Mr Cyprian Dlamini, a high school teacher in Swaziland, said of the celebrations: "The Western Press has always shown little interest in some of the great things happening in Africa. Buckingham Palace has been pushed down our throats because everything happening there is glorified.

"In fact, Buckingham Palace is projected to us and to the world as a synonym of the monarchy.

"And sometimes, some of the things happening at Buckingham are of no interest whatsoever to us. This time, it made every black man in this continent feel good to see a black leader being acknowledged and related to by the world the way our king was.

"The type of people who came here are no ordinary people and this showed the world how important our king is and how he is respected worldwide.

"British royalty is respected internationally and everything done by the Queen and members of her family becomes international news. But King Sobhuza has gone one step higher than Buckingham Palace this time.

"He is still the only king who rules by traditional custom and whose rule is uncontested. He has been in power even before Queen Elizabeth was born and he is still going strong. In England today, there are people who are already calling for her abdication in favour of her son.

"King Sobhuza surely is great and I feel proud that his greatness was acknowledged in the manner that it was. It is a pity that he cannot live forever because he is ageing now and at some stage, we will be without him", Mr Dlamini said.

The importance of the occasion was acknowledged by the attendance of prominent heads of states, including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The British throne also acknowledged the importance of the king's jubilee by sending Princess Margaret as a representative.

But although the Press projected her as being a shining star among all the king's guests, perhaps because she was from Buckingham