SWAZILAND - GENERAL

1983.

JAN. — DEC.

The boy born to be king

MBABANE. — The successor to the late King Sobhuza of Swaziland, the world's longest reigning monarch, is a 15-year-old prince presently undergoing private tutoring for his future royal role, informed sources said yesterday.

In accordance with Swazi custom, the heir to the 400-year-old throne is the only child of one of King Sobhuza's estimated 130 wives. He was nominated Makhosetive — King of Kings — by Sobhuza before he died last August.

The prince will become king when he is 21, the sources said. Meanwhile, the king's senior widow or Ndlovukazi — the Great She Elephant — would continue as regent.

The prince's mother, Latwala, was expected to assume an important role in overseeing her son's education.

The sources said an official announcement was expected soon.

A government spokesman confirmed that one of the late king's wives and one of his sons was named Latwala but would not confirm that the boy was Crown Prince.

The sources said that the Makhosetive had been taken from his regular school and was being visited by a tutor at the Lobamba Royal residence "and being given training to become a king". — UPI.

LAND DEAL

Now up to Rumpff

An indication of just how wedded Pretoria remains to the idea of ceding SA territory to Swaziland may be given by Internal Affairs Minister, F W de Klerk, when he opens a special session of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly (KLA) in a fortnight's time.

Given the intense opposition engendered by the proposed land deal and the death of King Sobhuza, whose authority was expected to ease transfer, many suspect that the issue will be left languishing. This is despite Mbabane's visible moves to please SA by rounding up ANC-supporting refugees. In any event, a land transfer of whatever magnitude would now seem possible only through statutory fiat.

The KLA under chief minister Enos Mabuza resumed administrative control of the homeland a month ago after Pretoria had tried to abolish the assembly by proclamation — ostensibly with a view to transferring KaNgwane to Mbabane. This followed the out-of-court settlement between Mabuza and Co-operation and Development Minister. Piet Koornhof (*Current affairs*, December 3 1982). In what appeared to be a kind of defusing measure, it was decided that the KaNgwane issue should be considered by the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into "conflicting claims" to Ingwavuma.

The Commission "expects" to commence hearings on the Kwazulu area — also apparently earmarked to cession to Swaziland — sometime in February, according to its secretary, Koot Myburgh. He tells the *FM* that "background information" on, for example, exact territorial bor-

Historian appointed for Swazi land deal inquiry

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

AN HISTORIAN and an anthropologist have been appointed by the Rumpff Commission to collate all existing data on the dispute over Ingwavuma between KwaZulu and Swaziland, Mr Justice F L H Rumff, said yesterday.

Mr Justice Rumpff, who retired as Chief Justice last year, is heading the Commission of Inquiry into the dispute over Ingwavuma and also KaNgwane, where the main claimants are Swaziland and South African-born Swazi living in KaNgwane.

He confirmed that separate commissions would examine the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane disputes, although he would head both.

He requested that the names of the historian and anthropologist not be disclosed until their report had been sent to the parties to the dispute and their replies to it noted.

Their report on Ingwavuma would be sent to Swaziland, which would be asked to comment on it and to formulate and motivate their own territorial claims, Mr Justice Rumpff said.

Swaziland's response will be sent to KwaZulu, the South African Government, and Natal's Executive Council for their appraisal and reply. Their replies, in turn, will be referred back to Swaziland.

"Only then will the commission sit to hear evidence," Mr Justice Rumpff said. "The same procedure will apply to KaNgwane."

The report by the historian and anthropologist would not be ready before the end of January and the commission would not be ready to begin for another month after that, Mr Justice Rumpff said.

KwaZulu has nominated three members to the commission and South Africa three. Its hearings will be open to the public.

The KaNgwane Executive Council has been invited to nominate three members.

The relevant Swaziland officials could not be contacted for comment on whether the government would participate.

But Mr Justice Rumpff said: "I am sure they will. I will ask them to very respectfully."

ANC exiles fear attack, quit refugee camp

Political Staff

SEVENTEEN African National Congress exiles walked out of the Mawelawela refugee camp in Swaziland on Friday because they apparently feared that an attack against them was being planned.

The exiles had been in detention at the camp — situated between Manzini and Mbabane — since December 16, when ANC refugees in Swaziland were rounded up and held in "protective custody" in the wake of the South African Defence Force raid on ANC members in Lesotho.

A Swazi Government statement at the time of the detentions said there was a danger that ANC members in the country could be attacked "from outside our borders". Initially, 27 exiles were detained, but more were arrested later.

Earlier this month 17 of the detainees voluntarily left for Maputo. The exiles had complained they were less safe from attacks at the camp than in the towns.

Sources in Swaziland said yesterday the 17 exiles who remained at Mawelawela were concerned that people claiming to be journalists who took photographs of the camp may have been part of a plot to attack them.

They apparently confronted guards on Friday afternoon and said they were leaving — even at the risk of being shot for doing so.

The Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, confirmed the information, but declined further comment because the matter was in the hands of the military and prison authorities.

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er in the day.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said last night that Mr Kevin Newman, 22, of Tobago Close, Portlands, Mitchells Plain was gunned down about 4.15pm at the corner of Ranger Close and Ferrier Street.

Asked whether the killing might have been gang-initiated, Captain Calitz said: "It might have been a professional killing. It is too early to say."

Mr Newman was walking in the street when a light delivery vehicle went past. An unknown number of people were inside the vehicle.

Captain Calitz said four shots were fired and one struck Mr Newman in the chest.

West German Uta Saebel, 15, of Werdorf, can't afford a horse so she has taught her 18-month-old heifer Hansi to show-jump

ANC 17 quit Swazi camp

Cape Times 17/1/83 312

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Seventeen African National Congress exiles walked out of the Mawelawela refugee camp in Swaziland on Friday because they apparently feared an attack.

The exiles had been in detention at the camp, between Manzini and Mbabane, since December 16, when ANC refugees in Swaziland were rounded up and held in "protective custody" by the authorities in the wake of the South African Defence Force raid on ANC members in Lesotho.

A Swazi Government statement at the time of the detentions said there was a danger that ANC members in the country could be attacked "from outside our borders".

Initially, 27 exiles were detained but more were held later.

Earlier this month, 17 of the detainees left for Maputo voluntarily. The exiles had complained that they were less safe from attacks at the camp than in the towns.

Sources in Swaziland said yesterday that the 17 exiles who had remained at Mawelawela were concerned that people claiming to be journalists who took photographs of the camp may have been part of a plot to attack them.

The exiles apparently confronted their guards on Friday afternoon and said they were leaving — even at the risk of being shot for doing so.

The Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, confirmed the information, but declined further comment because the matter was in the hands of the military and prison authorities.

Other government spokesmen were either unavailable yesterday or declined to comment. It is not known if the exiles were re-detained or allowed to return to their homes.

Meanwhile sources in Lesotho have reported that there has not been a major exodus of South African exiles since the SADF raid last month.

Some people had left the country but most were believed to have decided to stay.

Missing soldier mystery

EAST LONDON. — The father of a soldier who went missing in the operational area more than two months ago says he is still waiting for the defence force to give him all the details of his son's disappearance.

The defence force has confirmed that Corporal J A Strauss has been missing since November 7 and that a board of inquiry is investigating.

"I am still waiting for the defence force to tell me something positive about my son's disappearance," said Mr Wietz Strauss, an Aliwal North furniture store manager.

Mr Strauss said he had made repeated telephone calls to the SADF but all he had been able to establish was that his son, who was attached to 201 Battalion at the Omega base — had gone missing after being made to walk some distance to his camp as punishment for a "minor offence".

A defence force spokesman said on Saturday that an investigation was still under way and further details would be given to Mr Strauss when they became available.

Disciplinary action would be taken if shown to be appropriate.

NSRI search for dinghy

Staff Reporter

TWO National Sea Rescue Institute launches searched the sea off Camps Bay for an hour last night after a local resident had called to report that a dinghy was in trouble.

The launches conducted an intensive search but found nothing and returned to their stations about 9.30pm.

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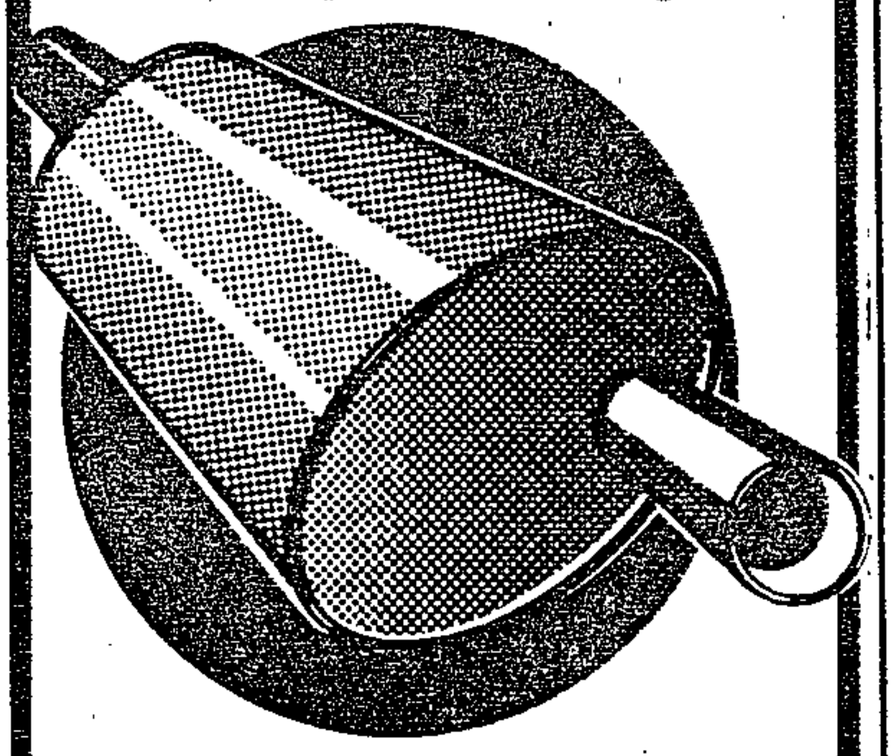
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(312) Star 18/1/83

Swazi row over ANC escapers

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Aator for row is developing in Swaziland over the ease with which 17 detained African National Congress exiles were able to "escape" past troops guarding a refugee camp on Friday.

An army spokesman said today that the soldiers were on duty at the Mawelawela camp to defend the exiles in the event of a Maseru-style attack on them and not to prevent them leaving.

But Swazi police commissioner, Mr Titus Msibi, is understood to be angry that the ANC men should have been allowed to walk out and today, was awaiting instructions on whether to round them up again.

Friday's move appeared to be well planned and co-ordinated.

The 17 approached the guards in a group and said they were leaving even if the troops fired on them.

Swazi sources said today that, once out of the camp, the exiles dispersed and returned to their homes in Manzini and Mbabane.

ANC refugee talks in Swaziland

3/2 RDM 18/1/83

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

CONFIDENTIAL talks were held in Swaziland yesterday onthe future of 17 African National Congress exiles who refused to remain in "protective detention" because they feared an attack.

It was reported in Mbabane yesterday that the journalists who sparked the exodus from the Mawelawela refugee camp when they photographed it, work for a South African newspaper.

Swaziland's Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, confirmed yesterday that the 17 exiles left the camp on Friday. He declined to say where they were, or what would become of them.

They had been in detention since December 16, when ANC refugees were rounded up after the SA Defence Force raid on the ANC in Lesotho. At first 27 were detained and more arrested later. Earlier this month 17 left voluntarily for Maputo.

The 17 remaining detainees left the camp on Friday — and defied guards to stop them. They believed photographs of the camp were being taken by people planning an attack.

Informed sources said a group of exiles — headed by the ANC's acting representatives in Swaziland, Mr Ablom Duma, who had been in detention — and the representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr E Owusu, held talks with Senator Nsibandze yesterday, indicating that plans may be underway to move the exiles out of the country.

Meanwhile The Times of Swaziland reported that two unnamed journalists working for the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, were arrested and questioned by the Swazi police after photographing Mawelawela without permission last week.

They allegedly defied a senior government official, Mr A R Shabangu, the Permanent Secretary in the Deputy Prime Minister's office, who had refused permission to photograph the camp.

The journalists were later released and are understood to have returned to South Africa. Government officials reportedly threatened to ban Rapport in Swaziland if its staff again disobeyed official directives. Rapport executives could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Swazis in row on ANC exiles

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — A row is developing in Swaziland over the ease with which 17 detained African National Congress (ANC) exiles were able to get past troops guarding a refugee camp on Friday.

An army spokesman said yesterday the soldiers were on duty at the Mawelawela camp to defend the exiles in the event of a South African attack and not to prevent them leaving.

However, the Swazi Police Commissioner, Mr Titus Msibi, is understood to be angry that the ANC men should have been allowed to walk out. He was awaiting instructions yesterday on whether to round them up again.

The 17 approached the guards and said they were leaving even if the troops fired on them.

DISPERSED

Swazi sources said that once out of the camp the exiles had dispersed and returned to their homes in Manzini and Mbabane.

The exiles were among those detained by Swaziland on December 16 after the South African Defence Force raid on their counterparts in Lesotho.

A wave of fear swept through the camp late last week when two white men were caught by police taking photographs of it.

A police source said the men, who were held briefly and then released, claimed they worked for an Afrikaans newspaper in Johannesburg.

Swazis demand paper's apology

Mail Correspondent

MBABANE. — The Swaziland Government has demanded an apology from the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, because two of its journalists allegedly took photographs of a refugee camp without permission and sparked a walkout by African National Congress exiles who were detained there.

The principal secretary in the Swazi Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Mr A R Shabangu, yesterday named the journalists as Mr Johan Botha and Mr Hannes Reinecke.

They were arrested last week and questioned for some time before being released, after allegedly defying Mr Shabangu, who had refused them permission to photograph the Mawelawela camp.

Mr Shabangu said yesterday that Rapport might be banned in Swaziland unless it offered a written apology and agreed to comply in future with official directives over refugees.

The 17 exiles at the camp feared an attack on them was being planned, and walked out last Friday. They had been in detention since December 17 when they were rounded up by the authorities in the wake of the SA Defence Force raid on ANC members in Lesotho.

Informed sources said yesterday a delegation led by Mr Absolom Duma — the ANC's acting representative in Swaziland — met the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, on Monday to explain why the refugees had left the camp.

The delegation stressed that the exiles had not intended to undermine the authorities, but had acted for their own safety.

Rapport executives could not be contacted for comment last night.

ANC camp claims denied

Mail Reporter

AN AFRIKAANS Sunday newspaper photographer, who is alleged to have taken photographs of an African National Congress refugee camp in Swaziland, has denied Swazi Government claims that the photographs were taken without permission.

Mr Hannes Reinecke, of Rapport, said yesterday that he and a journalist Johan Botha had approached the Swazi Government for permission to interview ANC refugees living in the camp.

"We explained that they had been interviewed by a British Broadcasting Corporation team and that we wished to do likewise.

"A government official told us it would be embarrassing for them to be interviewed by a South African newspaper after they had to flee South Africa.

"We eventually accepted that, but we were never told not to go near the camp. In any case, it is right next to a national road. On Wednesday night I decided to get some pictures to go with the story.

"Later that night we were detained by Swazi police officers in Mbabane who made it clear and repeatedly stated that we were not under arrest but merely being questioned," Mr Reinecke said.

The journalists were sent back to their hotel after three hours of questioning and their cameras were confiscated.

"The next morning we went back to the police station and after sitting around for five hours we were allowed to go and returned to Johanesburg," he said.

The Principal Secretary in the Swazi Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Mr A R Shabangu, said the journalists defied his instructions not to photograph the camp.

This led to 17 ANC members, who were being detained there in the wake of the South African Defence Force raid on Maseru, staging a walk-out.

They claimed they feared an attack was being planned against them and that they were vulnerable in the camp.



returns the R1 000, which was missing from the Rissik Street Post
ay a man bought Bonus Bonds worth R7 500 but paid only R6 500.

Picture: GARTH LUMLEY

with their bank and building good news

ANC exile skips bail in Mbabane

312

29/1/83

Mail Reporter

MBABANE. — A warrant for the arrest of an African National Congress exile, Mr Patrick Brown Motsa, for failing to appear in court, was issued by the High Court of Swaziland yesterday.

Mr Motsa, who is out on R2 000 bail, is one of the 17 ANC members who walked out of the Mawelawela refugee camp last Friday. He was due to appear in court yesterday on charges of attempted murder

The State alleges that in August last year Mr Motsa shot Chief Solomon Ngomane, of KaNgwane, several times near Matsapa Police College. Chief Ngomane favoured incoporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland and fled to Swaziland to escape "intimidation".

During an application for bail last December, the State alleged in an affidavit that Mr Motsa had threatened to shoot police and turn the gun on himself. It further alleged that Mr Motsa was going to interfere with State witnesses.

An application by the State yesterday for forfeiture of bail was dismissed by Mr Justice Ben Dunn, who said "Motsa must be arrested and be brought to court to explain why he failed to appear on the said date."

The defence contended that Mr Motsa's failure to appear in court was because he feared arrest for leaving the camp without the government's permission

Meanwhile a representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Swaziland, Mr E P Rowusuebo, said yesterday: "All the 17 refugees who walked out on Friday cannot be traced. The authorities claim that they returned to their homes, but we have no information about this."

83 is full of promise for Desiré

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Desiré to drive in five International Sport Association ces as well as in the Indy series in the United States.

Desiré is also negotiating with a Chicago company for backing to run an Indy car in 13 races in 1983.

"We have set up a new home for ourselves in New York, and are excited about our prospects this year," Desiré said.

"Alan's job is a prestige one and carries a tremendous amount of responsibility, and I am looking forward to a busy year on the track with another shot at the Indianapolis 500 the big prize."

The New York Grand Prix is to be run on the site of the 1964 World Trade Fair at Flushing Meadows.

Alan Wilson will be responsible for the layout of the track, co-ordinating construction of the circuit and all spectator facilities, and co-ordination of the race organisation.

"The site for the track is a park," he said.

"And when the race is over we have to hand it back to the people of New York.

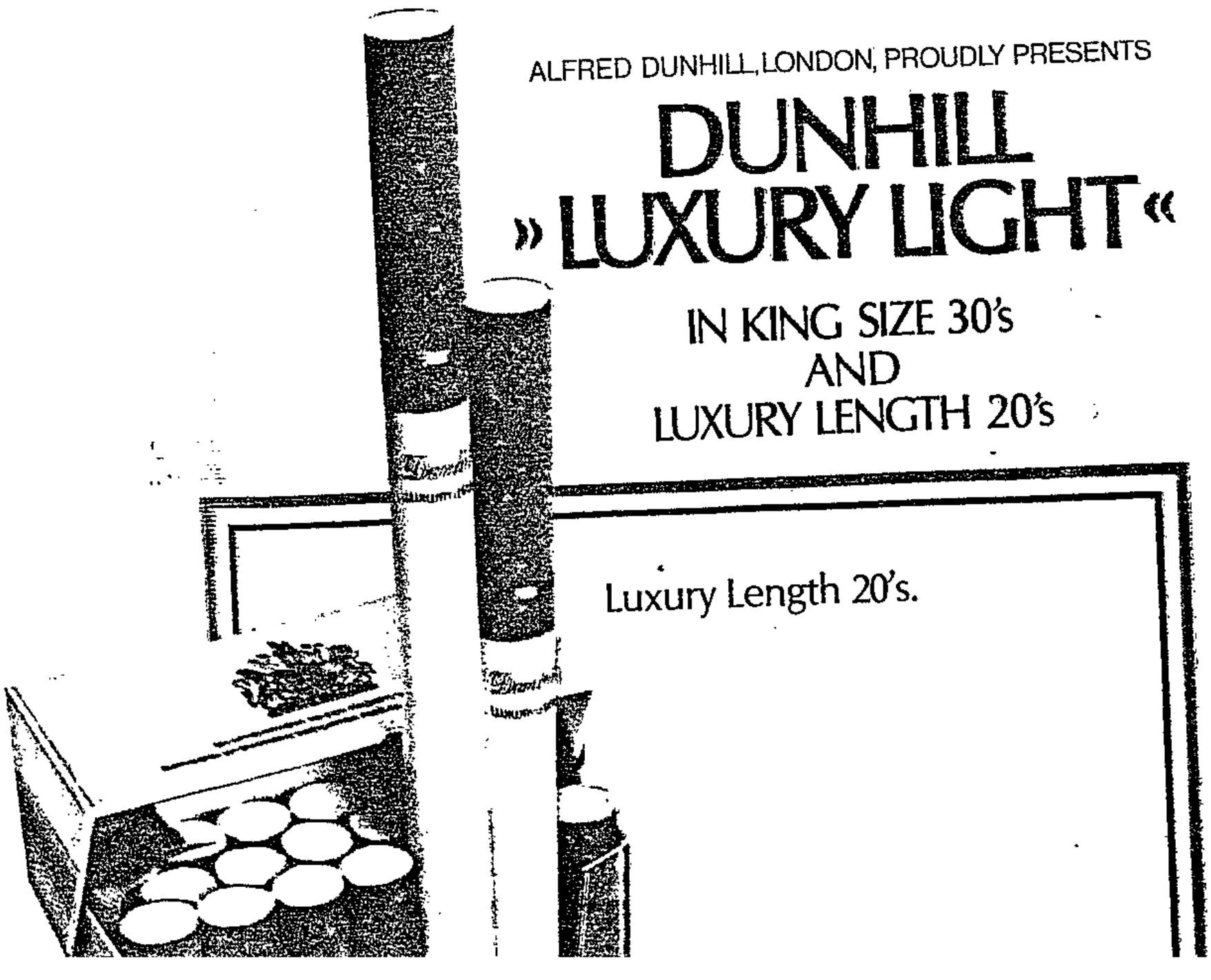
"This means no buildings or barriers can remain, and it is going to be an incredible personal challenge for me.

"At the same time I am flattered that I was chosen for the job, and am looking forward to it." — Sapa.

Borg to thrill Thais

BANGKOK. — Tennis superstar Bjorn Borg of Sweden arrived in Thailand yesterday for a seven-day visit which will include calls on senior Thai leaders, a royal princess and some exhibition tennis.

He will also make a five-day trip to Katmandu, capital of Nepal. He is accompanied by his wife Marianna, his parents and his coach. — Sapa.



Star Wednesday February 2 1983

Destabilisation stoppoilers

Most embassies in South Africa have a dossier, labelled "destabilisation" in their country's language. Some believe absolutely in the dossier's allegations, others are cautious.

Most of the dossiers carry much the same information, gathered by many independent sources.

Essentially, the information accuses South Africa of deliberately preventing her neighbours from becoming stable, so that they cannot build up efficient economies, strong political bases, and competent armies.

The countries involved are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Looking back, proponents of the destabilisation view claim that it was started in 1975, shortly after the fall of the Portuguese in Mozambique. South Africa started the now famous Recce Commando — a super-secret task force run along the lines of the British SAS or Rhodesian Selous Scouts.

Everything about the squad is secret, though overseas publications have listed five recce commandos and guessed at each one's function.

The recces have been blamed for:

- The raid on Matola in Mozambique in which 12 African National Congress members were killed.
- Helping the attempted coup in the Seychelles.
- Attacking the ANC in Lesotho.
- Blowing up an Angolan oil refinery.
- Committing atrocities while dressed in enemy uniform, or while posing as Swapo or the MPLA.
- Assassinations of ANC members Joe Gqabi, Petrus Nzima and his wife Jabu, and killing Ruth First with a letter bomb.

South Africa is said to support a surrogate force in each of the countries listed above.

ANGOLA The obvious South African surrogate in Angola is Unita, the rebel force led by Dr Jonas Savimbi which gives the ruling MPLA so much trouble in the south. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, admits to having met Dr Savimbi, and often expresses his respect for the black leader.

Those who believe the destabilisation theory point out that South Africa started the destabilisation of Angola with its move into the territory during the short incursion which brought Cuban troops scurrying in.

At first supported overtly by the United States, the South African Defence Force had to withdraw when the US Congress refused to give President Ford and Dr Henry Kissinger the funds they wanted — understood to have been R120 million.

BOTSWANA: This seems the least affected by destabilisation, but is nonetheless an ANC escape route from South Africa. No incursions are launched from Botswana, so no raids have been made there.

Now that Sir Seretse Khama has gone, some say South Africa is plotting against his son, Ian Khama, and will support his opponents to get the country destabilised.

LESOTHO — The raid into Lesotho last year stunned the world and shocked many people. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was appalled and said one did not go off killing those who simply disagreed with your political views. Innocent people were killed in the crossfire.

But the main destabilisation accusation is that South Africa supports the Lesotho Liberation Army of Ntsu Mokhele. Chief Leabua Jonathan is incensed at the interference, but there is little he can do about it.

MALAWI — This country, ruled by Dr Kamuzu Banda, is the one friend South Africa has in Africa.

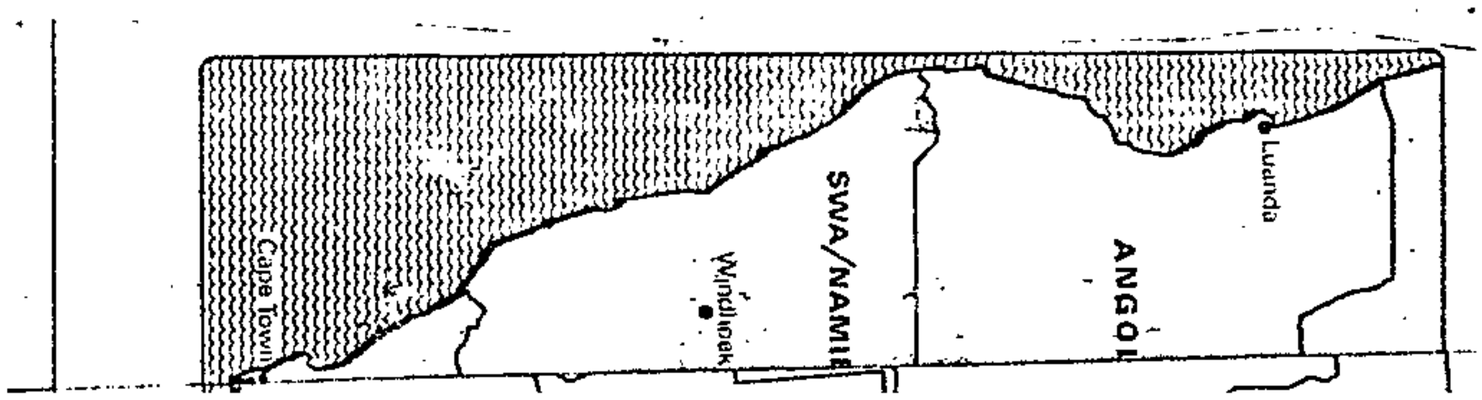
It is from there that South Africa is accused of launching attacks on Mozambique, via the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

MOZAMBIQUE — Besides the support of Unita in Angola, this is probably the chief charge against South Africa. Most embassies seem to believe that South Africa funds the MNR and keeps it supplied logistically and with expertise. Recce commandos are said to be active within the MNR.

South African Government spokesmen say it would be silly to support the MNR because it continually blows up the Cahora Bassa powerlines. The counter-argument is that this is a small price to pay to achieve destabilisation goals.

SWAZILAND — Recently a number of ANC sympathisers were summarily detained in Swaziland, then set free. Swazi officials admitted they had been frightened into doing this by the raid into Lesotho.

Swaziland has always toed the South African line, but now that King Sobhuza is dead, South Africa is said to be interfering in the power struggle.



2/2/83

Debate raged on in Parliament this week about whether South Africa destabilises her neighbours. The leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said he denied the allegations, but was horrified to find he was not believed. These are the perceptions shaping Western countries' foreign policy towards South Africa. The Star's political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, examines what the perceptions are.

ZAMBIA: Talks last year between Mr Botha and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia prove that Zambia does not believe South Africa is pursuing a destabilisation policy towards her.

However, the talks must have mentioned the fears of the rest of the sub-continent — and of the Western world — about destabilisation in the southern part of Africa.

Both leaders were content with the outcome of the talks, so one can assume only that Mr Botha satisfied President Kaunda.

ZIMBABWE: Probably the most puzzling of the allegations, and the one that seems to be based on fact, is that South Africa is destabilising the new administration of Mr Robert Mugabe.

In Parliament, Progressive Federal Party MPs and Government spokesmen draw vastly different conclusions from the outcome of the Rhodesian war.

Opposition people say it shows one must move faster towards equality and dismantling discrimination; Government people say it shows what happens if you move too fast.

If Mr Mugabe makes a success, it would vindicate the Opposition view. If not, it would vindicate the Government view.

The SABC continues to use reports favouring the bad incidents in Zimbabwe. It seems to be not so much biased reporting as a genuine belief that all is about to collapse.

People in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs are equally pessimistic, yet foreign correspondents believe Zimbabwe is doing well.

Accusations about South Africa destabilising the country have been made often, with the main allegation being that South Africa gleefully enjoys driving the wedge between Mr Mugabe and Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo deeper.

South Africa is said to be using its economic might, coupled to secret military incursions, to topple the Mugabe Government. The only reason given for this is that it would prevent a powerful force arising to the north.

As Dr Slabbert said, the problem is not only whether the destabilisation reports are true or not, but that our allies plan their foreign policy believing them to be true.

Rumpff hopes Swazis will co-operate

Mercury Reporter

OFFICIAL inquiries into the Ingwavuma controversy could begin only once the Swaziland Government had made submissions regarding its claim to the territory, the Rumpff Commission chairman, Mr Frans Rumpff, said yesterday.

He announced that 'two experts' of the Africa Institute were compiling a historical outline of the region as a first step in the investigation.

This memorandum was expected to be completed within two weeks and would at once be forwarded to the Swaziland Government to give it the chance to reply.

Common ground

The memorandum, with Swaziland's reply, would be put to the South African Government, the KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial Administration for comment — and these submissions, too, would be sent to the Swaziland Government 'for another chance to reply'.

Only then — 'once we have established common ground' — could the first meeting of the commission take place, Mr Rumpff said.

And only then could the commission consider such matters as which witnesses to call, and where and how often to meet.

'We need and hope for Swaziland's co-operation in this matter. It is in that country's own interests to co-operate.'

(2) whether any of these court cases were settled out of court; if so, what are the particulars of each settlement?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) Three court cases: One in connection with the validity of Proclamation R.108/1982 which deals with the disestablishment of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

One in connection with the validity of Proclamation R.109/1982 which deals with the excision from KwaZulu of the Black areas in the District of Ingwavuma and the amendment of the composition of the Legislative Assembly.

One in connection with the validity of Proclamation R.121/1982 which repeals Proclamation R.109/1982 which has the same purpose in view as Proclamation R.109/1982.

(b) (i) In the case which deals with the validity of Proclamation R.108/1982 the Government of KaNgwane and Mr. E. J. Mabusa were the litigants. In the two other court cases the Government of KwaZulu and Mr. M. E. Ngubane were the litigants.

(ii) The case in connection with Proclamation R.108/1982 has been settled on the basis that the applicants withdraw their application and that the Respondents pay the cost of suit.

The case in connection with Proclamation R.109/1982 has, after Proclamation R.121/1982 had been declared invalid by the Court of Appeal, been settled on the basis that Proclamation R.109/1982 be declared invalid and that the Respondents pay the cost of suit.

The case in connection with Proclamation R.121/1982 has been decided in favour of the Applicants with costs. Appeal was lodged against the decision but the Appellate Division turned down the appeal with costs.

(c) The final calculation of costs has not yet been received from the respective State Attorneys.

(2) Yes. Particulars have already been submitted under (b)(ii). Full particulars of the court cases are obtainable from the court records which are public documents.

X(~~49~~ 97) Hansard (312) X

KaNgwane/Ingwavuma: court cases

Q. Col. 9 – 10 2/2/83

*10. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) (a) In how many court cases in connection with the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area into Swaziland and related matters was the State involved in 1982, (b)(i) who was the litigant in and (ii) what was the outcome of each of the court cases and (c) what is the total amount payable by the State in respect of these court cases;

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Refugees in Swaziland to carry cards

312

DM 4/2/83

Mail Reporter

MBABANE. — All refugees resident in Swaziland should carry identity cards, according to a government statement issued on Wednesday.

The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister said all refugees should apply in person so that photographs for their identity cards could be taken.

Meanwhile The Times of Swaziland reported yesterday that all refugees who had not returned to the base yet were being rounded up by police.

The decision for ID cards and the personal application comes in the wake of the rounding up of all refugees who had not returned to the refugee camp of Mawelawela.

The deadline for the issue of identity cards is February 25.

Last week only four of the 17 ANC refugees who walked out of Mawelawela (protective custody) returned to the camp, the ANC's acting representative Mr Ablom Duma confirmed.

Mr Duma, who lost his arm in a bomb blast while collecting mail at Manzini Post Office in 1978, has been in Swaziland for more than 20 years.

Mr Duma returned to the camp with three others. He told the Rand Daily Mail he was expecting more refugees to turn up.

Mr Duma had refused to speak to the Rand Daily Mail reporter after being spotted leaving the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, and seemed annoyed by the outcome of the meeting with the Government officials.

Among those who did not return to the base is Mr Patric Brown Motla for whom a warrant of arrest was issued by the Swaziland High Court two weeks ago.

Mr Motla is out on R2 000 bail, but failed to appear in court to answer to charges of attempted murder. The state alleges that Mr Motla shot Chief Solomon Ngomane of the KaNgwane homeland last August in Swaziland. Chief Ngomane is in favour of the inclusion of KaNgwane in Swaziland.

The Manzini police told the Rand Daily Mail last week that attempts to arrest Mr Motla had so far failed: "The houses in which he lives are completely lifeless. I suspect he must have left the country," a police spokesman said.

The 13 ANC refugees who have not yet reported to the police walked out of the camp after two South African journalists were arrested while taking photographs of the refugee camp.

This action of the journalists sparked off the walk-out of the refugees from the camp.

The Rand Daily Mail yesterday saw some of the refugees who walked out of the camp and had not returned and they swore that they would not surrender.

609

(312) E. Post 8/2/83

Swazis crack down on ANC

By RODNEY PINDER in Mbabane

SOUTH AFRICAN pressure on Swaziland has prompted a crackdown on black refugees from the Republic — people the Pretoria Government considers its foes.

A few months ago, a refugee leaving South Africa was able to breath easily once he had climbed the two-metre fence which marks the frontier.

Today the refugees are causing critical concern in Mbabane, capital of Swaziland, traditionally a political and racial crossroads, diplomatic sources say.

The lessons of South Africa's recent commando raid into Lesotho were not lost on Swaziland, which has been used by guerrillas as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

The commandos attacked alleged bases of the ANC and killed 42 people. Lesotho denied the ANC had any military set-up there and said the dead were refugees or Lesotho nationals.

Since then, however, the Swaziland Government has pledged it will not allow itself to be used "as a battleground for other people's wars".

Typically, a man distributing ANC literature in Soweto may hear the police are looking for him and will flee.

Hitching a ride in a truck, he will make for the Swaziland border. A sympathetic black driver may drop him short of the frontier and leave him to make his own way to the fence.

Instantly he is over, the man is a refugee and an enemy of South Africa by the fact of leaving it illegally.

No black South African exile will speak to a strange white reporter visiting Swaziland — fear silences them.

Last month, two white men, who later identified themselves as South African reporters, were spotted taking pictures of a refugee centre near Mbabane and the inhabitants fled in terror of attack, returning only two days later.

Since independence from Britain in 1968, Swaziland has been forced to be circumspect in its foreign relations, staying friendly with both the Marxist black rulers in Maputo and Pretoria.

Swaziland is capitalist to the core and private business, mostly South African-controlled, dominates the economy.

Income from the customs union with South Africa accounts for about 80% of the country's recurrent budget and is rising.

South Africans make up 90% of tourist traffic, most of the rest being Mozambique residents buying goods they cannot find on empty shelves at home, diplomats say.

However, ANC infiltration routes from Mozambique to the Transvaal run through Swaziland.

Behind the glitter of gambling rooms and pornographic films in Mbabane — entertainment denied South Africans at home — is a murky world of war and intrigue.

The ANC began using Swaziland as a transit point about two or three years ago, according to diplomats. South African agents, white and black, infiltrated in return, mingling in bars, casinos and brothels specialising in sex across the colour line.

As ANC attacks inside South Africa increased, so did violence inside Swaziland, with unexplained bombings and shootings, invariably involving black South African exiles.

The Swazi Government began to take fright, political analysts said. "Its biggest fear is being sucked into a South African war," said one.

Increasingly, alleged ANC men appeared in court on arms charges. Diplomats said there was about one case a month in 1982.

The High Court in Mbabane issued a statement promising "the gravest consequences" for refugees and "freedom fighters in particular" found with firearms.

Pressure has increased on urban refugees, estimated by the UN High Commission for Refugees at 300 to 400.

Mostly living in Mbabane and the industrial centre of Manzini, they all left South Africa, chiefly Soweto, for political reasons and most are ANC affiliates, said UNHCR.

Workers on the ground, however, say it is difficult to know how strong the ANC connection is. "How do you look into a refugee's heart to find out whether he is a fugitive fighter or merely a frightened child?" asked one official.

Swazi police reacted to the Lesotho raid by taking 27 people into protective custody — the Government denied they had been detained — and 10 left soon after for Mozambique.

"Swaziland depends on South Africa for survival. Its money and food come from there. In addition, it is ideologically more in tune with the South African whites than the Leftist guerrillas," one analyst said.

"There is no doubt where the Government perceives its national interest to lie.

"Swaziland is no longer an ANC favourite country and this must be forcing a rethink in ANC strategy," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

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(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Swaziland and Lesotho shed sinful image

10/2/83 #2 (3)(2) E. Post

By RODNEY PINDER in Maseru

LESOTHO and Swaziland are trying to shed their sinful image after building up a big tourist industry based on pornography, gambling and sex for white South Africans seeking to elude stricter laws at home.

As the two black states struggle in a competitive market, horizons are broadening, sex seems to be in decline and scenic attractions are being promoted. They are now busily trying to attract tourists to view the beauty of the countryside.

"Sex is out — the family is in," a hotelier in Swaziland, the original sin-and-sex magnet for repressed South African whites, said bluntly.

"We are promoting this place as a good family weekend, away from all those Afrikaners who come with their golf clubs and never leave their hotel rooms."

More than 90% of visitors to the two countries now come from South Africa.

Most are men, hoteliers say, who usually stay only for a weekend attracted by lurid advertising such as that of a major hotel in Lesotho billing its entertainment as "hot, pacy, racy ... and very sexy."

In Swaziland, white faces peer through the smoke of a casino to find out what is on at the hotel's little cinema. *Mary Millington's World Striptease Extravaganza* blinks back at them between the mirrors behind the blackjack.

"We realise we were not very wise to base our attractions on casinos," said the general manager of the Lesotho National Tourist Office, Miss Lebohang Ntsinyi. "We are moving away from gambling and sex to offer riding, hiking, scenery and camping."

Change has been forced on the two countries by a formidable combination of South African policies and big business.

In terms its policy of separate development the South African Government has now created four independent black states.

Bophuthatswana has so far led the way as an entertainment centre.

White entrepreneurs who created the playgrounds in Swaziland and Lesotho seized on Bophuthatswana's freedom from South Africa's Immorality Act and its proximity to Pretoria and Johannesburg to build Sun City, a glittering entertainment complex quickly dubbed "Sin City".

It offered everything that the neighbouring black nations did, only bigger, brasher, newer and half the drive away.

Hoteliers in Swaziland, the site of Southern Africa's first casino, felt the impact immediately. An average 75% occupancy fell to 65% in the year after Sun City opened in 1979, said a major hotel group.

So the hoteliers switched back, going for groups rather than individuals and laying stress on magnificent mountains, skilled handicrafts and plentiful game.

The Swazi Government cracked down on prostitution among black girls selling white men what the law forbade them to try in South Africa.

"The prostitutes, the porn, the playboys, the strip clubs are becoming things of the past," said a political analyst. "The Swazis found it offensive to have their country abused as South Africa's brothel. It had to stop."

Lesotho, which at no point is below 1 000m above sea level, is known as the "Roof of Africa". Its spectacular landscape is a contrast between Middle Eastern biblical — ochre hills, tiny trees and herdboys tending sheep and donkeys — and towering canyons and tortuous trails.

The country enjoys sparkling air and friendly people, but most of its visitors spent their weekends in packed gaming rooms.

A local bank report said tourism dropped seriously after Sun City opened and that Lesotho could no longer depend on South Africa but needed overseas visitors, too.

It is exploring the possibilities for diversification. Caravan parks, tourist villages, and inns and lodges are planned to open up the interior for pony-trekkers, hikers and drivers.

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Examiners' Initials		

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er the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Internal Security Act: detainees

87. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons are detained at present under section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982;

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many, and (b) for what period, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 26 persons.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two.

(b) One for 122 days and the other one for 121 days.

Persons died in detention

88. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons died in 1982 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Neil Hudson Aggett.

(c) (i) 27 November 1981.

(ii) From 1981.11.27 in terms of section 22 of Act 62 of 1966 and from 1981.12.11 in terms of section 6 (1) of Act 83 of 1967.

(d) 5 February 1982.

(e) Suicide.

Customs Union agreements

102. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

What was the total amount which accrued to each of the (a) independent Black states and (b) foreign neighbouring states as a result of Customs Union agreements with the Republic in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

In the 1982/3 financial year the following amounts have been paid as a result of Customs Union agreements with the Republic to:

(a) independent Black states:

Transkei	R 98 078,000
Bophuthatswana	R182 367,000
Venda	R 13 882,000
Ciskei	R 46 882,000

(b) foreign neighbouring states:

Botswana	R120 368,000
Lesotho	R 76 746,000
Swaziland	R117 562,000

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

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Leader of the Opposition (*see* Slabbert, Dr. F. van Z.)

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Myburgh, Mr. P. A.—
Agriculture, 36.
Defence, 47, 52.

Swaziland troubled by emergence of muti murders



Throwing the bones . . . Swaziland is in the grip of a wave of ritual killings.

MBABANE — Ancient superstition appears to be stirring in Swaziland as it struggles to cope with the modern curse of economic recession.

The rising incidence of ritual murder is troubling authorities concerned by social stresses arising from unemployment and urban drift, diplomats say. Prime Minister Prince Mabandla has condemned ritual murder as "a cancer in our society" and the late King Sobhuza II deplored its re-emergence.

Ritual or muti murder is rooted in spells and witchdoctors. Superstition has it that killers can adopt magic powers through "medicines" made from pieces of their victims' bodies.

One sociologist said the reasons for the upturn in ritual murder were not clear. By its very nature, muti murder took place in a secret and murky sub-world.

"But it is a common view that the increase is a direct reflection of the stresses and strains of modernisation and development with all the conflicts that occur between traditional and modern life," he said.

"And it appears to be a reasonable conclusion that some people may be turning back to the past for powers to cope with adversity as the modern world goes into recession and appears unable to live up to its promises of riches and success," he added.

The full extent to which this might be happening may emerge as the secession, Swaziland's first in 14 years of independence, proceeds, he said.

Diplomats who have followed the rising incidence of muti murder said young children appeared to be favoured by the killers on the grounds that their life forces were stronger and the resulting "medicine" more effective.

A sensational court case in Mbabane brought the practice out of the past with a leap into the harsh economics of the present.

Thuli Mabaso, aged 30 months, was lured away from a Christmas party in 1980 and murdered. Her body was later found mutilated and some flesh was missing.

Phillipa Mdluli, a businesswoman and wife of a top civil servant, was sentenced to death after the court was told she killed the child in order to get ingredients for a spell to save her failing cafeteria.

Police say there were nine ritual murders in 1981.

Sociologists and Western diplomats say figures have been impossible to obtain since then, but say they are convinced the incidence of ritual murder has steadily increased.

The diplomats said practitioners of muti murder were often well-educated, sometimes to university level.

The recession has hit hard because although Swaziland is the second smallest country in Africa it is one of the most prosperous, with per capita annual income of about R900. — Reuter.

Power struggles rock Swazi Cabinet

3/2 Star 16/2/83

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — The Swaziland Minister of Justice, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, found himself at the centre of a bitter power struggle last week when he was told he would be dropped from the Cabinet and sent to Washington as the country's ambassador.

But three days later the firing order was revoked and he was told to "carry on as if nothing had happened."

Though some observers have linked the attempted axing to a "coup bid", well informed sources believe that, while there has been intense jockeying for power since the death of King Sobhuza II last year, reports of attempts to unseat the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, are unfounded.

Dr Dlamini said in an interview at the weekend that the decision to axe him was taken early last week.

"I was told by the Queen Regent in the presence of the Prime Minister that I was being transferred to Washington as ambassador. Three days later I was told the order had been revoked."

Dr Dlamini refused to speculate on the reasons for the attempt to fire him or the reason for the change of heart.

Political observers said several junior Cabinet Ministers are believed to have become as powerful as the Prime Minister because of their positions in the royal family. This had led to an increase in power struggles.

The observers also pointed out that attempts to seize power in Swaziland by overthrowing the Prime Minister would be futile because the country is ruled firmly by the Queen Regent.

Referring to reports that Parliament had been "suspended indefinitely," they said the opening was postponed because many Ministers were involved in a United Nations economic conference in Mbabane.

The Prime Minister was due to open the Council of Ministers' meeting at the conference today as arranged.

Speculation rife over Swaziland

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SPECULATION on a power struggle in Swaziland continued to mount yesterday, in spite of official denials of a tussle for supremacy between the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, and his political rivals.

The opening of Parliament at Lobambo was said to have been "postponed" and not suspended indefinitely as reported by the Rand Daily Mail yesterday — but the original announcement, broadcast on Swazi Radio and published in the Times of Swaziland, said the opening had been "postponed indefinitely".

No explanation was given for the indefinite postponement of the scheduled opening, but observers connected it to reports of an attempted palace coup against the Prime Minister.

Reports of the attempted coup were denied, however, by the Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi.

Since the death of King Sobhuza last August, there have been two sources of authority in Swaziland: the Cabinet and Supreme Council of State or, as it is known, Liqoqo. The two bodies partly overlap, as at least two Cabinet Ministers serve on the 15-member Liqoqo.

One of the men reported to be in opposition to Prince Mabandla is Senator Polycarp Dlamini, the longest-serving Cabinet Minister, who was offered the appointment as Swazi Ambassador to the United States in an attempt to neutralise him politically. He declined.

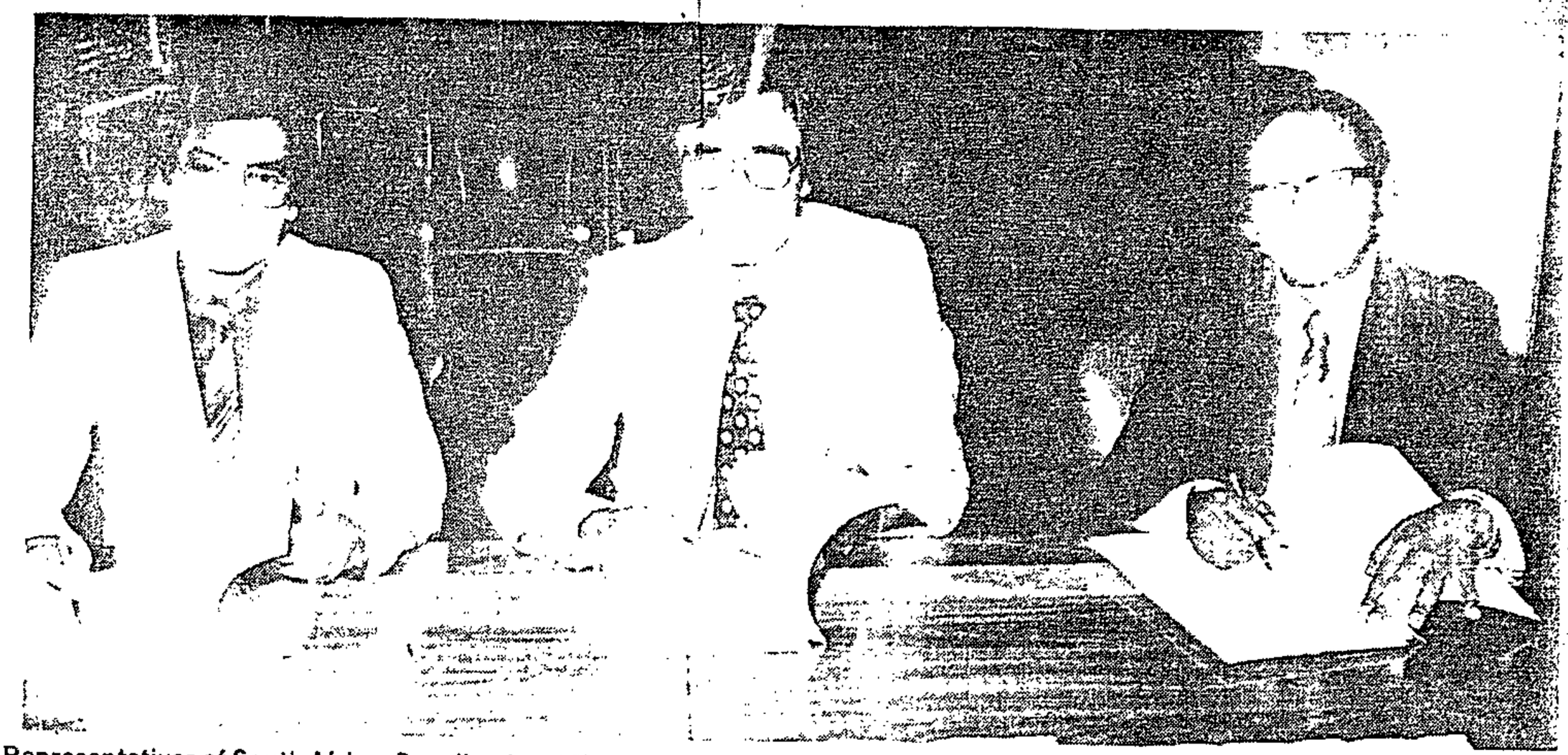
Soon after his appointment as Prime Minister in 1979, Prince Mabandla made clear his determination to eliminate corruption in Swaziland.

A concrete step came in February 1980 with the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into official bribery and corruption.

Later its terms of reference were widened to enable it to inquire into matters going back to 1969, the year after independence. It was given an additional three months to complete its investigation.

Its terms were again altered in September 1980 to exempt certain departments and institutions from the probe. The commission, under Mr Justice Ismail Mohammed, refused to continue under the new restraints.

Prince Mabandla is said to have made enemies in powerful places through the commission. They are said to have forced him to modify its terms to give immunity to selected departments and institutions and, by implication, to persons within them.



Representatives of South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique met in Pretoria yesterday to sign an agreement to share their common water resources in an equitable manner. The signatories were, from left, the National Director of Water Affairs in Mozambique, Dr A J Lopes Pereira; Mr T P C van Robbroek, an engineer in the South African Department of Enviromental Affairs; and Swazilands Principal Secretary of Ministry Works, Power and Communications, Mr G M Mabila.

Pretoria signs water diplomacy pact

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH Africa yesterday signed an agreement with her neighbours — one of them Marxist — to share their common water resources in an equitable manner

The agreement is said to be a sequel to the talks at Komatipoort earlier this year between South African and Mozambican officials.

The talks, which were initiated by Mozambique, centred on South African demands that Mozambique stop harbouring African National Congress terrorists and Maputo's requests for closer economic ties with Pretoria.

South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland have agreed to establish what Pretoria officials refer to as "a tripartite permanent technical committee" which will co-operate in matters affecting the best joint utilisation of the waters from their common rivers.

It has, therefore, far-reaching implications for future co-operation between the three countries and is part of Pretoria's wish to promote water diplomacy in the region.

Mozambique, in particular, has become concerned at the large amounts of water drawn from rivers rising in South Africa and flowing to the sea through Mozambique.

Maputo has complained that there is little left for Mozambican agriculture by the time that the water flows out of South African terrritory.

Dr Peter Vale, director of research at the South African Institute of International Affairs, said last night that the agreement was an indication that Pretoria was busy strengthening her functional ties with her neighbours.

"This puts South Africa in a strong position, but the real question is how much these states will pay politically for these ties with South Africa," Dr Vale said.

It was also interesting to see South Africa moving from a period of "massive destabilisation" to a new role of acting as an "anchor of stability" in the region, Dr Vale said.

SWAZILAND FM 18/2/83

Something happened

(312)

Reports of an attempted coup in Swaziland have been denied by the Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini, and by the country's police chief. However there is circumstantial evidence that something happened.

The rumours were apparently sharpened by Mabandla's cancellation of parliament's 1983 opening which was due last Monday. However, Swazi sources suggest the delay is linked to the death of an un-named member of the royal family.

Diplomatic observers say the situation in the kingdom is normal — at least on the surface. "The main feature since King Sobhuza's death last year has been business-as-usual. The Swazis are extremely conservative and change doesn't come easily," said one.

Speculation about political unrest centre on a group purportedly opposed to the PM, who annoyed certain senior figures by launching an official inquiry into bribery and corruption. The inquiry seems to have been effectively neutralised.

Among those mentioned as opposed to the PM are Swaziland's roving ambassador, Sishaye Nxumalo, Justice Minister Polycarp Dlamini, and Foreign Minister Richard Dlamini.

Full support

The *Times of Swaziland* this week quoted Nxumalo as pledging "full support" for the PM and rejecting "sinister press reports" linking him to any disgruntled group. Polycarp Dlamini, who has reportedly refused an ambassadorial post to the US, was in Geneva last week attending a law conference.

Swaziland is effectively an oligarchic system of government run by the large royal family and its acolytes. Strains within the system are kept within the royal circle and the Liqoqo, the highest council of state, which is separate from the Cabinet.

The Queen Regent, according to a diplomat, "seems a determined lady" who is in effective control. Despite reports that a royal youth was chosen as Sobhuza's heir, there has been no official announcement about the succession.

There seems little manifestation of more secular opposition, which from time to time has been said to lurk beneath the surface in Swaziland. Nor do unfavourable economic factors, such as depressed world prices for sugar (which earns about 50% of Swazi foreign exchange), woodpulp, asbestos, and drought-affected cotton and maize production, seem likely to trigger significant opposition in the near term.

quandary.

Until late last year the men — all of them African National Congress executives some of whom have business interests in Swaziland and have lived there for almost 20 years — were leading relatively obscure lives in Swaziland's lowland towns.

But the South African Defence Force raid into Maseru last December changed all that.

Almost overnight they became, in the words of one Swazi Government official "some of the most wanted men in southern Africa." Swaziland whose rulers had previously been divided over whether to give the ANC tacit support or whether to expel its prominent members, decided the ANC men would have to go.

What had earlier been largely a South African Government threat was translated into bloody action in Maseru. As a of the Organisation of African Unity Swaziland stands to lose considerable political credibility in Third World circles if it is seen to be bowing to the South African Government.

Nonetheless, days after the Maseru raid armed police acting on Government orders rounded up 27 prominent political exiles and confined them to the makeshift Mawelewela refugee camp near Manzini. Fourteen detainees later left the country "voluntarily" for Maputo. Four more were arrested bringing the total in "protective custody" to 17.

According to a source within the Deputy Prime Minister's office, which handles all refugee affairs, preparations were made to have the exiles repatriated to neighbouring countries.

The plan went awry late last month, however, when all 17 detainees were suddenly moved from past armed guards to freedom. Although six later returned allegedly voluntarily they did so under protest complaining they would be easy targets for the SADF.

At the time observers were surprised at the ease with which the detainees had escaped. But in a series of interviews with leading Government figures, politicians and the refugees themselves, **The SOWETAN** Africa News Service has established that not only were the refugees allowed to walk out but also conversely had SADF troops attacked the camp the army would have done little to protect them.

It also emerged that:

- There was bitter quarrelling between the police and the army about who should guard the camp. Although the police had arrested the men, reluctant soldiers were given the duty of soldier allegedly told a detainee: "If the SADF comes we're going."
- The detainees, realising they had become the victims of a potentially perilous farce, have all returned to the relative safety of their suburban homes.
- Six were until recently returning to the camp by day and going home again at night.

Since then the ANC's representative in Swaziland, Mr Ablom Duma, has met Government officials to explain the ANC's decision to quit the camp and to plead for his senior officers who now face the threat of expulsion from the country.

Mr Duma is widely believed to have told the officials the ANC would only leave if it was forced out of the country — a course of action that would leave Swaziland open to condemnation from black Africa.

Mr Duma is also being ANC delegation to visit Swaziland to either patch up the shaky relations between the ANC and the Government or to arrange repatriation.

Earlier this month, in what was widely interpreted as an intended clean-up of illegal refugees, the Government ordered all refugees to re-register and obtain identity cards.

Against this background political observers agree that the policy of peaceful co-existence Swaziland had followed with the ANC under the late King Sobhuza II is in tatters.

Even though moderates in the cabinet, like the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, still insist Swaziland supports the ANC in principle, members of the old guard with strong ties to the royal family appear convinced that economic development and stability are more important than "liberating" South Africa.

One such leader is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, who last week repeated his warning that he would not allow Swaziland to be used as a base for "destabilising neighbouring countries."

In an interview he said Swaziland would "follow a policy of good neighbourliness" stressing that what he was saying was not only his personal view, but that it coincided with government policy.

timents. Prince Gabheni, the Minister of Home Affairs and a member of the supreme ruling body of Swaziland, the Liqoqo, recently warned countrymen to be on the lookout for guerillas attempting to infiltrate South Africa from Swaziland.

Referring to the recent discovery in Piggs Peak of an arms cache, Prince Gabheni said: "These are the type of things we should guard against." He urged a gathering of traditional chiefs to "step up vigilance on strangers to ensure the country's stability."

Stability appears to be the key concept in Swaziland's present dealing with the ANC.

"With the king dead and the recession biting as hard as it is, Swaziland is conscious more than ever before its need to be in South Africa's good books," an observer said.

For the refugees themselves, however, stability is further away than ever before.

At least six South Africans who applied for refugee status early in December are still awaiting a reply.

"We have been told we are not welcome ney con[illegible] said adding that refugee applications were normally approved within 14 days.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Emmanuel Owuso, denied the Government had changed its attitude towards South African refugees.

"There are more than 5 000 (the majority are victims of the Ingwavuma debacle) in the country and they are still being looked after," he said.

He said the issuing of identity cards was being done to make administration easier and to help the Government detect people who were not "genuine refugees."

"The policy is still the same. If people have genuine reasons for leaving South Africa we will help them. But this office does not support the ANC," Mr Owuso said.

Observers believe that in a relatively short time South Africa has "pursuaded Swaziland to effectively close its border to would-be insurgents.

For the refugees themselves, however, the future appears bleak, uncertain and dangerous. — SANS.

21/2/83

FLASHBACK



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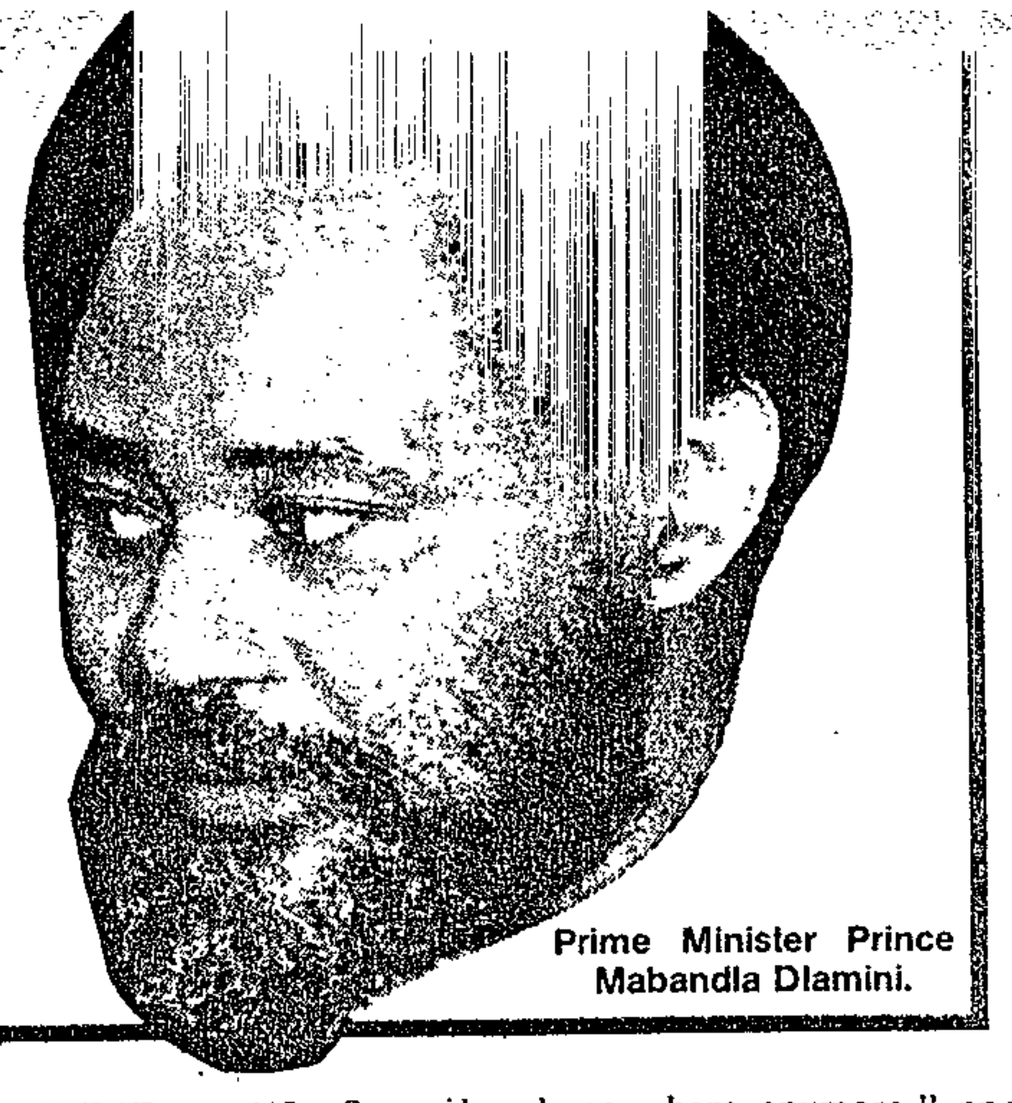
☐ FARMING FOR PROFIT ☐ GOOD ENGLISH

FUTURE LOOKS GRIM FOR ANC EXILES LIVING IN SWAZILAND

312

Sowetan

21/2/83



Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini.

The position of African National Congress exiles in Swaziland has put the country in a quandary: Do they succumb to international pressure or do they do as the South Africans say?

MBABANE — A small group of black South African nationalists in exile has thrown the Swazi Government, police force and army into a quandary.

Until late last year the men — all of them African National Congress executives some of whom have business interests in Swaziland and have lived there for almost 20 years — were leading relatively obscure lives in Swaziland's lowland towns.

But the South African Defence Force raid into Maseru last December changed all that.

Almost overnight they became, in the words of one Swazi Government official "some of the most wanted men in southern Africa." Swaziland whose rulers had previously been divided result Swaziland felt it had to curb the ANC or face a similar incursion over her borders.

The decision cannot have been taken lightly, however. As a member of the Organisation of African Unity Swaziland stands to lose considerable political credibility in Third World circles if it is seen to be bowing to the South African Government.

Nonetheless, days after the Maseru raid armed police acting on Government orders rounded up 27 prominent political exiles and confined them to the makeshift Mawelewela refugee camp near Manzini. Fourteen detainees later left the country "voluntarily" for Maputo. Four more were arrested bringing the total in "protective custody" to 17.

nees apparently walked past armed guards to freedom. Although six later returned allegedly voluntarily they did so under protest complaining they would be easy targets for the SADF.

At the time observers were surprised at the ease with which the detainees had escaped. But in a series of interviews with leading Government figures, politicians and the refugees themselves, **The SOWETAN** Africa News Service has established that not only were the refugees allowed to walk out but also conversely had SADF troops attacked the camp the army protecting them. One soldier allegedly told a detainee: "If the SADF comes we're going."

• The detainees, realising they had become the victims of a potentially perilous farce, have all returned to the relative safety of their suburban homes.

• Six were until recently returning to the camp by day and going home again at night.

Since then the ANC's representative in Swaziland, Mr Ablom Duma, has met Government officials to explain the ANC's decision to quit the camp and to plead for his senior officers who now face the threat of expulsion from the lieved to have repeated the case for a highranking ANC delegation to visit Swaziland to either patch up the shaky relations between the ANC and the Government or to arrange repatriation.

Earlier this month, in what was widely interpreted as an intended clean-up of illegal refugees, the Government ordered all refugees to re-register and obtain identity cards.

Against this background political observers agree that the policy of peaceful co-existence Swaziland had followed with the ANC under the late King Sobhuza II is in tatters.

Even though moder-

"In Swaziland we have a policy for genuine refugees — not for organisations. We don't have responsibilities towards organisations."

Leaders of the royal family share similar sentiments. Prince Gabheni, the Minister of Home Affairs and a member of the supreme ruling body of Swaziland, the Liqoqo, recently warned countrymen to be on the lookout for guerillas attempting to infiltrate South Africa from Swaziland.

Referring to the recent discovery in Piggs Peak of an arms cache, Prince Gabheni said: "These are the type of things we should guard against." He urged a gathering of traditional chiefs to "step up vigilance on strangers to ensure the country's sta-

here anymore," one of them said. "They say they want to have good relations with South Africa. But where does that leave us?

"Only by law will they accept refugees — but they don't want us," he said adding that refugee applications were normally approved within 14 days.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Emmanuel Owuso, denied the Government had changed its attitude towards South African refugees.

"There are more than 5 000 (the majority are victims of the Ingwavuma debacle) in the country and they are still being looked after," he said.

He said the issuing of identity cards was being done to make administration easier and to

Sowe Xam 24/2/83

'Homelands' lure Swazi investors

MBABANE — Swaziland's economy, especially its young industrial sector, is facing competition from an unlikely quarter — South Africa's impoverished homelands.

At least one local manufacturing concern has transferred its operations to the Transkei, another has expanded into the Transkei and several other companies are believed to be considering making the move.

Previously Swaziland's plentiful labour supply, political stability, conservative economic policies and its proximity to the South African market made the country a foreign investor's dream.

Economic observers believe that apart from the constant shortage of skilled local labour, two factors are responsible for the change in heart.

The first is the ever-present threat posed by the homelands in the form of low wages (Swaziland's minimum wages are considered high by Third World standards) and the lucrative investment incentives offered by South Africa.

The second is what some observers see as "careless" attempt by the Government to employ local workers in industry by refusing work permits to skilled expatriates.

"Foreign investors' confidence has definitely declined," an observer said.

"Since the King's death Government officials appear reluctant to issue or renew work permits where they feel local people can be trained for the job.

"They are trying to accelerate something that cannot be accelerated. Although investor confidence is not directly linked to the death of the King he may have been able to restrain reckless officials."

A refusal to renew the work permits of a number of skilled foreign employees is widely believed to have been responsible for the decision by a carpet factory to move to the Transkei.

The move cost more than 80 local workers their jobs. These workers may now be forced to join the growing queue of redundant workers and unemployed school leavers.

In recent months nearly 2 500 workers — many of them construction labourers — have been laid off as the kingdom shoulders its share of the world recession.

In a recent statement, the Minister of Works, Power and Communication, Mr Victory Leibrandt, said Swaziland was entering a "very bleak period of unemployment".

Most observers agree the emphasis on academic rather than technical education is partly responsible for the high rate of unemployment.

"Fortunately, a move has been started to redirect the education system and reduce the academic content," an observer said.

The drought has worsened rural poverty as more than 50 000 Swazis are subsistence farmers.

Swaziland crackdown on drugs

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Obsolete Swazi drug legislation, which has made Swaziland the centre of narcotics smuggling rings aimed at South Africa, is to be made 1 000 times more strict.

Under 1929 legislation, smugglers with about R1 million worth of Mandrax were fined T170.

Under new legislation, however, first offenders can be fined a maximum of R10 000 or 10 years in prison.

The change, which will almost certainly be approved by a parliamentary majority next week, comes as a major boon to South African narcotics squad detectives.

Previously their efforts to catch drug smugglers, who deal from India, France and Southern African states, have been frustrated by the lenient sentences handed down by Swazi courts when the smugglers are caught there.

Last year, for example, an American caught in Swaziland with 16 000 Mandrax tablets — one tablet sells for R10 In Johannesburg - was fined R170.

Under the new laws, however, second offenders face a R15 000 fine or 15 years in jail.

CP joins fight over amenities

By JEANETTE MINNIE

THE controvertial issue of opening public amenities in Randburg to all race groups is to become a "three-cornered contest", with the Conservative Party entering the fray.

The issue has already been debated by the Progressive Federal Party-backed Randburg Management Committee and the opposition National Party in the town council.

The CP's North Rand branch is to hold a public protest meeting against the opening of amenities. This will be held at the Unika School in Abbot Road tomorrow at 7.30pm.

The matter of how to go about opening the amenities is the subject of a Human Sciences Research Council survey being conducted among white residents and black workers. The survey is being done at the request of Randburg's PFP management committee.

Yesterday the chairman of the CP's North Rand branch, Mr Pieter de la Rey, said the CP had been approached by North Rand residents to hold the protest meeting because "the NP would not do anything about the matter". Mr De la Rey said the sentiments of residents had been conveyed to members of the CP who had been campaigning in the area.

"We believe that public amenities should be provided for all race groups in their own areas, but we are against the sharing of amenities. It will lead to racial conflict and violent incidents.

"The residents are also objecting to the bus loads of blacks from Soweto and Alexandra who are being transported to North Rand and Randburg," Mr De La Rey said.

In another development the local Randburg Sun newspaper has held a survey among residents to find out how many people support the opening of amenities to all races. Readers were asked to phone in from Thursday to Saturday last week to record their feelings.

Details of the survey will be released in the next issue on Thursday.

American gets R3 000 bail

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — An American citizen, accused of illegally supplying and dealing in firearms, possessing an unlicensed firearm and defeating the ends of justice, was granted R3 000 bail in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Joseph Indrieri correct, 41, of Pont du Gard, Beach Road, Mouille Point, was not asked to plead to the charges and no evidence was led.

According to the charge sheet, the alleged offences took place between November 16, 1979, and February 24 this year.

The hearing was adjourned to March 28.

Conditions of bail were that Mr Indrieri refrain from contacting 19 State witnesses, report daily at the Sea Point police station and surrender his passport to the Clerk of the Court.

Mr B Carroll was the magistrate. Mr T Lerm appeared for the State and Mr M J Kraus appeared for Mr Indrieri.



Gold plunges . . . and it is a worrying time for South Africa. Dealers Stock Exchange look anxiously at the effect of the gold slide on si

Bookie appears in court

Mail Reporter

A WELL-KNOWN Johannesburg bookmaker appeared in the Alberton Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with allegations of attempted extortion and assault.

Mr Andrew Papageorge, 49, of General Alberts Avenue, Randhart, Alberton, appeared before Mr N A Oberholzer. He was not asked to plead.

He was freed on R500 bail and he will appear for trial on April 7. The charge sheet did not specify details apart from that he was appearing in connection with allegations of attempted extortion and assault.

A man who accompanied Mr Papageorge attempted to prevent a Press photographer taking pictures by holding an exit door to the court

Murder accused tells of arguments

Mail Reporter

A MAN told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday he had no recollection of stabbing his wife with a knife, but could remember having a long argument about him talking to a railway conductress.

Daniel Marthinus Grobler, 29, no address given, pleaded guilty to a charge of murdering his wife, Ella Maria, on January 27 this year, in Sixth Avenue, Mayfair.

After questioning by the magistrate, Mr J F Zeelie, a plea of not guilty was entered.

Mr Grobler told the court that on the day of the incident he went to board a train at Johannesburg Railway Station, but the conductress found his ticket invalid, so he produced another.

"My wife had gone to the cloakroom and on her return accused me of talking to the conductress."

He said they went to see a minister after his wife had said she wanted to leave him. On their return they continued to fight.

"I can remember nothing more until I woke up in hospital on the Friday."

New Judge President for SWA

WINDHOEK. — Mr Justice Hans Berker takes over from Mr Justice Frans Badenhorst today as Judge President of South West Africa.

Mr Justice Badenhorst retires after 22 years with the SWA Supreme Court, most of that time as Judge President.

Judge Berker was educated at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, where he completed his BA LlB, and at Oxford University.

A new judge will be appointed to the Supreme Court in SWA from today.

He is Mr Johan Strydom.

Sac! is k

By STEVEN
Labour Corresp

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Former Sapa editor dies, aged 88

A FORMER editor of the SA Press Association, Mr Martin Herlihy, died in Dublin yesterday at the age of 88.

Mr Herlihy was born in County Cork and was award-

Britain, and worked for the British domestic news agency Press Association, the Manchester Guardian, and Reuters. He was editor in

charge of the Reuters Paris bureau.

He became the Reuters manager in the Middle East during the war and up to the

Buthelezi warns of three-tier system

Sowetan 3/3/83

(312)

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had used Zulu territory to "wheel and deal" with Swaziland behind the backs of the Zulu people and made constitutional proposals which ignored them, although the Zulus comprised 72 percent of the South African population, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister was proposing a vote of thanks to the commissioner-general of the Zulus, Mr P N Hansmeyer, who officially opened the sixth session of the third KwaZulu legislative assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said the Swaziland affair had done "very severe" damage to KwaZulu's relationship with the South African Government.

"We will not allow anyone to flush us out of South Africa and that is why we put such strong resistance to the efforts of the Government to sell our people to the Swaziland Government as if they were just domestic animals available for sale."

The chief said the South African Government had made an "unfortunate, sordid deal with the government of Swaziland" to make Swazis out of nearly 100 000 Zulus for political reasons.

He said the whole issue had to be regarded as being in obeyance for the time being because the Prime Minister had appointed a commission of inquiry into the Ingwavuma land deal.

The Government, he said had not abandoned its intention to give part of the territory to Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi said the Government's intention of establishing a tricameral parliamentary system from which Africans were excluded was a watershed development in South African politics.

It would change the nature of politics in South Africa if it were implemented and it would make advocates of the non-violent strategy sound incredible to their followers.

If the South African Government preceeded to legislate for the tricameral system, there were many black people who would regard it as a declaration of war on black South Africa. — Sapa.

Swazis accused of (187) (312) Mercury expelling Asians 5/3/83

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Swaziland authorities were yesterday accused of expelling Asians from the country after the death of King Sobhuzá II last year.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, made this accusation in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly when he delivered a stinging attack on Swaziland for pursuing the Ingwavuma land issue with the South African Government.

He said Swaziland claimed to be non-racial and democratic — yet the Swazi Government had expelled a number of Asians without giving reasons or even allowing them to collect their belongings.

Intercede

King Goodwill, the King of the Zulus, had been approached by these Asians, the Chief said.

King Goodwill had sent his wife, Princess Mantombi, a daughter of King Sobhuza, to Mbabane to intercede on their behalf — to no avail.

Chief Buthelezi said Swaziland was far from being a democracy and was being ruled by 'a black racist minority' — the Dhlamini royal house.

He pointed out that the constitution which had launched its independence had been suspended.

'Political freedom in Swaziland seems as remote as it is in South Africa,' he said.

Swazis accused of racism

Mail Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Swaziland authorities were yesterday accused of having expelled Asians from the country after the death of King Sobhuza II last year.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, made this accusation in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly when he delivered a stinging attack on Swaziland for pursuing the Ingwavuma land issue with the South African Government.

He said Swaziland claimed to be nonracial and democratic — yet the Swazi Government had expelled a number of Asians.

King Goodwill, the Zulu King, had been approached by these Asians, Chief Buthelezi said.

King Goodwill had sent his wife, Princess Mantombi, daughter of former King Sobhuza, to Mbabane to intercede on behalf of the Asians — to no avail.

He asked whether this "racist" behaviour, reminiscent of the actions of General Idi Amin was "democratic".

Chief Buthelezi said Swaziland was far from being a democracy and was being ruled by "a black racist minority" — the Dhlamini Royal House.

INDIANS

Swazis boot oui

Power battle erupts as 'Royalists' get a raw deal

312

S. Tribune 6/3/83

TRIBUNE REPORTER

INDIANS expelled from Swaziland are paying for their loyalty to the late King Sobhuza.

They are the latest victims of a power struggle between the Government and the Royalists led by the "Mother of the Nation" Ndlovukazi (The Great White She Elephant).

The battle for power emerged this week after Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that Asians were being expelled from Swaziland and that the Zulu Monarch, King Goodwill was approached by victims of the crackdown to intercede on their behalf.

A former confidant of the dead King Sobhuza and member of the monarch's special housing committee, Mr Chota Kajee, said Indians who were being booted out were seen by many of the Swazi Cabinet as "remnants left by the Mighty Monarch."

Mr Kajee, who was a property developer in Swaziland and is now a prominent Dundee businessman, has retained his links with the Royal family and is constantly in touch with them.

"It is clear the Indians are victims of a Cabinet which is flexing its muscles against the Royalists to take control of the Kingdom.

"The Indian community in Swaziland stood by the King throughout all his trials and tribulations.

"But now with him removed from the scene and without his protection the Indians are left wide open for the Cabinet to act against them," said Mr Kajee.

When King Sobhuza was alive he reversed decisions taken by political aides and civil servants and was never questioned on his judgement.

The country became independent in 1968 as a constitutional monarchy. But five years later the constitution was suspended and King Sobhuza took power and ruled through a Cabinet of Ministers.

The Cabinet makes its own decisions now and the Royalists are no longer consulted.

A plea from Princess Mantombi, a daughter of the late King Sobhuza, on behalf of the Asians made no difference.

In the past King Sobhuza appointed his Ministers and hired and fired them without having to answer to anybody. But now the Cabinet — made up of a group of men closely knit by their own brand of politics, which has no place for Royalty — has become the powerforce.

Mr Kajee said the Ndlovukazi was supposed to be head of the Kingdom, but does not have the political power over the Cabinet. Her role is simply to make personal appearances at ceremonial functions.

The Ndlovukazi is now an old woman enjoying ceremonial "powers" and while other members of the Royalists group are concerned, there is not much they can do.

Swaziland is destined to have a king again in 10 years time. By that time it is likely the political government will be firmly entrenched.

There are hundreds of Indians in Swaziland. All of them will now have to apply for residence permits. About 25 have been rejected and [illegible]

A sick little boy is re-united wi



☐ TOGETHER AGAIN . . . Eight-year-old Mariusz Bielec

DADDY, DADDY!

Tribune Correspondent

NEW YORK: Eight-year-old Mariusz Bielecki worried American doctors when he became severely depressed after being separated from his father two years ago when Poland declared martial law.

Swazi anger over Buthelezi

(312)

8/3/83

Mercury Reporter

THE Swaziland Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday rejected the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's allegations about Swaziland expelling Asians from the country after the death last year of its monarch, King Sobhuza II.

'This is not true and we can only regard it as part of KwaZulu's campaign to smear us because of the Ingwavuma land dispute,' a senior Foreign Affairs spokesman said from Mbabane in a telephone interview.

He said there were many Asians in Swaziland and some were successful as lawyers and doctors.

'The Swaziland Government welcomes their stay here,' he said, adding that the position in respect of Asians was the 'exact opposite' of what Chief Buthelezi had told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dhlamini, could not be reached for comment.

Chief Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Assembly last Thursday that Swaziland claimed to be non-racial and democratic — yet had expelled a number of Asians.

No bail for Swazi prince

A FORMER Swaziland Cabinet Minister and a former police superintendent who were arrested in Mbabane at the weekend, made a brief appearance in the magistrate's court on Monday on charges of sedition.

Prince Mfanasibili, nephew of the late King Sobhuza II, and Chief Mfanawenkosi Maseko, were not asked to plead and their hearing was referred to the High Court after they were refused bail.

No details of their charges were given except that they made seditious statements against the Royal Swaziland Police Force at the royal residence in 'Lobamba on February 3.

Prince Mfanasibili, believed to be a staunch traditionalist who belong to a faction opposed to some of the Prime Minister's policies, is a former Minister of Local Administration.

He is now chairman of the Civil Service Board and of the National Football Association.

Chief Maseko was a police superintendent until he was appointed deputy head of Tinkundla about three years ago.

tant secretary now that he had retired.

'Proof they are Zulus'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—A total of 20 620 applications for KwaZulu citizenship were received last year from people in the disputed Ingwavuma district of north-east KwaZulu.

This figure represents 80 percent of the total number of applications for KwaZulu citizenship received last year.

This is revealed in the annual report of the KwaZulu Department of the Interior tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

Commenting on these statistics, the Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mtlalose, said yesterday that the Ingwavuma controversy last year had made many people want to prove beyond doubt they were Zulus and not Swazis.

He said a team from his department had visited Ingwavuma on three occasions, at the request of local residents, to accept applications for KwaZulu certificates.

SWAZILAND FM 11/3/83

Action on Asians?

(312)

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has told his Legislative Assembly that a number of Asians have recently been summarily expelled from Swaziland.

According to Buthelezi, the Zulu King, Goodwill Zwelithini, who is related to the Swazi Royal household by marriage, was asked to intercede on their behalf. His approaches were unsuccessful.

Indian businessmen in Natal have confirmed the news, but Swaziland's Permanent Secretary, A R Shabangu, denied that Indians were being singled out for special victimisation.

The government, he said, was acting against all illegal immigrants — only a minority of whom were Indians.

Although he could not provide accurate figures, he said far more Africans, mainly illegal entrants from Mozambique, were being expelled. The Indians under threat were those who had no valid work or residence permits. Most, he said, entered Swaziland from countries other than SA. "They come in with a visitor's visa, don't bother to apply for permanent residence or work permits and take jobs which would normally go to Swazis. We have to act against these people. Those with permits and there are many Indian businessmen and professional people here, will naturally be allowed to stay."

But Dundee businessman, Chota Kajee, who until recently had business interests in Swaziland, said he had evidence that the government was acting against Swazi residents of long standing. He says he knows of one Indian general dealer and his family, who have lived in Swaziland for almost 20 years, who were unable to renew their residence permits. Others, he says, are also under threat but they are reluctant to talk about it in case it jeopardises their attempts to remain in the country.

According to Shabangu, the expulsions are a domestic matter that have nothing to do with KwaZulu. Immigration matters, he says, fall under the office of the Prime Minister, and not the Royal Family. He adds that Buthelezi's "misleading" statement is an attempt to discredit Swaziland because of his dispute with Pretoria over the Ingwavuma land deal.

TOP SWAZI ACCUSED GO TO HIGH COURT FOR BAIL

TWO former Swaziland Cabinet Ministers have appealed to the Swazi High Court following their unsuccessful bail application before an Mbabane magistrate this week.

Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini and Chief Mfanekosi Maseko, both members of the powerful Liqoqo — which has ruled Swaziland since the death of King Sobhuza II — have been charged with making seditious statements against the Royal Swazi Police.

Attorney David Mathse said he dis-

13/3/83
3/12

By DESMOND BLOW (City Press)

agreed with the ruling of the magistrate, who criticised the accused for not testifying.

"The Director of Prosecutions, Mr Twala, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hilliary, admitted that both accused would stand trial, but said they were powerful men who could influence witnesses." This was not enough reason to refuse bail, he said.

In cross-examination Mr Twala and Mr Hilliary also refused to give any details of the alleged offences.

Among potential witnesses are civil servants. Prince Mfanasibili is chairman of the Civil Service Board.

He is also a former Minister of Local Administration, now called Home Affairs, and of Commerce and Co-operatives.

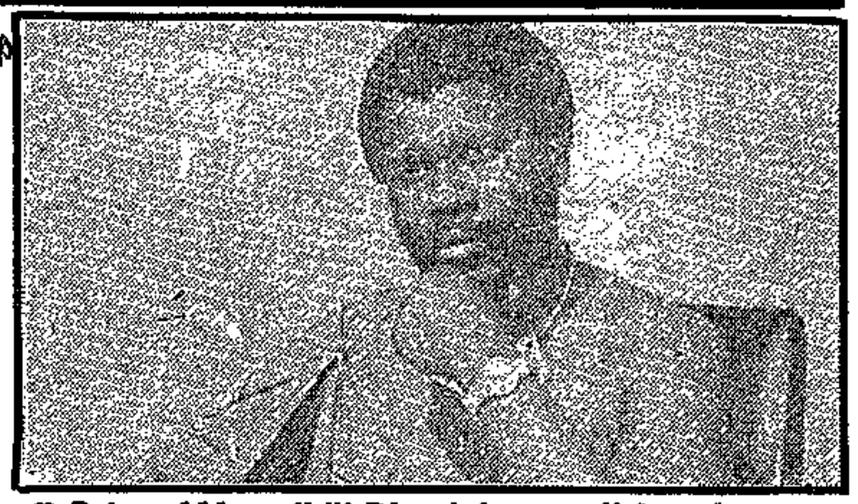
Chief Maseko, a body guard to the late King, was once superintendent of Police. He is a member of Tinkundla, an electoral body in Swaziland.

Chief Maseko was arrested at his home at 11pm last Sunday, and Prince Mfanasibili was arrested at a road block on Monday.

Both were initially told they were being held under Swaziland's security laws, but were later charged with sedition against the police.

According to one report from Swaziland, the arrests followed reports in the City Press of an attempted coup in Swaziland.

Since the death of King Sobhuza there have been reports of a bitter struggle within the Liqoqo over the succession.



● Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini . . . sedition charge.

SWAZI TURMOIL

312
STribune
13/3/83

BY PATRICK BULGER
Tribune Africa News Service

MBABANE: Swaziland, the once-tranquil kingdom, was plunged into turmoil this week.

Since independence in 1966 Swaziland has enjoyed peace uncharacteristic of the sub-continent.

Internecine power struggles between the staunchly conservative royalists and the more progressive Cabinet leaders were discreetly veiled by the late King Sobhuza 11. His death in August last year set the political cauldron boiling.

It boiled over this week when two prominent members of the ruling Supreme Council — a 17-member royalist executive body — were arrested and brought before an Mbabane magistrate on charges of making seditious statements.

The Appearance of Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko amid strict security was a foretaste of what is expected to be a dramatic trial when the two come before the High Court next week to face charges under the Treason Act.

But if observers thought the arrests had detonated potential political strife, they were proved wrong when police announced they had seized a "sizeable quantity" of Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifles, limpet mines and other arms from the garage of the home of a Ugandan contract worker.

Police detained Robert Kimera, a Ugandan geophysicist who has worked in Swaziland for about six years, according to a reliable source.

Although it is not yet known whether the arms discovery is linked to the arrest of the Supreme Council members, it is in itself a remarkable and peculiarly un-Swazi happening.

The police and the army aside, gun ownership is a concept almost totally alien in Swaziland

However, observers see the events as evidence of increasingly sharp clashes between the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, and the "old guard."

In King Sobhuza's absence Swaziland is ruled by the Queen Regent through the Supreme Council and the Cabinet.



PRIME Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini . . . sharp clashes with the "old guard".

Political cauldron boils over with arrest of Supreme Council members

Although all cabinet members are appointed by the royalty, the presence of progressive leaders like the Prime Minister has angered the staunch traditionalists who fear their power is being undermined.

Observers say the Prime Minister is using the events to increase his influence and to the traditionalists he is blocking his access to the Queen Regent.

"It would appear to be a purge. The Prime Minister's obvious aim is to get rid of elements who are trying to diminish his power," an observer said.

The tension became evident in the usually staid Swazi Parliament this week when an outspoken conservative MP, Mr A Dlamini, questioned whether the Prime Minister was a "communist."

Addressing the PM he said:"It appears people are afraid of you in the Cabinet. Are you a communist?"
He warned that Swaziland's traditional leaders would "not sit by and watch the reputation of our country being spoiled."

It is an indication of the previous lack of unrest that the charge faced by the two royalists only carries a fine of R200 — it was last updated in 1938.

In spite of this the two accused were refused bail on three diferent occasions this week . The magistrate said they were influential people and could therefore influence witnesses.

Swazis step up use of SA electricty

312

14/3/83

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor

SWAZILAND is importing more electric power than ever before from the South African grid to compensate for a sharp fall in its hydroelectric supply.

The rising demand for power from the South African grid comes at a time when the drought is affecting water supplies to South Africa's power stations.

But a spokesman for the Electricity Supply Commission said the South African grid currently had adequate power to supply Swaziland with up to 70 megawatts.

Escom uses more than 700-million litres of water every day in the cooling systems of its power stations. Any restrictions on water supplies would soon affect Escom's 20 000 Mw generating capacity.

"We are in a period of low demand. We added 1 700 Mw last year and another 1 700 Mw will be added this year, so we can supply some extra demand," the Escom spokesman said.

Total maximum electricity demand in South Africa last winter was 15 600 Mw.

Mr Ken Thompson, chief executive of the Swazi National Electricity Board, said in Mbabane that Swaziland was taking 50 Mw from South Africa.

By comparison, a town the size of Potchefstroom uses about 40 Mw, and Witbank uses 65 Mw. Johannesburg consumes 1 200 Mw.

The remainder of Swaziland's 70 Mw demand was being met by its hydroelectric scheme, the 20 Mw generated by the Mkimkomo dam, Mr Thompson said.

"Power demand is relatively high at the moment because of the load needed to supply suger irrigation systems."

The Mkimkomo dam is 20 years old and is beginning to silt up.

Mr Thompson described the river flow into Mkimkomo as "the lowest this century".

Another hydro-electric scheme based on the new Lupholo dam is expected to come on stream in Swaziland by the end of the year.

The dam will add 20 Mw generating capacity to Swaziland's supply, reducing its demand on South Africa.

Swaziland faces a tense future

(312)

Star 19/3/83

By Patrick Bulger,
The Star's Africa
News Service

Traditionally tranquil Swaziland is experiencing something new — now that King Sobhuza is no longer at the helm, political tensions are threatening to disturb the placid atmosphere.

MBABANE — Disturbing tensions are surfacing in traditionally tranquil Swaziland.

When King Sobhuza was still alive, he veiled the frequent squabbles between the staunchly conservative royalists and the relatively progressive cabinet leaders.

When he died late last year the political cauldron was set boiling. It boiled over last week when two members of the ruling Supreme Council of State - the Liqogo - were brought before court on charges of making seditious statements.

A former Cabinet minister, Prince Mfanasibili, and Chief Maseka will be tried under sections of the Treason Act when they appear before the High Court next week.

No sooner had the men appeared in court — they were refused bail three times — than it was disclosed that police had uncovered a "sizeable quantity" of Russian-made arms in the garage of a Ugandan contract worker.

Police have detained a Ugandan geophysicist, Mr Robert Kimera, in connection with the discovery which included AK 47 rifles and limpet mines.

Alhough it is not yet known whether the arms discovery is linked to the arrests, both events have added an element of intrigue to the normally staid political scene.

In King Sobuza's absence the country is ruled by the Queen Regent through the Supreme Council and the Cabinet. Although all Cabinet Ministers are appointed by the Royalty, the presence of increasingly powerful progressive leaders like the Prime Minister has angered the traditionalists who fear their power is being undermined.

Some observers believe the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, is using the arrests to justify a purge of his opponents.

"The Prime Minister's obvious aim is to get rid of elements who are trying to diminish his power and block his access to the Queen Regent," one observer said.



Sobhuza . . . his veil being torn apart ?

The tension became evident in the usually low-key Swazi Parliament last week when an outspoken conservative Member of Parliament, Mr A Dlamini, asked whether the Prime Minister was a "communist".

"It appears people are afraid of you in the Cabinet. Are you a communist?" he asked.

He warned that Swaziland's traditional leaders would "not sit by and watch the reputation of our country being spoiled".

It is an indication of the previous lack of unrest that the charge faced by the two royalists carries a fine of only R200 — it was last updated in 1938.

Veteran nationalist politician Dr Ambrose Zwane believes public dissatisfaction with the monarchy is built into Swaziland's political system.

"If Swaziland is not allowed democratic elections soon it will be tantamount to missing the best for peace. King Sobhuza was the solution to every problem when he was still alive. Now only political freedom can solve these problems," he said.

The power struggle has important implications for South Africa. If the moderates gain the upper hand over the royalists they will probably be more vocal in their criticisms of South Africa, they might agree to postpone the land deal until it can be negotiated with a black South African Government and they will probably be a little more sympathetic to the aims of the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

| | | |

(2) whether the persons concerned have been consulted; if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (b) In terms of existing consolidation plans, the inhabitants concerned must be resettled.

(a) Approximately 92 000.

(b) The Black communities concerned will be resettled in townships and on compensatory land to be agreed upon after negotiations.

(2) Only the Black community of Matiwaneskop has been consulted. The community concerned requested not to be resettled.

Government securities

379. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether any new Government securities were issued during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) what are they and (b) how much money was raised by these means;

(2) whether part of the amount so raised was deposited in the Stabilization Fund; if so, what amount was so deposited?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes, for the period 1 February 1982 to 31 January 1983.

(a) 12,90 per cent 1992
13,00 per cent 1984
15,00 per cent 1985
14,50 per cent 1987
14,00 per cent 1992
14,00 per cent 1993
14,00 per cent 1997
13,00 per cent 1992
11,50 per cent 1990

(b) R 200 000 000
R 100 000 000
R 500 000 000
R 900 000 000
R 380 000 000
R 930 000 000
R 350 000 000
R 550 000 000
R 500 000 000

R4 410 000 000

(2) Yes. This aspect will be dealt with in my Budget Speech for the 1983-'84 financial year.

Labour disputes/work stoppages/strikes

393. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

In how many instances was the South African Police called to the scene of a (a) labour dispute, (b) work stoppage and (c) strike in 1982?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 32.

(b) 21.

(c) 114.

Immorality Act

408. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many suspected contraventions of the Immorality Act were investigated in 1982 and (b) how many persons were charged as a result of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 225. (b) 182.

Repatriations

411. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many such workers in each category were as at that date granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 5 655.

(b) 3 904.

(c) 131.

(d) 1 584.

(e) 10 239.

(2) (a) 4 389.

(b) 1 905.

(c) 168.

(d) 1 661.

(e) 3 022.

The abovementioned figures are as at 31 January 1983.

Beaches

423. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons were asked in 1982 to vacate beaches reserved for members of the White population group; if so, (i) on how many occasions and (ii) on which beaches?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a), (b) and (c) Yes, I can confirm that occasions had occurred where the police requested Non-Whites in the Police Divisions of Western Province, Eastern Province, Boland, Border, Northern Natal and Natal to vacate beaches reserved for members of the White group, but statistics in this regard are not kept.

Military service

349. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) How many persons who failed to report for military service in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, were charges in terms of section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act, No. 44 of 1957;

(2) how many persons opted to render military service in a non-combatant capacity in terms of (i) section 67(3) and (ii) section 97(3) of the said Act in each such year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) 1978—1 095.
1979—1 350.
1980— 913.
1981 – 1 027.
1982— 796.

Since a number of these prosecutions were instituted against Citizen Force and Commando members and the cases handed over to the S A. Police to be heard in civil courts, it cannot categorically be stated that all prosecutions were instituted in terms of Section 126(A)(1)(a) of the Defence Act, 1957.

(2) Particulars are not readily available in respect of all persons who have opted to render service in a non-combatant capacity. Persons who belong to certain church denominations are allotted to non-combatant units by the Registering Officer of the S.A Defence Force as a matter of course. The most recent statistics available in this regard for the years indicated are as follows:

Man hurt in gun attack on ANC car

ARGUS 18/3/83 312

Argus Africa
News Service

MBABANE — A mystery gunman opened fire with a sub-machine-gun on a car carrying three members of the banned African National Congress in a suburb here.

At least 17 rounds were fired into the car on Wednesday night hitting the driver, Mr Eddy Dlamini. The three ANC members apparently scrambled to safety and have vanished, according to Swazi police.

Mr Dlamini was hit in the head, back and the shoulder. He has since been discharged from hospital.

LANDMINES

The weapon used and two landmines were found later hidden in a nearby bush. Mr Dlamini is now being questioned about his connection with the men whom he said were ANC members.

Neighbours of the house towards which Mr Dlamini was driving said it was occupied by a group of young men who spoke Sotho. During the day there was no movement at the house but at night there was much "coming and going".

A senior police spokesman said: "This incident has demonstrated how dangerous it is for ANC members to stay where they like."

No arrests had been made but investigations were continuing, he said.

Gunmen attack 3 ANC members

Political Staff

MBABANE. — Unknown gunmen opened fire on three members of the African National Congress and a Swazi citizen at a house in Mbabane on Wednesday, wounding two men.

The Swazi citizen, who was identified by Sapa as Mr Eddie Dlamini, was taken to hospital by the police and is still being questioned about the incident.

Mr Dlamini had apparently given the ANC men a lift.

Sapa reports that the police discovered a sub-machinegun, two landmines and bomb parts in bushes next to the house.

In another development yesterday the Ugandan national who was arrested by Swaziland police on March 6 in connection with illegal arms possession was refused bail by an Mbabane magistrate.

The state alleged that Mr Robert Christopher Kimera had stocked large quantities of arms of war in his house illegally.

Mr Kimera was arrested on the same weekend as two members of the Swazi Supreme Council, Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Mfana Wenkosi Maseko, were detained.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition was allegedly found in Mr Kimera's possession including a rocket launcher and ammunition, limpet and landmines, five AK47 assault rifles and 586 rounds of ammunition, six automatic pistols and nearly 1 000 rounds of ammunition, 54 hand grenades, and explosives, fuses and detonators.

MABANDLA SECURES MORE POWER

(312)

City Press

CP Correspondent

20/3/83

MBABANE – Prime Minister Prince Mabandla scored a victory over his rivals for power in this tiny kingdom when all chiefs were summoned to the Royal Residence and told by the Queen not to listen to rumours concerning constitutional affairs.

The Queen stressed that any constitutional matters and announcements will be announced by the Palace and nobody else.

The meeting is seen as an obvious snub to Mr Mdeni Shabalala, Minister of Constitutional Affairs.



Prince Dlamini.

Swaziland 'coup' confusion

312

21/3/83

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — There was confusion in Swaziland today after the attempt at the weekend by a group of conservative senior Ministers to oust the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini.

Early yesterday morning an Extraordinary Government Gazette was issued announcing the dismissal of the young Prime Minister by the Queen Regent, who has headed Swaziland's ruling Liqoqo Council since the death of King Sobhuza.

The announcement was repeated at a Press conference at Lobamba royal kraal, but the Queen Regent was not present.

It appears she knew nothing of the "dismissal" of the Prime Minister, a protege of the late king, who was chosen to lead the Cabinet over the heads of more conservative politicians.

Prince Mabandla said in interviews with journalists late yesterday that he first heard of his "firing" on SABC news.

Dismissal of Swazi PM denied by his deputy

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Nsibandze, yesterday repudiated persistent reports that the territory's Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, had been dismissed from his post.

"I am his deputy and I know nothing about it," Senator Nsibandze told the Rand Daily Mail.

"I have been assured by the Commissioner of Police that it is not so. The Commissioner has been to Her Majesty, the Queen Mother, and she knows nothing about it."

Under Swaziland's traditional constitution the Queen Mother, who took over as monarch after the death of King Sobhuza last year, would theoretically have to have been the person who dismissed the Prime Minister.

According to an SABC news report yesterday, an extraordinary government gazette was printed at the weekend providing for Prince Mabandla's dismissal. He was chosen by King Sobhuza as Prime Minister in 1980.

The SABC news report was corroborated by unconfirmed reports phoned in to the Mail news desk yesterday. The reports, however, do not tally with an announcement by the Queen Mother last week.

In a statement last Tuesday, Queen Dziliwe declared that all matters concerning government must be referred directly to the Prime Minister and that those relating to chieftainship would be dealt with by her special representative, Prince Sozisa Dlamini.

The statement was interpreted by informed observers as affirming the authority of the Prime Minister at a time when his position was known to be challenged by rivals, some of whom were members of the traditionally-minded Supreme National Council or Liqoqo.

The death of King Sobhuza last August created a power vacuum and triggered a power struggle between Prince Mabandla and his rivals. To a degree, the tussle was one between modernists and traditionalists, forces which the old king kept in harmonious balance.

Prince Mabandla's position was strengthened with the arrest about 10 days ago of two senior members of Liqoqo, Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, a former Cabinet Minister, and Chief Msanawekose Maskeo, a former personal aide to King Sobhuza.

Alleged to have made seditious remarks about the Royal Swazi Police, they have twice been refused bail — once in the Mbabane Magistrate's Court and once in the Swaziland High Court. They are scheduled to appear in the High Court again on Thursday.

In another development a Swaziland-based engineer, Mr Robert Kimera, has been arrested by police after a cache of arms and explosives were allegedly found at his home. He, too, has been denied bail.

The police are known to be staunchly pro-Mabandla and are said to have already thwarted a coup attempt.

The report about the imminent dismissal of Prince Mabandla, and even the printing of a Government Gazette providing for it, may be another move in the war of nerves in Swaziland's undeclared political war.

Day of drama over prince's status

Swazi PM toppled in palace coup

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

AFTER a day of high drama and tension between the police and the army, a palace coup against the Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, came to a successful conclusion last night with an official Radio Swazi announcement of his dismissal.

One event above all seemed to seal the fate of Prince Mabandla yesterday: A declaration by the Queen Mother, Queen Dzeliwe, through her special spokesman or "authorised person", that he had been dismissed.

Until then there were doubts about the authenticity of an extraordinary government gazette, issued in the name of the Queen Mother, providing for his immediate dismissal.

Members of the Cabinet were summoned to the Royal Palace at Lobamba, where they were told Prince Mabandla had been deposed by Queen Dzeliwe who took over as monarch after the death of King Sobhuza last August.

The political temperature rose dangerously yesterday as Prince Mabandla appeared ready to resist his dismissal, with the police backing him and sections of the army against him.

The Queen Mother or Indlovukazi — a powerful figure in Swaziland's still strongly traditional society — has summoned a meeting of all chiefs tomorrow, at which it is expected that a successor to Prince Mabandla may be announced.

The sacking of Prince Mabandla brought the long-simmering rivalry between him and his opponents, some of whom held key positions in the Supreme National Council or Liqoqo, to a head.

Since King Sobhuza's death, authority in Swaziland has been divided between the Cabinet and Liqoqo.

The division existed under the old king but he was able to prevent it from developing into open rivalry.

Leading members of the anti-Mabandla faction include Senator P M Dlamini, Minister of Justice, Mr R V Dlamini, Foreign Minister, Mr A K Hlophe, Minister of Agriculture, Prince Gabheni Dlamini, Minister of Home Affairs, and Dr George Msibi, a prominent politician.

The last three are all members of Liqoqo.

With the exception of Prince Gabheni, these men have one factor in common: They were all publicly vocal supporters of the contentious land deal with South Africa, under which KaNgwane and Ingwayuma and nearly one million black South Africans would have been incorporated into Swaziland.

In contrast with these men Prince Mabandla was studiously silent on the land issue.

The first vital move in the coup against Prince Mabandla, publication on Friday of the extraordinary gazette providing for his dismissal, was obviously planned in secret.

It took both Prince Mabandla and the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, by surprise.

Their reaction was one of incredulity and they clearly suspected it was a fake.

The first inkling Prince Mabandla had about his dismissal was when he heard about the extraordinary gazette on an SABC news bulletin — nearly 48 hours after it was published.

Senator Nsibanze told the Rand Daily Mail: "I am his deputy and I know nothing about it."

Prince Mabandla was the surprise choice of King Sobhuza as Prime Minister in November 1979 after the death of the previous Prime Minister, Major-General Maphevu Dlamini.

He made enemies in high places when he appointed a commission of inquiry into corruption in 1980.

'Gunpoint threat' for Swazi Prime Minister

3/2

The Star's 22/3/83
Foreign News Service

MBABANE — The Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, prepared to move out of his official residence today in the face of threats from members of the royal family to "remove him at gunpoint" if he did not go.

The threat came after three days of confusion which ended yesterday when police officially informed Prince Mabandla that he was being removed from office. No successor has yet been named.

Swaziland was tense yesterday as police released two members of the ruling Supreme Council of State, the Liqoqo, who were to have appeared in court yesterday on charges of making seditious statements against the Royal Swazi Police.

Swaziland's most serious political crisis since independence in 1968 began with the arrest of Prince Mfanafibili and Chief Maseko.

Mmbers of the royal family warned that they would send the army to free the two prisoners from the Mbabane prison if Prince Mabandla insisted on prosecuting them.

Observers believe that the release of the two men averted a possibly violent confrontation between the strongly pro-monarchist Swaziland Defence Force and the police.

The confrontation appears to have been brought to a head by the determination of the faction headed by Prince Mabandla to invest more power in the hands of the elected government and less in those of the royal family.

AIL

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rugby can't ills, says Botha

Botha is preparing to join the Dallas Cowboys before their season gets under way in August — if he can get leave from the South African Police.

He also confirmed that he had already undertaken a trial with the Dallas Cowboys and had been successful with all 21 kicks at goal.

Other South African ballkickers may follow Botha's example and try to "make it" in American gridiron football — and the Springbok flyhalf hopes that such an exodus of talent will open the eyes of rugby administrators in this country.

Botha, addressing a large, lively gathering of rugby enthusiasts, said Rugby Union should continue to be played by amateurs, "but payment per game at R10 or R15 is a joke — it should be increased to at least R100 a game."

"Most of the punters in gridiron football are from America, but goalkickers are imported from soccer-playing countries.

"There is every indication that American talent scouts will look to South Africa once I get into action over there."

● A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that "at this stage we have not as yet received any application from Warrant Officer Botha for leave. So we are unable to comment."

● See Back Page

Swazi choice of PM surprises

By ANTON HARBER

PRINCE Bhekimti Dlamini — a highly respected but relatively unknown politician — was last night named the new Prime Minister of Swaziland.

The surprise choice is expected to boost the negotiations with Pretoria on the proposed secesssion of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, since the new Prime Minister has campaigned for the move since the early 1960's

Until yesterday, Prince Bhekimti was the assistant to the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, and chief of the Enkhaba Royal Residence.

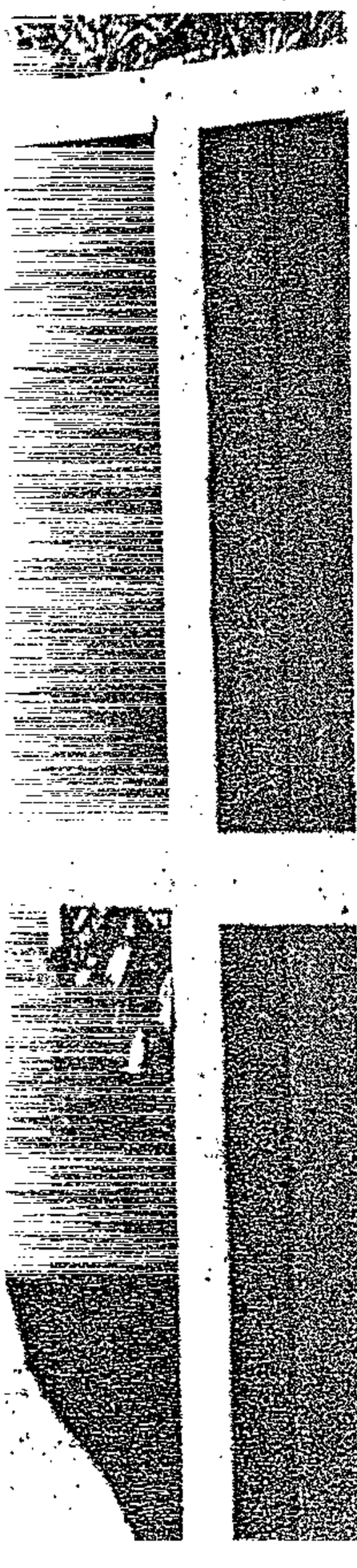
The announcement was made last night by Queen Dzeliwe through her spokesman, Prince Sozisa, after a public meeting of chiefs, royal family members, the parliament and cabinet ministers.

It follows the dismissal last weekend of Prince Mbandla Dlamini after controversy over his opposition to the proposed land deal.

The new Prime Minister was a distant relative of the late King Sobhuza and was a founder member of the Imdokodco National Movement, which formed the independence government in 1967.

According to official sources, Prince Bhekimti initiated talks with South Africa over the disputed border as early as 1961, although he was not involved in the more recent negotiations.

Observers say the choice may mean that real power will rest in the Liquoqo, or parliament, and the more powerful figures behind Prince Bhekimti will remain in the background.



Three shots fired at Vice Squad captain

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

THREE shots were fired at Johannesburg's brothel-busting vice squad investigator, Captain Hans Kleynhans, from a car parked outside his home in Alberton on Tuesday night.

The police captain, who is currently investigating six suspect parlours, missed death or serious injury by centimetres as the 9mm bullets passed through his gate.

The shots were fired from a white sedan parked across the street from his house in Verwoerdpark, Alberton. The car roared off as the third shot rang out and disappeared around the winding bends of Rubenstein Street.

Captain Kleynhans and his men have rid Johannesburg of 55 brothels operating under the guise of massage parlours or escort agencies since he took over the Vice Squad in 1979.

At present the mild-mannered, slender "brothel buster" has several people appearing before court in brothel and prostitution trials.

In February the boss and madam of a massage parlour were jailed for two years after being convicted of running a brothel.

East Rand detectives who are investigating the murder attempt said yesterday that they had made no arrests so far but would leave "no stone unturned" to bring the attackers to justice.

Captain Kleynhans said yesterday that the shots were fired seconds after he stopped his car outside his house at 9.10pm.

"As I bent down to unlatch the gate to my driveway the first shot rang out. It missed my head by centimetres and already a second shot was fired. The third bullet ricocheted past my feet.

"I am sure one of the first two bullets would have hit me had I not been in the process of bending down. God was ever-present," the deeply-religious captain said.

He said he saw his assailtant's white car parked on the grass diagonally across the street.

"At the time I thought nothing of it."

Streaking cricket skipper gets R200 fine

Mail Reporter

CLUB captain of Wanderers Cricket Club — and streaker — Robin Adair, was yesterday fined R200 or 50 days' jail after his naked performance on his homeground during the Benson & Hedges semi-final earlier this month.

Adair, 25, of Copley Avenue, Elton Hill, pleaded guilty in the Hillbrow District Court to a charge of public indecency committed on March 2.

The incident took place on the night Western Province and Eastern Province clashed in their semi-final limited overs match at the Wanderers.

Adair told the court: "I took off all my clothes at a cricket match. I didn't realise it would offend anyone."



R6 m sawmill 'victim of Ingwavuma land moves'

(312) African Affairs Correspondent Mercury

ULUNDI—The establishment of a R6 000 000 sawmill at Mbazwana near Jozini has fallen through because of the Government's move to cede the Ingwavumu magisterial district to Swaziland.

This has been revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief Langalethu Dhlamini.

Chief Dhlamini said most of the timber for the project would have come from Manzengwenya plantations in the disputed Ingwavuma area. As a result, his department had been forced to cancel the deal.

He said this development had been a severe blow to the KwaZulu timber industry.

Chief Dhlamini said,the forestry potential of KwaZulu was immense.

It was estimated that 450 000 ha of land not suitable for agriculture in the region was suitable for forestry.

This was an enormous area, he said, equal to 36 percent of the total area under plantations in the whole of South Africa.

'Whites only'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Government provided dams in Natal for the benefit of the white community only, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr J K Kheswa, claimed yesterday.

He said there were five major dams on the Tugela River yet much of this water was being pumped to the Transvaal.

He said there had been Press reports to the effect that water pumped from the Tugela to the Reef area would in turn be channelled to the Eastern Transvaal.

'Why don't they supply this water to us in KwaZulu?,' he asked.

24/3/83

KwaZulu dentists doing mostly emergency work

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—There are only six fulltime dentists in KwaZulu.

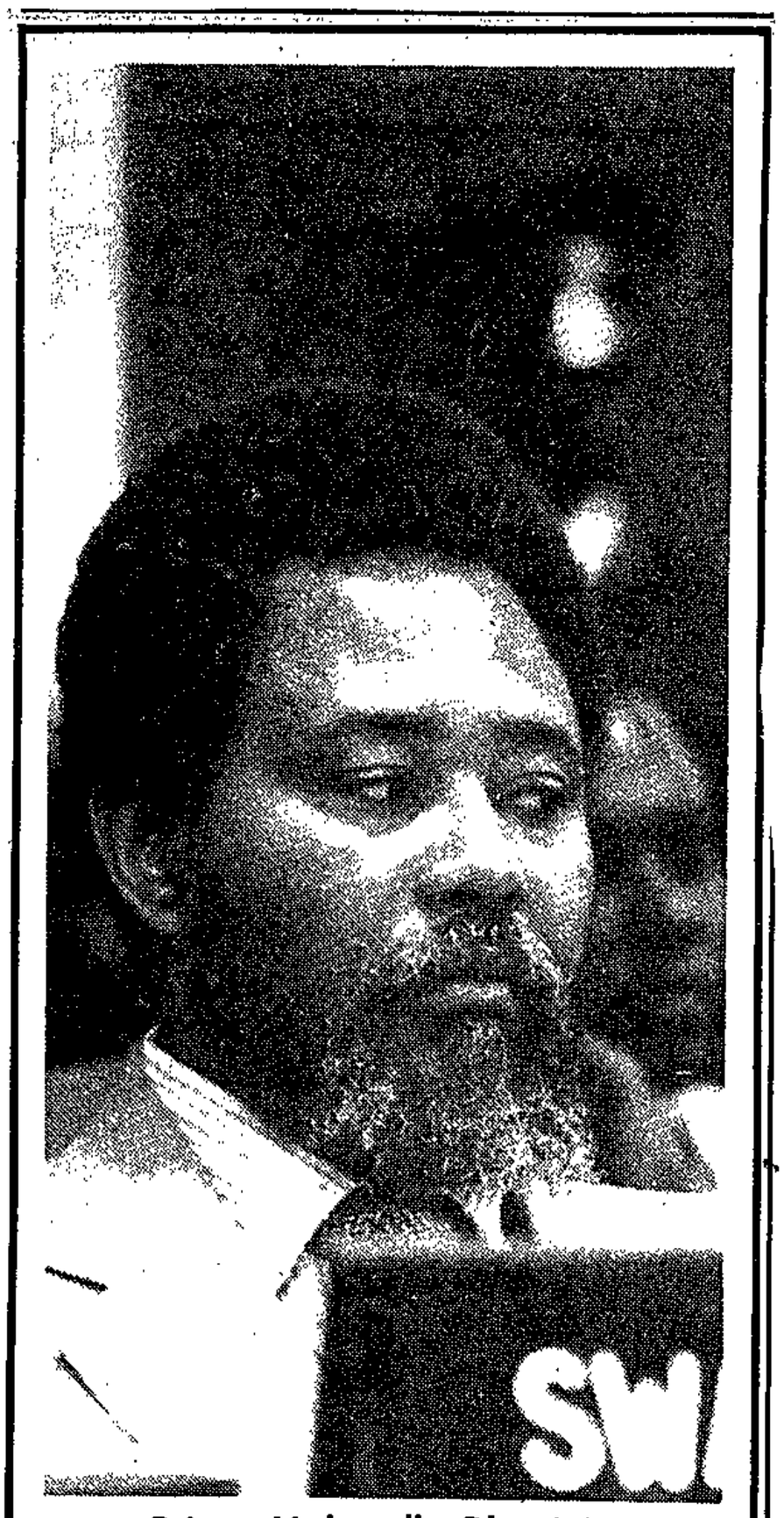
This information was given to members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, in the course of his policy speech.

Dr Madide said most of the work carried out by dentists in the region was emergency work.

Very little was being done to conserve teeth.

The minister said KwaZulu hoped to employ another four dental officers and three senior dentists during the coming financial year.

He said he was sure that this and the help of dentists seconded temporarily by the South African Defence Force, would enable KwaZulu to provide a more comprehensive and efficient dental service.



Prince Mabandla Dlamini

ARGUS 24/3/83

Deposed Swazi leader opposed SA deal

312

From PATRICK BULGER
Argus Africa
News Service

MBABANE. — The deposed Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, earned the wrath of the Swaziland Royalty partly because he opposed the controversial land deal with South Africa.

This emerged in a statement released exclusively to the Argus Africa News Service by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini — one of the prime movers behind the decision to sack Prince Mabandla.

While the statement does not refer to the former prime minister by name — it is entitled "Why there is friction, tension and unrest in Swaziland" — it takes a swipe at "elements opposed to the good, proven Sobhuza 2 policies".

Moderates

Before his axing earlier this week, Prince Mabandla was widely believed to be at the head of a moderate government faction which clashed repeatedly with the powerful conservative royalists on a number of key policy issues.

The statement cites the other reasons for "tension and unrest" as a refusal by "some elements to accept the Liqoqo as a supreme council of state" and "a refusal to acept the Swazi electoral system (Tinkundla)".

It adds "the Swazi Cabinet is today functioning contrary to all the provisions which form part and parcel of our constitutional framework".

The statement continues: "Parliament and Cabinet in Swaziland do not hold executive power. This is the greatest cause of friction. The Swazi will not accept it on his knees".

Confirmation

The statement confirms a widely held belief that Prince Mabandla had "overplayed his hand" by ordering the arrest of two Liqoqo members, Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko.

Although the two men were to have been charged with sedition, the charges have been formelly withdrawn since the Prime Minister's dismissal.

Throughout Monday trucks loaded with Prince Mabandla's possessions passed through the heavily-guarded gates of his official residence.

Although he was not available for comment, it is generally believed he has accepted the decision gracefully.

Crisis

But Swaziland was still stunned this week at the speed with which he had been axed and the kingdom plunged into what some observers feel is its most serious political crisis in recent years.

In Manzini, veteran Swazi opposition nationalist leader, Dr Ambrose Zwane, called the axing "disgusting and ignoble".

He said that while he did not believe there would be immediate violent repurcussions, increasing conservatism in Swaziland was a mistake in the long term.

He warned the Government not to align its policies too closely to those of the South African Government.

Pendulum

"After Namibian independence the people who will be in trouble are the conservatives in Swaziland and South Africa: the pendulum is not swinging in their direction," he said.

Prince Mabandla's fall from power has a number of significant implications for South Africa — all of them favourable to the South African Government — observers say.

Firstly, the African National Congress appears to have lost the support of a quiet but influential politician who was more sympathetic to its aims than the Royalty.

A renewed crackdown on the ANC is not impossible, some observers say.

Secondly, the proposed incorporation of Ingwavuma and Kangwane into Swaziland could now go ahead with far less criticism.

Thirdly, the royal leadership, whose pragmatic policies makes Swaziland a rare de facto ally of South Africa — in spite of its public condemnation of apartheid — has established that it and no one else calls the tune in the troubled kingdom.

New Swazi PM favours land swop

312

24/3/83

The Star's Foreign News Service

The new Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, is strongly in favour of reviving the kaNngwane and Ingwavuma land deals.

His enthusiasm for the deals contrasts with the opposition to them by his predecessor, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, who feared the consequences of accepting 800 000 new citizens in a kingdom whose population numbers only 500 000.

Prince Mabandla was fired by the Queen Regent at the weekend after trying to draw more power away from the traditional leadership into the hands of the government.

Prince Bhekimpi's appointment was announced yesterday to a meeting of chiefs at Lobamba, the royal capital.

As an appointee of the Liqoqu (supreme council) headed by Queen Regent Dzeliwe, he will be expected to act as an administrator and leave all major policy decisions to the traditional body.

As a relatively junior Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister, he was not well known — and his appointment is seen in Swaziland as a calculated slight to his former superior, Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze.

It appears unlikely the senator — a supporter of Prince Mabandla who was not popular with the royal family — will remain in his post for long.

SWAZILAND (312)

Byzantine intrigue

FM 25/3/83

The sacking last week of Swaziland's Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini had some businessmen nervously eyeing their investments and trade with the tiny kingdom. They probably should not worry too much.

The byzantine manoeuvrings that let to the sacking hardly affected the general populace, who by tradition go along with royal decrees. Diplomats in Mbabane tell the *FM* that the situation in the country is "absolutely normal" aside from the "intrigue," now apparently resolved, at the royal seat of Lobamba.

That may be a little too sanguine. As the *FM* went to press, chiefs, indunas and others were gathering at Lobamba to hear Queen Regent Dzeliwe's expected formal announcement of Mabandla's dismissal, and the appointment of a new premier. Swazi elections are due in September so it is thought that a caretaker PM will be named.

The traditionalist-led overthrow of the more progressive Mabandla, one of former King Sobhuza's many sons (and aspirant heirs) seems to have more to do with arcane Swazi rites of privilege; members of the Royal clan have been tussling to fill the power vacuum created by Sobhuza's death.

There appear to be no fundamental differences over matters like the direction of the economy or, by extension, relations with SA which is easily the kingdom's most important economic partner.

It was under Mabandla that Swaziland clamped down on the ANC, which is given assistance on humanitarian grounds only. ANC "springboard" actions against SA have never been sanctioned by Mbabane, despite the ANC's use of that country as one of its main infiltration and exit routes.

Swaziland's earnings from the Southern African Customs Union (Sacu) amounted to some R117m, or around 60% of its government revenue, in 1982 — when the land deal between Pretoria and Mbabane became negotiable. That was a big leap from the previous year when Swaziland received around R63m from the Sacu.

Despite unresolved technical haggling over an "improved" revenue-sharing formula between Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and SA (*Current Affairs* March 11), Sacu membership is seen as crucial. In 1983-84, according to Swazi budget estimates, its share from the customs pool will be about R120m. This is a large proportion of the kingdom's income; revenue is budgeted at R190m at a time when the world sugar market is depressed. Sugar accounts for about half of Swazi exports. The recent budget makes a nil estimate for revenue from its sugar export levy compared to the R13m received the previous year.

Mabandla was, surprisingly, picked as PM by Sobhuza from relative obscurity in 1979. His appointment was generally popular. He is described by a senior diplomat in the capital as a PM "who would like to run an efficient modern government. He is likeable, friendly, open and honest but lacked a power base."

His big mistake seems to have been in ordering the arrest of two Liqoqo (Royal Council) men on sedition charges a week before his own sacking. Without his advance knowledge a group of senior figures issued an extraordinary government gazette from Lobamba in the name of the Queen Mother or Ndlovukazi, announcing his dismissal last weekend.

Mabandla seemed ready to resist until the Queen Mother's imprimatur sealed his fate. There had long been tension between Mabandla and the ultra-conservative faction led by Foreign Minister Richard Dlamini, with the latter seemingly the ultimate victor.

According to Michael Spicer, of the SA Institute of International Affairs, Mabandla's dismissal seems "to strengthen the hand of the traditionalists including many who favour the land deal with SA. But although this will presumably give the deal renewed impetus, the great opposition to it by (KwaZulu Chief) Gatsha Buthelezi and others appears to have effectively killed the deal."

Spicer adds that "no fundamental policy shifts are involved ... it may confirm certain tendencies in relations with SA, which should please Pretoria."

□ Why they sacrificed Prince Mabandla □

Swazi PM fired over Ingwavuma



□ **Prince Mabandla**
Didn't push Sobhuza line

MBABANE: Swaziland's week of political strife has resurrected the chances of the Ingwavuma land deal going ahead.

By PATRICK BULGER
Tribune Foreign Service

The new Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, is a relatively obscure politician known mainly for his eagerness to fulfil King Sobhuza's dream of gaining Ingwavuma and Kangwane and an extra 800 000 "Swazis."

Observers believe he will push land deal negotiations which flagged after Sobhuza's death in August.

Former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, was ousted partly because of his opposition to the land swop.

Foreign Affairs Minister RV Dlamini, a staunch supporter of the land deal and a key figure behind Prince Mabandla's sacking, confirmed that opposition to the deal was an important factor behind his removal.

"The Liqoqo (the ruling Supreme Council of State) has become obsessed with the land deal. Support for it appears to have been the main reason for the choice of the new Prime Minister," one observer said.

If the royal leadership's dream of a Greater Swaziland was edged a step closer to fulfilment, its public image nosedived as Prince Mabandla, a popular leader, left the office he held for three and a half years.

So eager was the royal family to oust him, that one member threatened to remove him from office at gunpoint if he did not leave voluntarily.

Generally, Prince Mabandla's firing has not been a popular move — especially the way it was done.

What angered many Swazis most was the SABC's announcement of the sacking before Prince Mabandla himself was told.

It prompted Commissioner of Police Titus Msibi to comment: "I think there are some members of the Liqoqo who are leaking information to the South African media."

There is a growing concern among officials and the Swazi public about what is seen as an increasing close alliance between Swaziland and the South African Government.

Some observers suggest South Africa may have had a hand in the removal of Prince Mabandla. It has never really trusted him, largely because of his opposition to the land deal and his relatively tolerant attitude to the African National Congress.

"How can we trust our leaders anymore if they are telling the South Africans important things before they tell us?" a student asked.

Some believe a Swazi-South African alliance would be shortsighted.

One is veteran Swazi nationalist, Dr Ambrose Zwane, who regards his Ngwane National Liberatory Congress as the "true liberation movement" of Swaziland.

Dr Zwane, a respected commentator on African nationalism, warned the government this week of increasing conservatism.

He called Prince Mabandla's firing "disgusting and ignoble," though he did not predict a violent backlash.

"After Namibian independence the people who will be in trouble will be the conservatives in Swaziland and South Africa.

"The pendulum is not swinging in their direction," he warned.



□ **New Swazi premier Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini: Following the Sobhuza dream**

Marx jury deadlocked

NEW YORK: A jury can't decide whether Groucho Marx's companion, Erin Fleming, defrauded the comedian of more than R400 000. The judge has told them to try again tomorrow.

Miss Fleming, 42, Marx's companion from 1971 until he died aged 86 in 1977, is being sued by executors for R1,8 million. They allege she exerted undue influence over him.—Sapa-Reuter

dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

EDSON 15255

Ousted Swazi prince flees to SA

S Times 27/3/88

312

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE deposed Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, this weekend crossed into South Africa amid reports that he was fleeing for his life.

Prince Mabandla, who was dramatically axed from the premiership by the conservative Swazi royal family, is at an unknown location in South Africa.

It is not clear whether he intends applying for asylum in South Africa or whether he will move on elsewhere.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday confirmed Prince Mabandla's arrival in South Africa.

He said the deposed Prime Minister and his family arrived in South Africa "in the customary way with valid travel documents" said Mr Botha.

Mr Botha said he had informed the Swazi Government that Prince Mabandla was visiting South Africa.

"I have the impression that the the Swazi Government is not opposed to Prince Mabandla and his family being in South Africa at the moment," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha, asked what would happen if the Swazi government asked for Prince Mabandla's return, said: "I hope they don't. It is a dilemma to choose between the people out of the government and those that have replaced them."

Since Prince Mabandla's deposition on April 18 there has been concern over the possibility of a South African involvement.

According to reports, there was disquiet in Swaziland because the SABC reported his deposition even before he knew about it himself.

Prince Mabandla was not in favour of the proposed Kangwane-Ingwavuma land deal and was sympathetic to the African National Congress.

Conservative

It is not ruled out that further crackdowns on ANC members in Swaziland are in the offing.

Prince Mabandla's dismissal by the Swazi regent, Queen Dzeliwe, was followed by an announcement that a temporary premier would take office until May or June this year when elections will be held.

The stand-in is Prince Bhekimphi Dlamini, Deputy Minister of Labour, a traditional chief, a politics graduate from the University of Sussex and a member of the royal family, although not a son of King Sobhuza II who died last year.

In contrast to Prince Mabandla's progressive politics, Prince Bhekimphi is described as a strong conservative and anti-ANC.

He is also firmly in favour of the plan to incorporate Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

● Sources in Swaziland yesterday told Sunday Times reporter NORMAN CHANDLER that Prince Mabandla had received warnings that he may have faced treason charges had he remained in Swaziland.

This could not be confirmed with senior Swazi Government officials.

Mabandla's defeat — good news for Botha's Government

By HOWARD BARRELL

MBABANE – When a live leopard was found and shot near the official residence of Swazi Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini last month, Swazis widely interpreted it as a bad omen for the man they had come to respect and for their nation.

But it was not to be bad news for everyone in Southern Africa – least of all for the South African Government.

The palace coup which deposed Prince Mabandla means a resounding victory for the Swazi faction committed to better relations with Mr P W Botha's Government and the Ingwavuma and Kangwane land deals.

And while the situation is still fluid, the downfall of Prince Mabandla is a setback for the exile mission of the ANC, already in an embattled position here.

The axing of the Prince, who enjoys the image of the "good guy", continues to cause tension, alarm and some anger among Swazis.

In a snap street survey conducted by Agenda Press Services here, not a single Swazi spoke up in favour of Prince Mabandla's downfall.

A taxi driver said: "It's all corruption. Now that King Sobhuza is dead, everyone wants to be the big man. Mabandla is a good leader. He was the only one who could give us stability."

Businessmen here have echoed the popular concern. One said Mabandla's fall could open up a "free-for-all among rivals in the royal family which could damage efficient, stable government".

Victors in the intensive cloak-and-dagger manoeuvering were Richard Velaphi Dlamini, Foreign Affairs Minister and chief negotiator on the land deals which would deprive about one million black people of their South African citizenship, Justice Minister Polycarp Dlamini, Agriculture Minister A K Hlophe, Home Affairs Minister Prince Gabheni Dlamini, and a leading local politician and ally of the Foreign Minister, Dr George Msibi.

Dark horse among the victors is Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, a leading businessman and head of the financially powerful Tibiyo Trust and, as King Sobhuza's roving ambassador, a strong supporter of the land deals which would give Swaziland its own port at Kosi Bay.

Dr Nxumalo, known to have close contacts with elements of the South African Government, ducked the limelight over the past two weeks of fierce battle among Swazi princes and politicians.

Observers here contend that whatever the new Swazi Cabinet finally looks like, the new balance of power is likely to mean a distinct improvement in relations between Swaziland and her apartheid neighbour, a further crackdown on ANC exiles, and a situation in which a South African "constellation of states" including Swaziland becomes a real possibility.

Significantly Foreign Minister Richard Dlamini mentioned as one of the main reasons for Mabandla's downfall the prince's reluctance to pursue aggressively the mooted land deals.

But sources here say that, to get rid of the prince, the anti-Mabandla faction used the allegation that the Prime Minister was trying to effect his own quiet "coup" by increasing his own power at the expense of the traditional royalist 14-member Liqoqo (Supreme Council of State).

When the anti-Mabandla faction convinced the queen regent (or Great She-Elephant) Dzeliwe of this, she and the Governor of the Royal Residence, Vusumuzi Bhembe, switched their support from Prince Mabandla.

Some observers maintain that the feuding goes back to 1979 when King Sobhuza chose Prince Mabandla, then an obscure agricultural manager, to become Prime Minister. Some senior traditional leaders regarded the prince as an upstart. When, the following year, Prince Mabandla appointed a probe into corruption, there was said to be panic amongst some powerful politicians who, eventually with success, persuaded the King to have the inquiry severely curtailed.

Prince Mabandla is known to have enjoyed the support of the police, some top army officers and the bulk of the lower military ranks. Hence the continued feeling of tension here – even though he has bowed out gracefully (but with no goodbye to the nation) and returned to his home in Piggs Peak.





Mabandla Dlamini (right) . . . 'the good guy' and (above) Queen Regent Dzeliwe.

OUT GOES THE SWAZI 'GOOD GUY'

Now King Sobhuza is dead, everyone wants to be the big man . . . only Mabandla is a good leader
— SWAZI TAXI DRIVER

Plummet of a popular prince

(312)

By Patrick Bulger,
The Star's Foreign
News Service 28/3/83

The summary dismissal of popular Swazi Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini has left much cause for concern over the future of this tiny African state.

MBABANE — The flight to South Africa of deposed Swazi Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini is laced with both sadness and irony.

Irony because his opposition to the land deal and his sympathies with South African black nationalism have never endeared him to Pretoria, sadness because he was widely seen as a leader committed to the genuine interests of Swaziland and its people.

From his position as an obscure sugar estate manager, Prince Mabandla was catapulted to the top of Swaziland's political pile by the late King Sobhuza in November 1979.

What he lacked in political expertise, he compensated for with dedication and did not take long to project himself as a progressive politician keen on injecting a freshness into a conservative royal leadership which is often accused of corruption and nepotism.

His political style gained him enemies in high places early in his career however. Shortly after his nomination — a move which startled him as much as it did everyone else — he appointed a commission to investigate official corruption. Some of its findings clearly angered the royal family and it was squashed by King Sobhuza.

Later it was his opposition to the land deal — based on the belief that the 500 000 strong kingdom could simply not cope with an additional 800 000 "Swazis" — that brought him into conflict with the royalty.

Two weeks before his fall from grace, Prince Mabandla once again challenged the royal family when the police, one of his staunchest groups of support, arrested two members of the Supreme Council of State.

The arrests of Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko made a showdown inevitable between the Prime Minister and the royal family which was becoming disturbed by his power.

For the many Swazis who saw the firing of their leader as unfair, his flight to South Africa comes as a harsh blow. For the tiny kingdom it concludes a week of drama that has probably done more to harm to its reputation as an island of tranquillity in troubled southern Africa than any other incident in recent years.

At what cost then has he been deposed in favour of the relatively obscure Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini — who has been named as his successor?

The most obvious dent to the kingdom's reputation is the ease with which the royal family was apparently able to subvert the course of justice by securing the release of Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko.



Dhlamini . . . exposed the warts and made enemies.

The men were to have appeared in court last week on charges of making seditious statements against the Royal Swaziland Police.

According to a reliable source, the prosecution tried in vain throughout the week preceding the Prime Minister's firing to get permission to go ahead with the trial.

Their attempts coincided with a threat by a member of the royal family to use the army to spring the two accused to freedom if they were not released.

In what appears to have been an irregular move, the two were released without explanation shortly after Prince Mabandla was handed his marching orders.

Swaziland's dealings with its fellow black states are likely to be examined anew. While the kingdom has always been made a special case within the Organisation of African Unity because of its impotence alongside South Africa, observers feel it is becoming increasingly and apparently willingly, drawn into the apartheid laager.

On a human level, the saddest implication of Swaziland's drama is the precarious position of Prince Mabandla. Even if he does return home, he will never again be able to assume the mantle of Fred Dlamini, sugar estate manager.

He may at first have been a reluctant Prime Minister, but his growing enthusiasm for the post has obviously angered a lot of powerful people.

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1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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POLITICS

ARGUS 28/3/83

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Swazi ex-PM's flight laced with sadness, irony

The Argus Africa News Service looks at the deposed Swazi Prime Minister.

MBABANE. — The flight to South Africa of deposed Swazi Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini is laced with sadness and irony.

Irony because his opposition to the land deal and his sympathies with South African black nationalism have never endeared him to Pretoria, sadness because he was widely seen as a leader committed to the genuine interests of Swaziland and the man-in-the-street.

From his position as an obscure sugar estate manager, Prince Mabandla was catapulted to the top of Swaziland's political pile by the late King Sobhuza in November 1979.

WITH DEDICATION

What he lacked in political expertise he compensated for with dedication, and did not take long to project himself as a progressive politician keen on injecting a freshness into a conservative royal leadership which is often accused of corruption and nepotism.

His political style gained him enemies in high places early in his career, however. Shortly after his nomination — a move which startled him as much as it did everyone else — he appointed a commission to investigate official corruption.

Some of its findings clearly angered the royal family, and it was quashed by King Sobhuza.

LAND DEAL

Later it was his opposition to the land deal — based on the belief that the 500 000-strong kingdom could simply not cope with an additional 800 000 Swazis — that brought him into conflict with the royalty.

Two weeks before his fall from grace, Prince Mabandla once again challenged the royal family when the police, one of his staunchest support groups, arrested two members of the Supreme Council of State.

The arrests of Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko made inevitable a showdown between the Prime Minister and the royal family, who were becoming disturbed by his power.

For the many Swazis who saw the firing of their leader at the hands of the royal family as unfair, his flight to South Africa comes as a harsh blow. For the tiny kingdom it concludes a week of drama that has probably done more to harm its reputation as an island of tranquillity in troubled Southern Africa than any other incident in recent years.

That he arrived with his family may indicate that Prince Mabandla has indeed fled in fear of his life and the lives of his immediate relatives.

At what cost, then, has he been deposed in favour of the relatively obscure and pro-land-deal Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, who has been named his successor ?.

COURSE OF JUSTICE

The most obvious dent to the kingdom's reputation is the ease with which the royal family was apparently able to subvert the course of justice by securing the release of Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko.

They were to have appeared in court last week on charges of making seditious statements against the Royal Swaziland Police. According to a reliable source, the prosecution tried in vain throughout the week preceding the PM's firing to get permission to go ahead with the trial.

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IRREGULARITY LIKELY

In what appears to have been an irregular move, they were released without explanation shortly after the PM was handed his marching orders.

Swaziland's dealings with its fellow black states are likely to be examined anew. While the kingdom has always been made a special case within the Organisation of African Unity because of its impotence in relation to South Africa, observers feel it is becoming increasingly and apparently willingly drawn into the apartheid laager.

Some observers have gone as far as to suggest that its inclusion in South Africa's proposed constellation of states is looming as a possibility.

South Africa is keeping ex-Swazi PM under wraps

(312) By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau Star 28/3/83

The Department of Foreign Affairs has refused to reveal the whereabouts of the deposed Prime Minister of Swaziland who fled to South Africa at the weekend.

Prince Mabandla Dlamini was dismissed from his position as Premier last week amid speculation about an attempted bloodless coup.

Officials at the Department of Foreign Affairs referred all queries about Prince Mabandla to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

So far Mr Botha has said Prince Mabandla was "tired and wanted to be kept out of the way so he could think about his future".

On television Mr Botha said South Africa would not act in any way that would harm relations with Swaziland.

Secrecy over deposed PM

Mail Reporter

THE whereabouts in South Africa of the deposed Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, remained a mystery last night.

A senior official of the Department of Foreign Affairs said the matter was being handled by the Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Prince Mabandla fled Swaziland and arrived in South Africa over the weekend but he has asked the Department of Foreign Affairs to keep his whereabouts a secret until he has had time to "plan his future".

In an interview with the SABC, Mr Pik Botha said Prince Mabandla "was tired and wanted to be kept out of the way so he could think about his future".

Prince Mabandla was sacked from Swaziland's premiership a week ago amid speculation that his life was threatened in Swaziland.

Mr Botha said in his TV statement: "The South African Government would not act in any manner which will harm or damage our relations with Swaziland.

"I do not think he has come here to cause problems to the Swaziland Government. He made it quite clear to me that it is because he does not want to cause any problems that he came here.".

Sources in Swaziland say the Prince Mabandla was due to face charges of high treason following the release of two members of the Liqoqo — the Supreme Council of State — who were earlier detained before facing charges of sedition.

Post Focus

Land issue could bring down the Swazi Govt

By RICHARD WILLIAMS in Mbabane

THE map of Africa could be changed as a result of the dismissal of Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, an appointee and nephew of the late King Sobhuza, and his replacement by a more traditionalist prince.

King Sobhuza, who for over 60 years dominated the politics of this small country wedged between South Africa and Marxist Mozambique, died last August and his senior widow, the Ndlovukazi — the Great She-elephant — now rules in his place.

The late King maintained a skilful balancing act throughout his reign between traditionalists and modernisers in Africa's last semi-feudal monarchy.

But since his death, political observers here say there has been persistent squabbling between Chief Mabandla's supporters and the Liqoqo, a strongly traditional inner circle of royal elders and tribal chiefs.

What part the Queen — a reclusive figure who is rarely seen in public — played in Prince Mabandla's dismissal is unknown. But diplomatic sources point to his replacement as proof that the conservative faction is now firmly in control of the Liqoqo.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed this week that the dismissed Prime Minister had arrived unexpectedly with his family in South Africa. Mr Botha said he had told the Swazi Government of Prince Mabandla's arrival.

Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, the new Prime Minister, is known chiefly as a staunch supporter of the monarchy, which has an almost mystical aura to the rural peasants who make up more than 70% of Swaziland's 500 000 population.

He is also a strong advocate of regaining lands that once formed part of the traditional realm of the Swazi monarchs but were lost to South Africa at the end of the last century.

The Republic attempted last year to hand over two areas adjoining Swaziland that King Sobhuza had laid claim to for many decades.

The two areas are Kangwane, a crescent-shaped sliver of land on Swaziland's western border which is the homeland for the Republic's 750 000 blacks of Swazi origin, and Ingwavuma, a coastal region near the Mozambique border.

But a public outcry by the Zulu people, who occupy Ingwavuma, leaders of the white opposition and court action by the tribal homeland leaders involved, have temporarily stopped the transfer of land while a Government commission investigates the issue.

Prince Mabandla was known to be an opponent of the land deal, which would more than double the size of the kingdom and its population while bringing few tangible benefits.

Kangwane is underdeveloped and overpopulated. Despite its beautiful and rugged mountain scenery, most people manage only to eke a living from the overgrazed infertile soil, in contrast to Swaziland, whose annual per capita income of R593 is one of the highest in black Africa.

It seems Pretoria will not rush to re-enter negotiations with Swaziland until the Government commission charged with investigating the issue has made its final report.

Sources say that most of the inhabitants of the disputed territories oppose the deal, which would strip them of their South African citizenship and work opportunities in the Republic, while Swaziland's mainly agricultural economy could offer them few opportunities for employment.

The recovery of Ingwavuma and Kangwane was one of King Sobhuza's greatest ambitions and in a society where the monarch's word is still regarded as law, the Liqoqo and Government appear dedicated to fulfilling his wishes.

However, the incorporation of a hostile population, bitterly opposed to the deal and no longer sympathetic to the traditional Swazi way of life, would present one of Africa's few surviving monarchies with problems which could bring about its downfall.

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sociated Press.

At present, the

'Great She-Elephant' a shadowy ruler

Star 6/4/83 (312)

A woman known only to the royal family, and selected because she is childless, will rule Swaziland until King Sobhuza's chosen heir comes of age.

MBABANE — Known to her subjects as the Indlovukazi, or "Great She-Elephant," Swaziland's mysterious new queen is one of the world's few remaining absolute monarchs and Africa's only female ruler.

Queen Dzeliwe, the late King Sobhuza's senior widow and successor, was until his death last year known only to members of the royal family. She is rarely seen in public or heard to speak. "We really don't know anything about her. She is an enigma," one diplomat said of the queen.

Under the unique royal succession system of this semi-federal monarchy, Dzeliwe, who is thought to be about 57 years old but looks older, will rule Swaziland until an inner circle of royal elders and tribal chiefs chooses a new king. If the heir is a minor, she will remain queen until he comes of age.

The last time this system was used was at the turn of the century, when King Sobhuza's father died a few months after he was born. Power then passed to a senior wife of the dead king until Sobhuza was 21, when he was installed as Ngwenyama or "lion of the mighty claw."

Diplomatic sources here say much of the process that will eventually lead to a new king being chosen is shrouded in tribal tradition unknown to outsiders.

Moreover, they point out that few if any of the 15 members of the Liqoqo — the inner council of royal advisers — have any first-hand experience of the system, as King Sobhuza died last August at the age of 83 in a country where the average life expectancy is well under 50 years.

The Liqoqo has shown no great haste to announce publicly the name of the next king, although some political observers here believe he has already been chosen.

There has been persistent speculation that an 11-year-old son of the late king is being groomed for the role and will soon be enrolled at a British public school.

But for the moment, Dzeliwe and the Liqoqo remain in control of this small kingdom, where the Cabinet and Parliament play only an advisory role and are dominated by royal princes and advisers.

The queen is known to



be childless, which observers believe was a crucial factor in Sobhuza choosing her as his successor.

The king had over 60 wives and an estimated 500 children. The princes range from elderly businessmen and Cabinet Ministers to farmers and schoolboys, and some are extremely ambitious.

As head of the Liqoqo, Queen Dzeliwe will play a dominant role in selecting the next king but childlessness will prevent her from promoting the interests of any immediate family members, the observers say.

Since King Sobhuza's death, she has made only one public appearance — at his funeral, dressed in an animal skin and with a red feather in her hair, the traditional symbol of Swazi monarchs.

Officially still in mourning for her late husband, the queen lives as a recluse in a modern house behind kraal walls in the royal capital of Lobamba. Diplomats say she may remain in mourning for the next two or three years.

Political sources believe she is a staunch adherent of the king's traditionalist policies and is determined to follow his plans to regain lands now ruled by South Africa which once formed part of the realms of the Swazi monarchs.

They say she regularly attends meetings of the Liqoqo and has played a decisive part in its deliberations, which are conveyed to her subjects by a senior Liqoqo member called "the authorised person."

He acts as her official spokesman as she rarely speaks in public. Despite little formal education she is said to be literate in English, but is never heard to speak the language.

The queen seldom uses the modern palace which lies in the rolling hills surrounding this sleepy, colonial-style capital, preferring to live in the royal kraal. — Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

A great task for the Swazi She-Elephant

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in each question which it has umns (2) and

312
Soweto
7/4/83

External
(3)

Suspected rebel takes his own life with hand-grenade

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — A man believed to be a member of a South African nationalist organisation has killed himself with a hand-grenade after being detained by villagers in Swaziland.

Swazi police said they knew nothing about the man except that he spoke Zulu and was South African.

"It was impossible to identify him after the explosion," the spokesman said.

Villagers at Gege, in south-western Swaziland, became suspicious when the man, a stranger, asked several of them for accommodation.

One of them was escorting him to the local police station when the man offered him money and reached into his pocket.

The explosion that followed killed him instantly and badly wounded his guide who is recovering in hospital.

The Police Commissioner, Mr Titus Msibi, yesterday praised the villagers for their vigilance.

He said the police were aware that "liberation movements" used remote areas such as Gege and nearby Mahambe to cross from South Africa.

GUNS IN THE PALACE

312

City Press
17/4/83



PRINCE MABANDLA

EXCLUSIVE



PRINCE MFANASIBILI

Swazi power battle — Prince tells all

By DESMOND BLOW

MBABANE — Former Swazi Prime Minister Mabandla Dlamini and his battle-ready bodyguards armed with sub-machine guns entered the Royal palace at the height of Swaziland's recent power struggle.

Prince Mabandla's dramatic show of force against royal rivals last month was part of a plan to intimidate them, oust the Swazi royal family and set up a Swazi republic with himself as executive president, his arch-enemy Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, told City Press this week.

Taking arms into the palace at Lobomba for the showdown was an unprecedented show of disrespect for Swaziland's "inner sanctum", Prince Mfanasibili charged.

The show of force came in early March, when Prince Mabandla was summoned to see Queen Regent Dzeliwe after he had written a speech for the opening of parliament, promising increased democracy, which had not first been cleared by the royalist Liqoqo (Supreme Council of State).

Armed to the teeth

"He arrived at the palace with a bodyguards armed to the teeth with pistols and sub-machine guns. It was the first time in the history of Lobomba that arms were carried into the inner sanctum of the royal residence," said Prince Mfanasibili.

"Mabandla was on a war footing and wanted everyone to know it.

"After he left the Queen Regent he understandingly decided to act before his scheduled meeting with the Liqoqo on Monday March 7 and planned to arrest most member of Liqoqo and some members of the royal family.

"But he realised this was too ambitious a plan and decided instead to arrest me and Chief Mfanawenkosi Maseko for the time being," said

Earlier, Prince Mabandla had been summoned before the Liqoqo and asked to explain his conduct and the contents of his speech, some of which was considered treasonable.

"He was advised to resign forthwith. Under cross-examination the Prime Minister broke down and bolted, leaving his documents behind.

Prince Mabandla is now in hiding in South Africa after his sacking.

Prince Mafansibili charged that Prince Mabandla was working against the Ingwavuma-KaNgwane land deal.

Dispute history sent to Swazis

1984 83

African Affairs Correspondent

ALL the historical evidence on the Ingwavuma land dispute unearthed by experts of the Historical Law Society and the Africa Institute has been sent to the Swaziland Government for its comments.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, chairman of the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry on the Ingwavuma land deal.

Mr Justice Rumpff said that when the response of the Swaziland Government had been received the memorandum, together with the Swazi reply, would be submitted to the South African Government, the Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu Government for their remarks.

Another chance

He said these submissions, in turn, would be sent to the Swaziland authorities to allow them yet another chance to reply.

The KwaZulu Government claims that chiefs in the disputed north-east part of the region have paid allegiance to Zulu kings since the early 19th century.

This assertion, however, is disputed by the Swazi authorities, who have become increasingly strident in recent years in their insistence on an outlet to the sea through Kosi Bay.

Observers believe that the Ingwavuma issue is still a live one in the minds of Swazi politicians.

They cite as evidence the recent dismissal of the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dhlamini, who was known to be lukewarm about incorporation, and his replacement by Prince Bhekimphi Dhlamini, said to be firmly in favour.

Mozambique-Swazi clash follows 'infiltration' talks

MEMBERS of the Swaziland Defence Force and suspected terrorists have been involved in a clash at Lomahasha, on the country's eastern border, the SABC reported yesterday.

The SDF confirmed the clash, but declined to give more details.

Reports indicate that there are several clashes every month between Swazi patrols and heavily armed groups attempting to cross into Swaziland from Mozambique.

The latest incident occurred only two days after a Swazi delegation held talks in Maputo expressing concern about the increasing numbers of armed groups using its territory to infiltrate South Africa.

President Machel is reported to have undertaken to support Swazi policies and to co-operate where possible, Sapa.

ing out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, will he please tell us whether, after the indecent haste over the Swaziland land issue last year, the Government does not consider this matter an urgent one now?

The MINISTER: The government does consider this matter to be very urgent and it is receiving a very high priority. The commission has been requested to accord it that high priority.

Mr. G. B. C. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, can he tell the House whether he has given evidence to the commission to assist it in establisheing the background information or not?

The MINISTER: So far I have not been called upon to give evidence. I am told by the chairman of the commssion that the intention is to ask for memoranda, after which the commission will ask for oral evidence to be led and certain persons might be invited to qive evidence. People who want to give oral evidence would then be in a position to do so.

*20. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE.—Prime Minister—[Withdrawn.]

(312) Hansard
Ingwavuma: commission of inquiry
Q. Col. 1192 – 1193 4/5/83

*19. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the commission of inquiry into Ingwavuma under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice F. L. H. Rumpff has met; if not, why not; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) on what dates;

(2) when is it anticipated that the commission will complete its investigations

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) No, the commission has not met yet because the commission is presently still busy with preparatory documentation.

(2) It is not at this stage possible to indicate when the investigation concerned will be completed.

May I just add that this is a good commission. The chairman of the commission is going about his job in a very diligent way. He is accumulating background evidence. I can therefore assure the House that he and the commission intend to deal with this problem and to dispose of their work as soon as is possible. We have been informed of a possible target date, not very far removed into the future.

Mr. R. A. F. SWART: Mr. Speaker, arising

Swazis face lean and waterless year

(312)

The Star Bureau

6 MAY 1983

MBABANE — Drought is throttling Swaziland's major rivers, raising fears that they may become stony tracks, as have dozens of smaller rivers in the parched kingdom.

In previous years Swaziland has remained a relatively fertile oasis during sub-continental droughts. This year the situation is an unending tale of woe as the drought bites deep into all sectors of the economy.

The levels of the Lomati and Komati rivers have been described as "extremely low to appalling" by a spokesman for the Ministry of Works, Power and Communication. They are down to one third of their usual flow at this time of the year.

Rationing has been introduced in Hlatikulu in the south where water is supplied during three short periods daily. Elsewhere water engineers say further restrictions are imminent, placing further strains on private and commercial farmers already hit by falling crop prices.

The Swaziland Electricity Board (SEB) has warned the country may soon become dependent on Escom if dam levels drop too low to drive the sole hydro-electric plant at Edwalini near Manzini.

Already 60 000 cattle have died in the past two years and the Ministry of Agriculture has predicted another 30 000 will perish before the winter's end.

Maize production, the staple crop, has plummeted from 100 000 tons to 30 000, forcing the government to make urgent appeals to international agencies for emergency food supplies.

The water crisis caused a high-ranking official in the Ministry of Agriculture to comment: "It will be a lean, hungry and expensive year for the Swazis."

Look for ANC in SA, Times tells Govt

A WOUNDED Pretoria is like a wounded mamba, said the Swaziland Times in a front-page editorial on the Pretoria bomb blast yesterday. "We are sitting on a powder keg. It can go off any day."

The editorial reflects the widespread fear in Swaziland that the SADF might attack the country, as it attacked Lesotho last December, either to retaliate for the weekend bombing or to "pre-empt" alleged ANC strikes.

The privately-owned and influential Times compared South Africa's war against the ANC with that of the Portuguese in Mozambique against Frelimo.

"Pretoria is not like the Portuguese. The Portuguese fought their own wars and left small countries around alone as long as they minded their own business.

"Pretoria is a vindictive regime and may try to take it out on us small countries around.

"Pretoria should look for the ANC in South Africa and fight its wars within its borders. It should not look for the ANC in Swaziland, Lesotho or Botswana — to mention the small and defenceless countries only.

"Swazis are a peace-loving nation and do not harbour any military operatives from neighbouring states."

The editorial ends by deploring the slaughter of the Pretoria bomb-blast and "the carnage that accompanies violent warfare."

Swazis called to topple system

By SIMON NGWENYA

MBABANE — An anonymous organisaton has sent out pamphlets to schools, university students, top Government officials and journalists, threatening to topple the present Swazi regime.

The pamphlets call for the uprising of ordinary Swazis against the present regime.

The pamphlets come amidst deep concern by Swazi authorities concerning the absence of Prince Mabandla and his continued stay in South Africa — which they believe poses a major problem to the national security.

Police are trying to find the source of the pamphlets. Organisations such as Frelimo and Ngwasorep are the main targets of police investigation.

Informed sources told the Rand Daily Mail that those who have received the pamphlets had been warned by the police not to pass them on to others or publish their contents.

The pamphlets cover the apparent political instability in Swaziland; the dismissal of Prince Mabandla from the office of the Prime Minister and the death of King Sobhuza II.

However there is nothing to link the former Prime Minister with the pamphlets.

Swazi authorities are at present engaged in purging those they describe as anti-State personnel in the civil service and para-State bodies in the private sector.

All those employees who are categorised as against the present regime and pro-Mabandla will be retired. This includes top Government officials, including ministerial secretaries; police officials and army officers.

However, the snag is that the normal way of dismissing a civil servant does not apply to a politically appointed official.

The pamphlets claim that nepotism is rife in Swaziland and that the money is spent only by those individuals who have Royal blood.

In another development the Swaziland Government has been assured by South Africa that it will not be attacked, it was reported by the Swaziland Times yesterday.

Police raids net large arms cache

Swaziland crackdown on ANC

By SIMON NGWENYA

MBABANE.

SWAZI POLICE have raided homes of ANC members living in Swaziland and seized a large large cache of arms. At least two people were arrested.

Swazi Press reports said an Indian man and black woman were found with a large quantity of arms in Manzini; including bomb parts, handgrenades and assault rifles.

However, United Press International reported that the two people arrested were both South Africam men. It said they would appear in court soon.

Large quantities of communist literature was also found on the premises.

Police superintendent Stanley Bhembe, head of the Manzini police district, was quoted as appealing to the public to report to police the presence of ANC members in Swaziland.

The Swazi action follows warnings by South African Government Ministers in the wake of the Pretoria car bombing. They said South Africa would not hesitate to retaliate against neighbouring countries harbouring ANC guerrillas.

Monday's SAAF raid on Matola, near Maputo, reinforced that warning.

Meanwhile the Rand Daily Mail learned yesterday that all foreign refugees living in Swaziland have been issued with identity cards.

It reliably learned that the few Swazi members of the ANC still in the country have been told to leave the country or face the consequences.

Swaziland also acted promptly last year after the SADF raid on ANC houses in Maseru by ordering the detention of ANC members in Swaziland at Mawelawela refugee camp. It described the detention as protective custody.

Lesotho, meanwhile, has sent Pretoria a note protesting against Lesotho being identified as a base for attacks on South Africa, reports Sapa..

The note, to the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the Lesotho Government hoped that the presence of South African political refugees in Lesotho would not be interpreted as allowing Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

There were no ANC bases in the country and South Africa had failed so far to take Lesotho up on its invitation to send officials to look for evidence of any such installations.

● There are no African National Congress guerrilla bases in Mozambique and South Africa knows it, a Mozambique Cabinet Minister said yesterday.

"The South Africans know very well that there are no ANC bases in Matola. There are no such bases in Mozambique. They know very well that Mozambique and Frelimo are not responsible for the problems of South Africa," said Mr Sergio Vieira, Agriculture Minister and a member of the ruling Marxist Frelimo Party's central committee.

Mr Vieira spoke at a rally on the site of the raid. When he asked whether buildings in the area were ANC houses, hundreds shouted, "It's a lie."

The SADF denied the statement as a lie.

A spokesman at Defence headquarters in Pretoria said: "What else but lies can one expect from a government that parades an habitual South African criminal, Peter Benjamin Schoeman, before the international press and falsely claims he is a professional South African soldier captured on a mission to assasinate their President Samora Machel?

"At the press conference it was claimed he had been captured 18 days previously whereas, in fact, he was arrested a year previously."

28/5/83 (3/2)

Swazis evict squatters RDM

MBABANE. — Three hundred Swazi families squatting on undeveloped land belonging to an absentee landlord have been ordered off the property by Swaziland's High Court.

Their shanty houses on the outskirts of Manzini are to be pulled down and tenants who refuse to move will be forcibly put out and their homes bulldozed.

The Manzini District Commissioner, Mr Rhodes Nxumalo, told reporters the land had no sewerage, water, or services and was filthy and a health hazard.

"What happens to these people is not our concern," he commented. "They have had previous notice to move." — Sapa.

SOWETAN 30/5/83

(312)

SWAZI PRINCE IS HIDING IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini has been traced to Pretoria.

And, amid developments which indicate new turmoil in the tiny kingdom, his name has been linked with rumours that a "hit squad" is being assembled in South Africa to get rid of the people who ousted him.

Prince Mabandla, who dramatically fled his country with his family, has been living in an exclusive Pretoria suburb for more than a month.

He is staying there with the knowledge of the Government — but his presence is now troubling relations between South Africa and Swaziland.

Several recent developments indicate that Swaziland is facing new political turmoil which is causing the family so much concern that they would welcome Prince Mabandla back home.

A delegation from the royal family has been to see the Queen Regent, Dzeliwe, to persuade her to ask the South African government to return the prince to Swaziland. The queen is considering the issue.

Prince Mabandla's own safety is said to be assured if he decided to return. Any attempt by the authorities to detain him or to interfere with his liberty could lead to an uprising, according to one Swazi Minister. Swaziland is said to be facing political turmoil.

The new Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, comfirmed in an interview that investors had threatened to withdraw unless the country's economic and political stability was assured.

The degree of uncertainty current in Swaziland can be seen from the fact that Prince Bhekimpi referred reporters to Foreign Affairs Minister Richard Dlamini for comment.

Dr Dlamini, who was the Swazi spokesman quoted extensively on SABC TV during the Ingwavuma affair, is seen by many as the real power in Swaziland.

Multi-millionaire Natie Kirsh decided recently to drop plans for a R38 million capital project in Swaziland, and to put his investment into the Ciskei instead.

Mr Kirsh, who has extensive business interests in Swaziland and good connections with senior Swazis, told Prince Bhekimpi last week that Swaziland needed a "very clear economic and political policy."

Senior police officers have said police had been bombarded with reports linking Prince Mabandla with an organisation said to be aimed at ousting certain top Swazi government officials. The organisation is alleged to be being assembled in South Africa.

Police concern has been heightened by the appearance of pamphlets calling on Swazis to rise against the regime.

However, top police officers said it seemed Prince Mabandla's name was being dragged in to encourage support for an underground resistance movement against the Swazi Government because of his undoubted popularity in the kingdom.

Prince Mabandla, who enjoys immense popularity, twice offered his resignation to the late King Sobhuza and once to the Queen Regent. It was said Swazi intellectuals would not allow the country to be run by illiterates, an apparent reference to some in the present regime.

One of the pamphlets reads: "We have realised that Swazi independence is for the few, for those whose fathers are either members of the royal family or are related to the royal family."

Observers noted that the dismissal of Prince Mabandla, following the death of King Sobhuza, appeared to have sparked a desire for change among people who were previously politically unaware.

These people now felt there was no democracy in Swaziland.

Police sources said Prince Mabandla appeared to enjoy huge support among educated people.

Had the queen called a referendum, he would have been returned as Prime Minister with an overwhelming majority, they said.

A source in the Swazi royal family said members were deeply concerned about Prince Mabandla's plans for the future.

"You must know that if someone is being harboured by the South Africans, he is worth the trouble.

"South Africa would not have someone they cannot use effectively," the source said.

Prince Mabandla has been a top man in the country and he knows most state secrets. If he were to divulge those secrets it would undoubtedly harm Swaziland's security.

Apart from the security question, the Swazis would like Prince Mabandla back because his return could be a stabilising factor for his country's industry and commerce.

The Swazi royal family is concerned about the country's image, which has slipped considerably since the death of King Sobhuza.

Clampdown arrests now total five

More ANC arms found in Swazi

Mail's man is said to be held

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

SWAZI security police have discovered a large arms cache hidden in a game reserve near Mbabane and three people — believed to be members of the African National Congress — have been arrested, according to sources in Swaziland.

The discovery in the Mlilwane Game Sanctury on Friday came only days after a similar cache was found at a house in Manzini and two people, alleged to be South Africans, were arrested.

Police in Mbabane yesterday confirmed they had uncovered arms, ammunition and communist literature in the game reserve, but would not give details of the quantities.

It was also confirmed that two people were arrested on Saturday and one yesterday in connection with the discovery, which was made on Friday by rangers at the reserve who reported it to the police.

Yesterday a senior warden at Mlilwane denied that arms had been found in the sanctury and refused to let reporters in, although tourists and other visitors were allowed in, according to a source in Mbabane.

The latest action appears to be part of a renewed crackdown on ANC activities in Swaziland in the wake of last week's South African Air Force strike against targets in Mozambique.

Authorities in Manzini last week appealed to the public to report the presence of ANC members in Swaziland. All refugees have also been issued with identity cards.

Relations between the ANC and the Swazi Government — which have never been good — have deteriorated in the face of stepped-up SADF action against insurgents in neighbouring states.

Last December — shortly after the SADF raid on ANC targets in Lesotho — the Swazi authorities detained 27 prominent ANC members.

Political Reporter

A RAND DAILY MAIL correspondent in Swaziland, Mr Simon Ngwenya, has been detained by police in Mbabane, according to friends in the Swazi capital.

Senior police officers and government officials could not be contacted yesterday to confirm the arrest.

According to a source in Mbabane, Mr Ngwenya was detained late last week apparently in connection with reports published in the Mail which did not meet the approval of the authorities.

Mr Ngwenya was close to the ousted Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, who is at present in self exile in South Africa after leaving Swaziland earlier this year.

On a visit to South Africa earlier this month Mr Ngwenya said he half expected to be detained when he returned to Swaziland because the restructured power group at the head of the government disapproved of his reporting on the Swazi political situation.

Swazi police find ANC arms cache

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — An African National Congress training camp in the Mlikwane game reserve was "well-equipped and had been used for some time", a Royal Swaziland Police spokesman has said.

Three people were arrested when police and their tracker dogs discovered a large cache of arms in rondavels at the game sanctuary this weekend. Two of the detained are known to be South Africans and all three are believed to be members of the ANC.

Arms find: 3 held in Swaziland

Cape Times 30/5/83

Own Correspondent

MBABANE. — Swazi security police have discovered a large arms cache hidden in a game reserve near Mbabane and three people — believed to be members of the African National Congress — have been arrested, according to sources in Swaziland.

The discovery in the Mlilwane Game Sanctury on Friday came only days after a similar cache was found at a house in Manzini, and the arrest of two people alleged to be South Africans.

Police here confirmed yesterday that they had uncovered arms, ammunition and communist literature in the game reserve, but would not give details of the quantities.

It was also confirmed that two people were arrested on Saturday and one yesterday in connection with the discovery, made on Friday by rangers at the reserve who reported it to the police.

Warden's denial

Yesterday a senior warden at Mlilwane denied that arms had been found in the sanctuary and refused to let reporters in, although tourists and other visitors were allowed in, according to a source in Mbabane.

The latest action appears to be part of a renewed crackdown on ANC activities in Swaziland in the wake of last week's South African Air Force strike against targets in Mozambique.

Authorities in Manzini last week appealed to the public to report the presence of members of the ANC in Swaziland. All refugees in the country have also been issued with identity cards.

Poor relations

Relations between the ANC and the Swazi Government — which have never been good — have deteriorated in recent months in the face of stepped-up SADF action against insurgents based in neighbouring States.

Last December — soon after the SADF raid on ANC refugees in Lesotho — the Swazi authorities detained 27 prominent members of the organization in dawn raids on their houses and flats in Mbabane and Manzini.

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Swazi police hold ANC 3

CARC Trials 31/5/85

MBABANE. — Swazi sources said yesterday that Swaziland security police had smashed an ANC military training base in the Mlilwane game park, 20km from Mbabane.

Swazi police said they had arrested three members of the African National Congress, banned in South Africa.

A police spokesman denied that the men had been arrested for possession of arms.

A later report denied that a large cache of arms had been found at the game sanctuary.

The sources said 12 police officers had been involved in the raid.

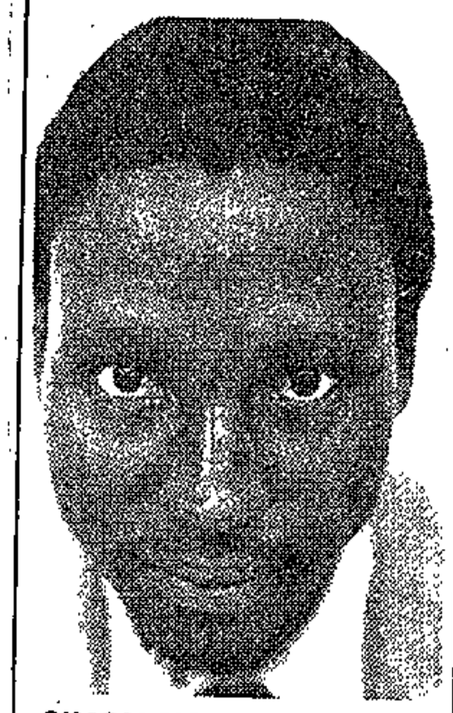
A police spokesman said a South African man had been arrested at the sanctuary and police had confiscated a car with a South African registration.

Two others were arrested later.

Reporters who went to the camp were refused entry by the gate-keeper and were surrounded by game wardens, two of them armed.

Swazi police arrested two ANC members last week after finding arms in a Manzini house. — Sapa-Reuter

Mail man not held — Swazis



SIMON NGWENYA
detention denied

Political Reporter

A SWAZI police spokesman yesterday denied the Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in the kingdom, Mr Simon Ngwenya, had been detained — but two people were reported to have seen Mr Ngwenya in a cell at the Lobomba police station on Sunday.

In answer to inquiries, a CID spokesman in Mbabane said Mr Ngwenya had not been arrested.

But the Mail learnt yesterday that Mr Ngwenya was seen by two people in a cell at the Lobomba police station between Mbabane and Manzini on Sunday.

Yesterday the Mail sent telexes to the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, and to Mr Msibi, expressing disquiet at Mr Ngwenya's detention and asking for details. By late last night no replies had been received.

Swazi police deny arms cache find

312
31/7/83
R04

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

IN A surprising development yesterday Swazi police denied that an arms cache had been discovered in a game reserve near Mbabane — although the discovery was confirmed by a police spokesman at the weekend.

A statement from CID headquarters described as "exaggerated" newspaper reports of the discovery last Friday in the Mlilwane Game Sanctury. It denied that arms had been found.

However the statement confirmed the arrest of three people on charges of trespassing.

At the weekend police reported uncovering the cache allegedly hidden by members of the African National Congress.

Three people were said to have been arrested in connection with the find.

Sapa reported yesterday from Mbabane that police had smashed an "ANC military training base" hidden in the game reserve.

Following a tip off by game rangers, police raided the camp where they found arms, literature, kitchen utensils and general household goods, it was reported.

A police spokesman said: "There must have been a lot of them using the camp at various times."

He said following the discovery of the base, a black South African man was arrested at Mlilwane and police took possession of a South African registered car.

Later an Indian and another black man were arrested.

The spokesman disclosed that "sniffer dogs" bought recently from South Africa to help detect arms, explosives and drugs had been used in the raid.

The Times of Swaziland reported yesterday that journalists who went to Mlilwane were refused entry and were later confronted at the gate by a vanload of game wardens, two of them armed, who surrounded the reporters.

They said the wardens were accompanied by the chief warden, Mr Ted Reilly, who apparently declined to give further information.

The Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

Swazi police release Mail correspondent

Mail Reporter

MR SIMON NGWENYA, the Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Swaziland who was detained by Swazi police last Thursday, was released on Monday evening.

Mr Ngwenya said in a telephone call yesterday the Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Mbisi, had warned him that he would be re-detained if he continued to write articles that "disturbed" the Swazi people.

Mr Ngwenya was ordered to report to the Swazi police last Thursday, following a report that police had acted against members of the African National Congress.

The latest crackdown on ANC members follows the Pretoria bomb blast on May 20, and a subsequent strike against ANC positions in Maputo by South African Air Force jets three days later.

When Mr Ngwenya reported to the police, he was detained at Lobomba and questioned that afternoon and on Friday. His home was searched and his typewriter and a pamphlet were taken away. The typewriter has been returned to him.

He was held in a cell which, he said, he shared with a member of the ANC who claimed to come from Durban. Another member, who claimed he had applied for political asylum, was in an adjoining cell.

On Monday he was taken to police headquarters in Mbabane where Mr Mbisi told him that Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, the Prime Minister, was disturbed by the report.

"They did not deny the authenticity of the report, but said simply that it was disturbing the lives of the Swazi people. Mr Mbisi said the Prime Minister did not want me to report for the Mail in this way. If I wrote similar reports again, the Prime Minister would have me detained for 60 days — and it's renewable," Mr Ngwenya said.

He said he was also questioned about the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, who came to South Africa after being ousted earlier this year.



PART of the large gathering of Zulus who gave an impressive display of traditional dances.

'Bloodshed' warning over Ingwavuma

Mercury Reporter

THE Zulus would not surrender their land to the Swazis, even at gunpoint, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said in Ingwavuma at the weekend.

Speaking to thousands of Zulus at a ceremony to mark the unveiling of a memorial in honour of King Dingaan at Gwaliweni on Saturday, he warned that there would be bloodshed if the Ingwavuma land deal was pursued.

He said King Dingaan, who was accepted by the Zulu nation as the King of the Zulus, took shelter in the north-eastern corner of KwaZulu in the Nyawo area of the Ingwavuma district. He was killed by Silevana Nyawo and a Swazi, Nondawana Mdluli, and his body was buried there.

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The Chief Minister said if there was going to be more bloodshed between the Zulus and the Swazis, the Swazis should not allow themselves to be used by a 'racist regime' as fellow blacks to enact events which would worsen the current destabilisation of southern Africa.

The Zulus were prepared to go to any lengths

'But more than that, we are all prepared to pay any price to remain South Africans and no action, not even at the point of a gun is going to make us abandon our duty to our people, both the living and the dead,' he added.

country which contained all the wealth, between themselves, with coloureds and Indians being persuaded to agree 'to collect whatever will fall from Pharoah's table', under the new dispensation.

'They see KwaZulu and



KING Goodwill Zwelithini, of the Zulu royal family, unveils a memorial in honour of King Dingaan at Gwaliweni, Ingwavuma, on Saturday.

Dingaan memorial unveiled

Ingwavuma

20/6/83

Mercury Reporter

Dingaan memorial unveiled

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'His bones are precious to us, just like the bones of any other Zulu king, and the ground on which lies his mortal remains is hallowed ground to each and every Zulu.

Bloodshed

'More than enough Zulu blood was shed in 1838 at Blood River and if there is going to be any bloodshed between the Zulu and the Afrikaaner in the 80s, I appeal that it should not be over the bones of King Dingaan.

'There was a lot of bloodshed between the Zulus and the Swazis over generations and we on our part do not desire to re-enact those events of the past century in the 80s.'

The Chief Minister said if there was going to be more bloodshed between the Zulus and the Swazis, the Swazis should not allow themselves to be used by a 'racist regime' as fellow blacks to enact events which would worsen the current destabilisation of southern Africa.

The Zulus were prepared to go to any lengths to defend what was their cultural heritage. 'We are committed to peaceful change. We are therefore not provoking anyone into a bloody situation unless this is foisted on us through the pursuance of the Ingwavuma sordid land deal.'

Chief Buthelezi said the memorial to King Dingaan had been placed by the Zulus as evidence before all Africa, and the entire world, that if the Ingwavuma land deal was pursued that there may be many Zulus who would consider it a noble cause to lose their blood in defence of what they regard as their heritage.

'But more than that, we are all prepared to pay any price to remain South Africans and no action, not even at the point of a gun is going to make us abandon our duty to our people, both the living and the dead,' he added.

'Boer Republic'

He said Swaziland was an intimate ally of the 'Boer Republic' and it was this history which was being relived now as the Government returned its historical obligation to the Swazis by wanting to give them the district of Ingwavuma — and at the same time take final vengeance against the Zulus for what happened to Piet Retief.

White South Africa, he said, was obsessed with the idea of getting rid of as many blacks as possible so that they could inherit for ever 87 percent of the surface area of the country which contained all the wealth, between themselves, with coloureds and Indians being persuaded to agree 'to collect whatever will fall from Pharoah's table', under the new dispensation.

'They see KwaZulu and the Zulus as the biggest stumbling block on the way to the achievement of their apartheid dream,' he added.

Unveiling the memorial of King Dingaan, King Goodwill Zwelithini said the royal family also opposed the proposed excision of Ingwavuma.

He appealed to the Zulus to consider building a church near King Dingaan's memorial to 'protect' the Ingwavuma district from being handed over to the Swazis.



KING Goodwill Zwelithini, of the Zulu royal family, unveils a memorial in honour of King Dingaan at Gwaliweni, Ingwavuma, on Saturday.

Court told of insults to Swazis

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — A South African businesswoman accused of insulting the Swazi people told the High Court she had used only terms she used even to address her own children.

Mrs Diana Shub, owner of Shield Chemicals Manufacturing Company, pleaded not guilty to sedition.

Employees of another company, Tung Oil, claimed she had said Swazis were sexually loose and that after the death of King Sobhuza in August last year things would deteriorate.

The State alleged she used the words "Zonks" and "Mummsers", and the court was told of letters Mrs Shub allegedly wrote to Mrs Betty Polovin, in which she referred to Swazis as mongrels.

The letters were brought to the attention of Swazi police by Mr Benjamin Polovin, who later told defence counsel, advocate Denis Kuny: "I was told she was blackening my name. I want to get even." Judgment is expected on July 7.

South Africa buys Swazi sugar

Financial Editor

SOUTH Africa has bought 100 000 tons of sugar from Swaziland to meet its local and export commitments, Mr Dick Ridgway, chairman of the Sugar Association, said yesterday.

He was disclosing details of transactions in which sugar from Korea, Brazil, Thailand and South America will be shipped around the world for South Africa.

He said that the purchases would not mean an increase in costs for the industry.

One quarter of the Swazi sugar would be used on the domestic market and would be sent to the TSB mill at Malelane for processing. Of the rest about 20 000 tons was stored at Maputo harbour and about 47 500 tons would be railed to Durban and exported.

South Africa had bought 100 000 tons of Korean and Brazilian sugar which would reach the country starting next month with three ships carrying 36 000 tons.

Mr Ridgway said that a Sasa delegation had visited Korea, Japan and Canada — the main export markets — to discuss the substitution of South African sugar in their exports.

They had not gone to Israel because they were committed to export bagged sugar, or to America, which would not accept substituted exports. The quantities to meet these needs had been bought.

Drought strikes children

WINTER OF '83

By Anthony Duigan

Field workers from an international relief agency have found a 50 percent increase in malnutrition and related diseases among children in drought-stricken rural areas.

This report comes shortly after a report from the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) at Stellenbosch University concluded that at least one in three black children under the age of 15 were undernourished.

"Conservative estimates show that about three million children under the age of 15, mostly black and coloured, suffer from, or show signs of, malnutrition," said Mrs T Vergnani, a BER researcher.

Experienced field workers of World Vision, a Christian relief agency assisting community development in 173 projects throughout Southern Africa, have reported a disturbing increase -- as much as 50 percent -- in malnutrition-related diseases due to drought conditions, a spokesman for the agency said.

"This means that at least 100 000 more children in dire need must be catered for and the number is increasing every week," he added.

World Vision had made R200 000 immediately available to alleviate some of the worst suffering and, at the same time, had appealed to its supporters and the public to raise a further R1 million to support long-term community projects, the spokesman said.

The 40-hour famine — organised annually since 1979 by World Vision — has raised almost R2 million and this is supporting 38 community projects and giving at least one nutritious meal a day to more than 200 000 children.

Besides its drive to keep starvation from the doors of an increasing number of people in far-flung rural areas, World Vision was aiming for a record sum from its fund-raising drive to help build up development projects in impoverished communities — projects such as water conservation and agricultural reconstruction, the spokesman said.

"While hand-out action is often necessary just to keep men, women and children alive, it is important to invest a proportion of funds in providing self-sustaining development."

The R1 million World Vision hopes to raise in the coming months will be allocated to food (20 percent), development projects to help people become self-sufficient and capable of meeting future needs (65 percent) and expanding existing project controls to meet the demands of the crisis (15 percent).

Donations may be sent to World Vision Drought Crisis Action, P O Box 1101, Florida, 1710.

Kwashiorkor has killed 500 Swazi children

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Almost 500 Swazi children have died from the malnutrition disease kwashiorkor in the past year and 2 000 cases were reported, according to a Ministry of Health spokesman.

He said the disease — which he claimed was now being reported in Swaziland for the first time — was reaching epidemic proportions, and blamed the outbreak directly on the destruction of crops by the current drought.

"The situation is frightening. If it continues at this rate there is no telling what it will be like in September and November," he said.

He warned that as the outbreak became more widespread it would become necessary to divert funds from other development projects to save lives.

He also said that he would not be surprised if the disease began affecting older people.

added. — Sapa-Reuter.

500 Swazi kids die from kwashiokor

MBABANE — Almost 500 Swazi children have died from the malnutrition disease Kwashiokor in the past year, according to a Ministry of Health spokesman.

The spokesman said 2 000 cases had been reported in the past twelve months and that the disease "was reaching epidemic proportions."

The spokesman claimed it was the first time kwashiokor had been reported in Swaziland. He attributed the outbreak directly to the destruction of crops by the current drought.

He also said that the illness was increasing daily.

"The situation is frightening. If it continues at this rate there is no telling what it will be like in, September and November," he said.

He warned that as the outbreak becomes more widespread it will become necessary to divert funds from other development projects to save lives.

He also said that he would not be surprised if the disease began affecting older people. — SFS.

Swaziland government snubs the ANC in favour of Pretoria



King Sobhuza ... his death led to the formation of a more conservative government.

The black nationalist organisation is out of favour since King Sobhuza died, reports Patrick Bulger of The Star's Foreign News Service from Mbabane

Five years after banishing the Pan Africanist Congress, Swaziland has neutralised the African National Congress in favour of a more lucrative and secure relationship with a white-ruled South Africa.

According to sources close to the ANC, increasingly close co-operation between the two governments has effectively eliminated the ANC's exile mission in Swaziland and infiltration through the kingdom had been made almost impossible.

The present nadir in the ANC's Swaziland government relationship (especially since the death of King Sobhuza II last year) and the kingdom's tough stance on guerillas operating from its territory represents the second major setback to exiled nationalist groups fighting white rule.

In 1978, Swaziland expelled more than 40 prominent PAC members, a move that significantly weakened the organisation's Southern African base. The sources pointed out, however, that the clampdown did not necessarily spell good news for South Africa.

They said it had helped strengthen the case of hardliners pushing the ANC to adopt a more effective weapon against National Party rule. Attacks like the recent Pretoria bomb blast would become the pattern, while symbols of western investment in South Africa would increasingly become targets, they said.

The past year has been an unqualified failure to ANC planners, who had counted on Swaziland playing a more prominent role in the subcontinental power struggle. Conversely, relations between South Africa and Swaziland have never been better, observers say.

"In terms of ANC strategy, Swaziland was very important until a year ago. It was convenient for guerillas coming from Maputo, its borders were largely unguarded and it was relatively easy to infiltrate into Natal and the Eastern Transvaal, said one observer, who receives reliable information from the ANC in Mozambique.

"The organised ANC infrastructure in Swaziland has been crippled. Although the South African community is a few thousand strong, the proportion involved in ANC activities is a handful, fewer than 30.

Recently, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told The Times of Swaziland that South Africa would not launch a military strike against Swaziland as the kingdom was taking active steps to curb the ANC.

Although observers discount the possibility of any written agreement between the two countries at this stage, they feel an agreement was probably reached during extensive negotiations over the transfer of land.

Although the clampdown began in earnest after the Maseru raid, observers see as significant a number of developments that actually preceded the renewed and more immediate threat of South African retaliation.

The most significant development that gave early warning that the kingdom intended shifting from its declared policy of neutrality in Southern Africa came when the ANC's chief representative, Mr Stanley Madzibela, was expelled. He has not been replaced.

Shortly afterwards, another prominent activist and regional head of the South African Council of Trade Unions, Mr Petrus Nzima, was killed by a car bomb near Manzini.

Without their two influential executives ANC guerillas came under increasing pressure as the judiciary began handing down stiffer sentences to refugees caught in possession of arms of war.

The ANC also suffered another serious setback when King Sobhuza died in August. Although the king had always been careful not to be seen giving active support to the organisation, he knew and respected its leadership and had sufficient status to often withstand South African pressure.

His death allowed a deeply conservative element within the Government to push through its revised hardline policy on the ANC in return for a more comfortable relationship with Pretoria.

Its hand was further strengthened by the Maseru raid, which sparked widescale arrests and deportations of ANC activists. The South African strike on Maputo was followed by yet another spate of arrests.

The firing of former Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini probably removed the last remaining influential ANC sympathiser within the Government.

Observers feel Swaziland will not go so far as actually banning the ANC from its soil and point to its standing within OAU and Third World circles as the reason.

Swazis get big bucks

MBABANE. — The United States has agreed to provide Swaziland with just over R1-million to finance manpower training and agricultural research projects.

The money is part of a R13 800 000 United States aid programme to Swaziland over six years.

The United States has agreed to provide R535 000 for agricultural research and associated training and R474 000 to finance manpower training.

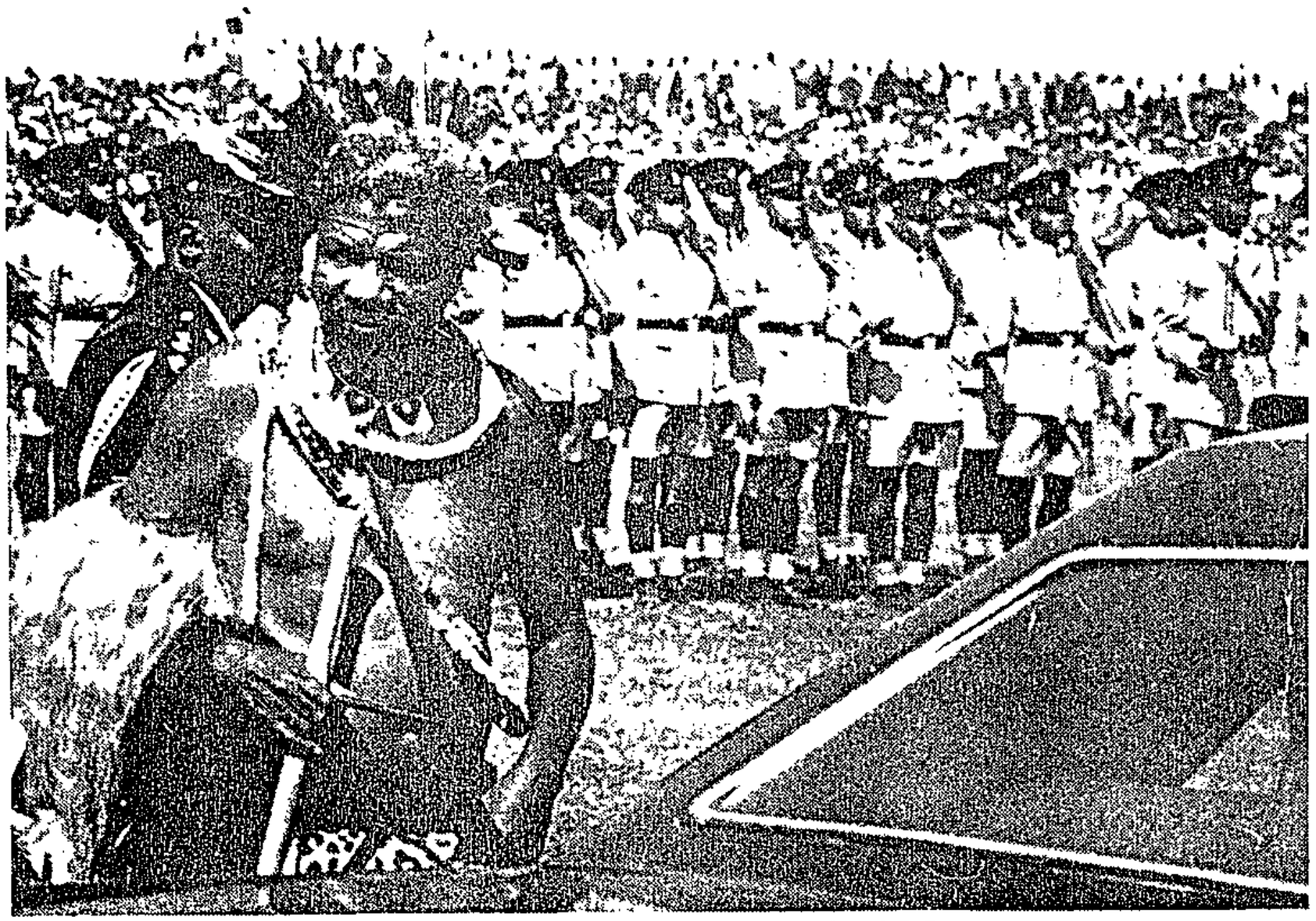
Sixty-one Swazis are currently receiving training in the United States and various African states under the United States sponsorship.

Yesterday's signing ceremony in Mbabane was attended by United States Aid Director Mr Robert Huesman and the United States Ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Robert Phinney. — Sapa

Swaziland: PRETORIA'S

The Swazi establishment than it has from the co

(317 City Press 3/7/83)



King Sobhuza . . . sympathetic to the ANC?

CP Correspondent

SWAZILAND has become a South African satellite.

It has become South Africa's most reliable partner in the whole region.

Not only because of SA's economic power, but because the South African and Swazi ruling classes view the world through the same eyes.

"Between the two there is an ideological harmony of interests."

This is the conclusion reached in an article in the latest issue of "Work in Progress".

In a review of the relationships between the countries, the article said the Swazi rulers probably face a more serious threat from the spread of Mozambiquan - type socialism or the emergence of an ANC government in South Africa than from the continuation of the apartheid regime in South Africa.

"This should not be construed to mean that the Swaziland government endorses the racism inherent in the apartheid system.

"It does not.

"It has always abhorred racial discrimination in South Africa and is genuinely committed to the non-racial ideal.

Eye to eye

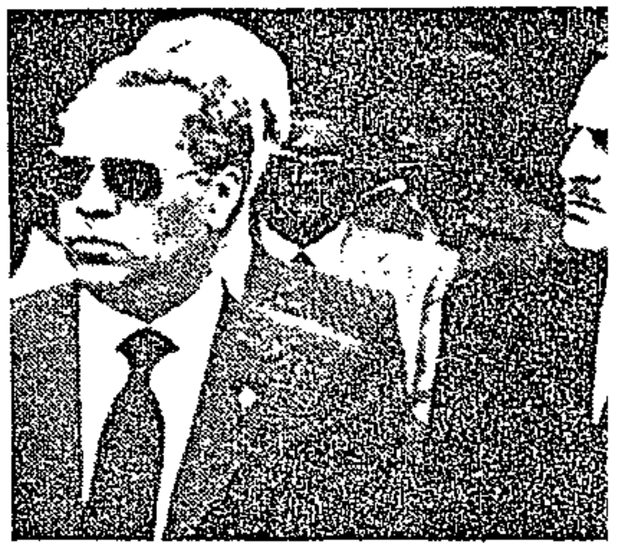
"Where it sees eye-to-eye with South Africa's rulers is in a mutual conception of how power should be used; a mutual belief in capitalism; and a shared perception of the so-called Soviet threat.

"The octopus-like grip which South Africa has on the Swazi economy reinforces the ideological bond while giving Pretoria an array of potentially coercive mechanisms with which it could bend Swaziland to its will or at least ensure Swaziland does nothing to jeopardise its security."

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3/7/83

ıment has more to fear from socialism and the ANC ıe continuation of apartheid, says report

S NEW BRIDE



The presence of Pik Botha, SA Foreign Minister (second from left) at the funeral last September of King Sobhuza was more than a gesture of respect. With the king's death, and the more recent demise of Prince Mabandla as Prime Minister, the 'deal' between Pretoria and Mbabane became more of a reality.

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of the Swazi economy, transportation links, the customs union, electricity and fuel supplies, exports and labour.

This, the article said, could only lead to the conclusion that Swaziland has become a satellite of South Africa.

There is little that Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland can do to extricate themselves from economic domination, but "there is little evidence that Swaziland seriously wishes to do so."

The negotiation of the land deal with South Africa had been clouded with secrecy and there has been much speculation about the motives for it.

Two of the most favoured are that South Africa wants Swaziland to be part of the constellation of states and that in line with the total strategy, South Africa wants Swaziland to take action against the ANC.

Stubborn

But the primary motivation, the article says, is to be found in the context of grand apartheid — to impose 'independence' and the 'homelands' and thereby denationalise the African majority of South Africa.

"The problem that faces its architects is that certain stubborn homelands refuse to play the game.

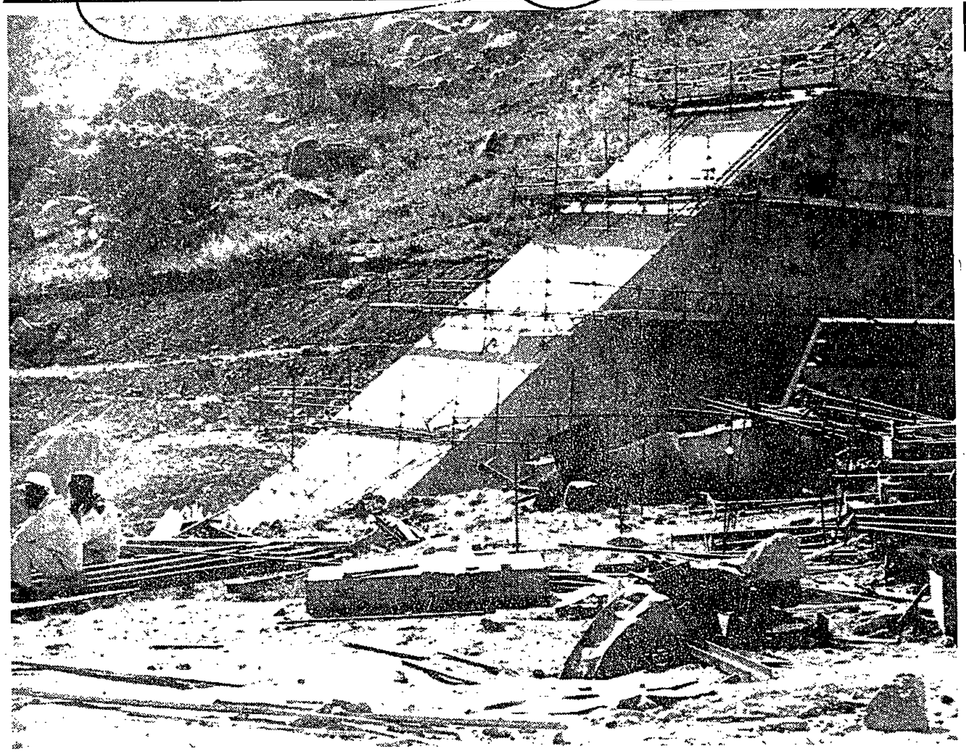
"Two of these are KaNgwane and KwaZulu, and Pretoria has come up with typically tough proposals to deal with their resistance.

"The Swazi land deal is part of a scheme to further a key aspect of the National Party's domestic policies as well as being a stick with which to beat a stubborn homeland leadership.

"With the death of King Sobhuza and the removal of Prime Minister Mabandla, the section of the Swaziland political establishment which was sympathetic to the ANC had been weakened.

"The recent infighting in Swaziland shattered the impression that there was unity about the land deals.

"Swaziland will continue to claim that its attitude towards the liberation war remains one of neutrality, but the fact is that in 1982 that position shifted significantly away from neutrality and towards the interests of the status quo in South Africa," the article said.



The tunnel under construction starts at a dam on the other side of the mountain.

R50-m project will reduce dependence on South Africa

New scheme spells power to Swaziland

By Patrick Bulger, The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's Ezulwini Valley — also known as the Valley of Heaven — was as entrancing to turn-of-the-century author Rider Haggard as it is to visitors today.

Soon the steep incline which forms part of the panorama is set to make a more direct contribution to the kingdom when the Lupohlo-Ezulwini hydro-electric scheme comes on line.

The R50 million project is nearing completion and, although the Lusushwana River which will feed it is at its lowest level in years, the planners are confident there will be no delays.

At its peak it will deliver 20 Mw — a little less than a third of Swaziland's requirements.

"We have 200 m left to dig in the low pressure tunnel and we are still busy with the steel liners in the high pressure tunnel. But we should be producing electricity by early next year," said the general manager of the Swaziland Electricity Board, Mr Ken Thomson.

The scheme, which will reduce Swaziland's reliance on South Africa's Escom power by 15 percent, is the country's second hydro-electric project. The first, at Edwaleni, also has a 20 Mw capacity.

The Lupohlo-Ezulwini project consists of three major sections.

The first entails damming the Lusushwana River behind the Lupohlo mountain which forms one side of the valley.

Construction workers have had to pile 800 000 cubic metres of rock to build a 45 m-high dam wall which will eventually hold back a column of water 4½ km long and 1 km wide.

"In a year of normal rainfall it should fill in 13 weeks," Mr Thomson said.

The second section consists of a water outlet at the bottom of the dam, a tunnel downhill through the mountain connected to a high pressure tunnel on the other side through which water will be accelerated towards the turbines.

Two 10 Mw generators, transformers and switchgear equipment complete the scheme.

Contracts to build the scheme were awarded in October 1981 after loans had been secured from the World Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the European Development Bank, West Germany's Kreditanstalt FWR Wiederaufbaw, the African Development Bank, the Swaziland National Provident Fund and the Swaziland Government.

In an average year Swaziland gets 65 percent of the 70 Mw it needs from South Africa, but this year's drought has increased its reliance by 10 percent.

The new project should cut this dependence to 50 percent.

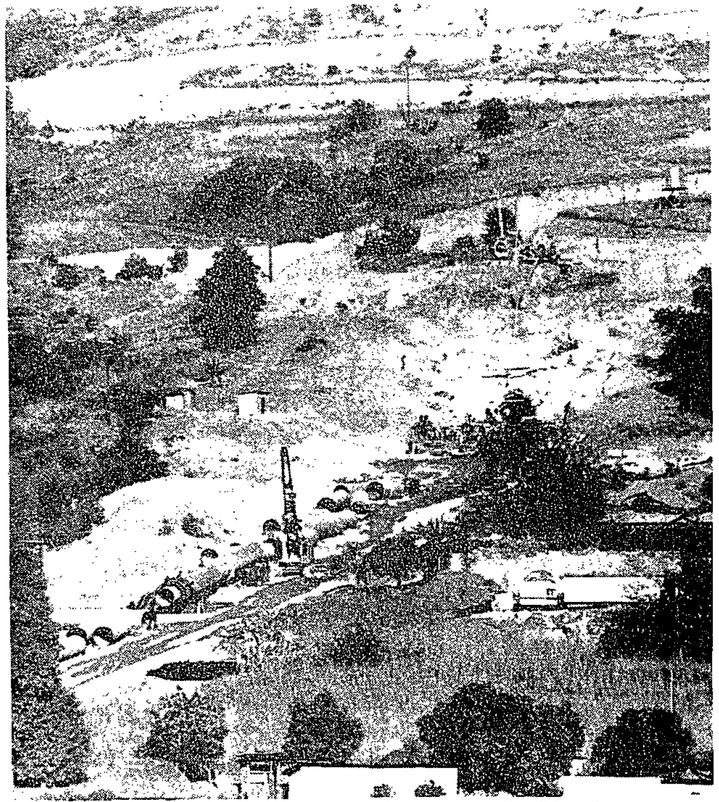
"It will make a hiccup in the pattern of dependence on South Africa," Mr Thomson said, adding that Swaziland's power needs were growing by 10 percent annually.

The kingdom's advanced agricultural system uses 30 percent of available power, domestic users 15 percent and commercial users 10 percent. Factories and mines use the remainder.

Mr Thomson says reducing dependence on South Africa is not a priority.

"Obviously Swaziland would not like to be completely dependent on South Africa but we are a small consumer and economics come into it — South Africa produces power more cheaply than we can," he said.

Although there were no immediate plans further to increase Swaziland's power generating capacity, the possibility of using coal was being investigated, Mr Thomson said. This may only become a reality towards the end of the decade.



By next year the entire area will be covered by water which will be released at the base of the concrete column and allowed to flow downhill to the turbines on the other side of the mountain.

UK brickworks for homelands?

The Star Bureau

LONDON — London Brick Engineering, which is to design, build and commission a R9 million brickworks in Swaziland, is interested in setting up similar projects in the South African homelands.

This has been disclosed by LBE managing director Mr Derek Lawrence, who said that his company was already holding preliminary discussions for such projects in a number of countries, including Botswana and Lesotho, and in the homelands.

Mr Lawrence also said that 95 percent of the Swazi factory's production will go to South Africa and its neighbours.

He said LBE had had talks with Mr Cedric Savage of Toncoro are there is a possibility Toncoro will market some of the bricks.

LBE, a subsidiary of London Brick PLC, has engineering shops in Bedford and Peterborough. A sister company, London Brick Products, is Europe's largest brickmaker. The new Swazi factory will take about a year to build. Work will begin shortly.

Mr Lawrence said: "We welcome the opportunity of establishing a foothold in Africa.

"This method of brickmaking provides factories at low cost which are easy to operate and maintain, and has proved particularly interesting to developing countries."

Swazis benefit from hard times in Europe

6/7/83 312

By Malcolm Fothergill

The ill wind of Europe's recession has blown some good into an unlikely corner of the world — a remote area of north-eastern Swaziland, where the country's first brickworks will soon be taking shape.

The company hired by the Swazi Government to design, build and commission the R9 million brickworks is London Brick Engineering, which hopes to provide similar services in a number of countries, including the homelands, Lesotho and Bot swana.

Managing director Mr Derek Lawrence, who has been negotiating the deal for the past year and a half, stresses that LBE is not moving into Africa to compete with local brick manufacturers.

"We are trying to sell our machinery and knowhow. That's really what we're after."

His firm will take a minority shareholding — less than 20 percent — in the venture and will leave the marketing to South African brick giants Tongaat Corogroup.

Toncoro managing director Mr Cedric Savage says there should be no problem in placing the Swazi brickworks' products in South Africa — the one-million smooth-faced bricks a week the works will produce will add up to slightly more than one percent of local production.

Since the weight and bulk of bricks makes them costly to transport, most will go to Northern Natal and the Eastern Transvaal.

Thanks to Toncoro's close links with its counterparts in Europe, Mr Savage has known about the LBE plans to move into Swaziland since they were first mooted — as he has also known about the plans of other recession-hit European firms to sell their expertise in Southern Africa.

"It's strange," he says. "We're a brick manufacturer with something like 46 plants. If anyone is equipped to help an African country get a brickworks going it's us.

"But because foreign aid is often linked to the provision of technical services we don't get asked, even though we're right on the doorstep."

The Swaziland brickworks is expected to take a year to complete, which means it should be in production halfway through next year.

LBE, which is a sister company of Europe's largest brick manufacturer, London Brick Products, will supply a British managing director.

Mr Savage is confident the South African market will be able to take all the bricks the works can produce, even though the present strong demand for bricks for homes is likely to collapse soon.

"The residential demand is probably stronger now than ever," he says, "but this is changing.

"The market has been out of phase with the rest of the economy. It's been tremendously buoyant while the rest of the economy has been shrinking.

"We believe the buoyancy will continue for another four months and will then be reduced because of constriction of funds.

"We expect demand to fall in four or five months and then pick up again with the rest of the economy."

Financial Staff

Woman jailed: insulted Swazis

Mail Correspondent

MBABANE. — The Swaziland High Court yesterday sentenced a woman who called Swazis "pigs" and insulted the late King Sobhuza to 30 months' jail for crimen injuria, public utterance and sedition charges.

Dianna Shub, a businesswomen, employs 20 Swazis.

Mr Justice J A Hassanali sentenced her to a total of 21 months imprisonment with a fine of R300 on two counts of crimen injuria and public utterance and nine months imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for sedition.

A suspended sentence of six months, incurred in 1981 for similar offences, was also brought into effect.

The court was told that Shub insulted the Swazis by describing them as pigs and prostitutes. She also insulted the late King, Sobhuza 11.

Bail of R500 was allowed, and she has lodged an appeal against both the judgment and the sentence. The Crown has asked for bail to be increased to R1 500.

The Crown was represented by the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Robin Zondi, who told the court that Shub had four other previous convictions for similar offences.

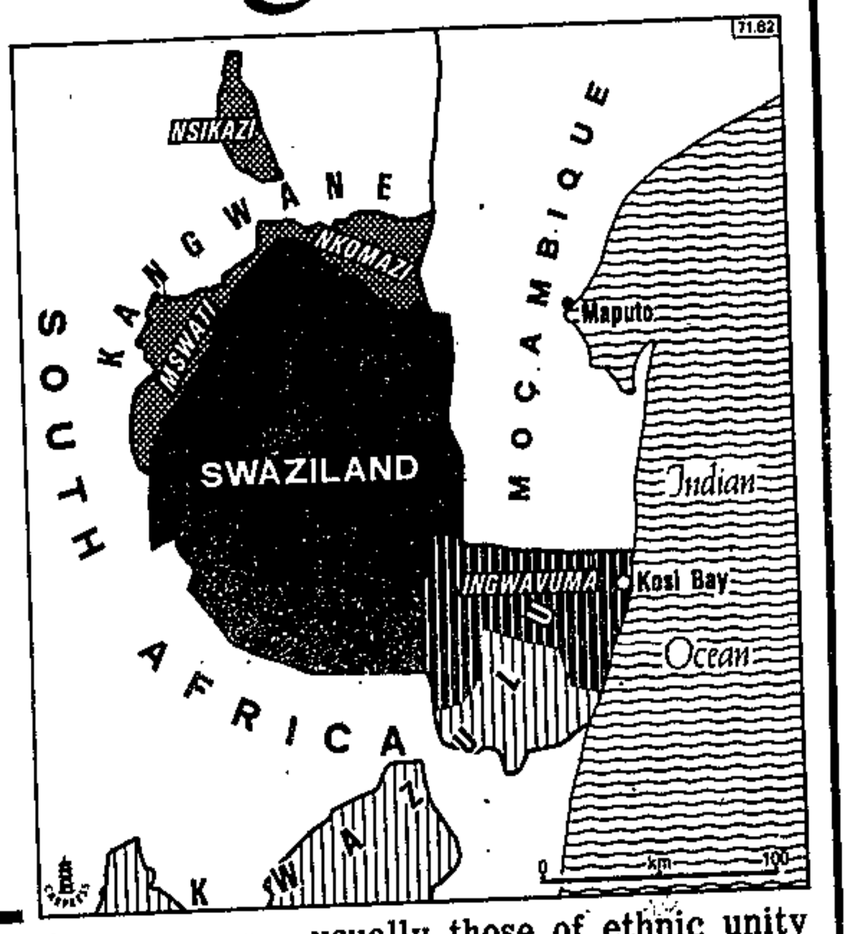
"The six months sentence has been meaningless to the accused," he said.

Bail of R500 was granted pending an appeal against the sentence and judgment.

Land findings could have far-reaching effects

312 Star 8/7/83

The findings of the Rumpff Commission on the Swaziland land claims could have far-reaching implications and set a significant precedent for future land claims in Southern Africa.



By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

The major problem facing the Rumpff Commission is not only the settlement of land claims regarding the Swaziland " land deal"; but the implications its findings may have for future relations between South Africa and other states which may have similar claims to make against the country.

As an article in the latest issue of the Africa Institute's bulletin points out, land disputes in post-colonial Africa are common.

They are also a nightmare to international laywers and historians.

In Africa, where there are 46 mainland states and five offshore island states, there were at least 56 land disputes before 1978.

The problems of border disputes, dating back to colonial times when colonial powers ignored or disregarded demographic and geographic conditions when drawing borders, are not unique to Africa.

The same problems arose under colonial rule elsewhere, but in Africa the problem was compounded because so many more states were involved than in Asia, where there are only 15 states, and in South America where there are 13.

Since the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), there have been 17 territorial disputes on the con tinent. Only five have been settled.

Territorial disputes — when one state lays claim to part of another adjoining country — are usually based on the interests of ethnic unity, or arise because of certain resources available, or access to major rivers or coastline.

Access to the coast and ethnic unity are both factors in the Swaziland-Ingwavuma-kaNgwane dispute.

Four territorial disputes in Africa which are regarded as "active" include border problems between Uganda and Tan zania, Chad and Libya, and difficulties of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Other less active disputes include lingering problems between Lesotho and South Africa over the border between the two countries near the Caledon River, and a dispute involving Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi, where the three countries meet at a common point.

Lawyers and historians trying to sort through the claims come across various colonial treaties, some of which were ratified.

The claims on which most disputes have been based are usually those of ethnic unity and historical considerations.

Many of these have been settled by arbitration but this is no guarantee of a permanent solution.

The OAU has played a role in the land dispute issue but it is in an awkward and ambiguous position.

As well as accepting the principle of self-determination and independent political identity, the OAU accepted in 1964 the present colonial boundaries in Africa when it failed to get the colonial boundaries redrawn.

The Swaziland land deal has many hallmarks of the various types of boundary disputes in Africa.

Whatever the Rumpff Commission decides, its final report could have far-reaching effects on South Africa's future relations with Botswana, Lesotho and all other independent states that were formerly part of the country.

ANC men apply for political asylum

MBABANE — Two members of the South African guerilla organisation, the African National Congress, have appealed for political asylum in Swaziland after fleeing across the border from the Republic.

Their official request must be made from jail, where the men were sent last week pending trial on arms charges. Police said they had 10 hand-grenades, two pistols, three machine gun magazines and 17 rounds of ammunition.

Raymond Kekoanyatsi of Daggaskraal and Maxwell Dlamini of Soweto told a court they had fled to Swaziland because they had spent time in detention in South Africa for their activities with the outlawed ANC. They demanded asylum from the dock.

They were fined R200 for illegal entry and were remanded in custody for 30 days to await trial on possession of arms of war.

A court official later said the men would have to appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister's office for asylum within the next 30 days. If it was refused, he said, they would be sent back to South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

...would, he said.

Drought hits Swazi capital

MBABANE. — Water may be rationed in Mbabane within the next three weeks, unless rain falls within that time, Swaziland's Chief Water Engineer, Mr T Brook, said yesterday.

The city has remained a well-watered oasis throughout previous droughts, but now all the country's streams have dried up.

Water rationing is already in force in the eastern border areas, where it is an offence to use hoses to water gardens or wash cars.

If the situation gets worse, domestic water supplies will be cut off and communal standpipes provided. — Sapa.

Land was a top issue in SA and Swazi talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

FULL South African and Swazi delegations met for confidential talks in Pretoria yesterday — almost certainly on the shelved and controversial proposal to cede South African territory to Swaziland.

The agenda included discussion of the presence in Swaziland of political refugees from South Africa and, more specifically, cadres of the outlawed African National Congress.

The South African team was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, a known advocate of the land deal, but included top officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) and the Department of Education and Training (DET).

Inclusion of CAD and DET officials hints strongly that incorporation of black-designated South African territory which falls under the control of these departments was discussed at yesterday's meeting.

The composition of the Swazi team supports the interpretation that incorporation and security matters were discussed.

It included three Cabinet Ministers — Mr R V Dlamini, Foreign Affairs; Mr P L Dlamini, Justice; and Prince Gabheni, Home Affairs — as well as two members of the National Council or Liqoqo, Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi.

All these men were strong protagonists of the land deal, a cherished aim of the late King Sobhuza.

The inclusion of the Justice and Home Affairs Ministers is *prima facie* evidence that the refugee-ANC question was on the agenda, particularly as the Home Affairs portfolio will take over control of police affairs after the pending election in Swaziland.

The Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, whose territory was originally earmarked for incorporation into Swaziland, said last night: "You and I can read between the lines. The land deal must have been discussed."

But, he added, he was not anxious Pretoria would be able to revive the land deal as a priority issue.

Mr Mabuza said: "I am confident we are in a strong position and we have proved our case. If anything they, (Swaziland's envoys) are the ones who are uneasy."

The land deal was thwarted last year when a proclamation preparing the way for cession of Ingwavuma, in northern KwaZulu, was declared invalid by the Appeal Court and when Pretoria later voluntarily withdrew another enabling proclamation for the hand-over of KaNgwane.

Swazi editor detained after election report

Mail Reporter

MBABANE — The editor of the Times of Swaziland, Mr James Dlamini, was detained at Lobomba Police Station by security police yesterday, a source on the Times of Swaziland confirmed yesterday.

Mr Dlamini was detained following a report in the paper on Monday on general elections in Swaziland.

Sources at police headquarters told the Rand Daily Mail that Mr Dlamini was detained on the orders of Queen Dzemiwe, the Regent, because he refused to reveal his sources of information when questioned by members of the Supreme Council of State and security police in the presence of the Queen.

Mr Dlamini reported an unnamed politician as saying parliament would end its present session on August 18.

There have been rumours that the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and his Cabinet have asked the Queen to extend the length of the parliamentary session.

The stepping up of the land talks between South Africa and Swaziland has been widely interpreted in Swaziland as a justification for the present regime to postpone general elections which were due in October this year.

The Queen announced four months ago that elections would be held in October.

The last Swaziland elections were held in 1978

Swaziland's unwritten constitution makes it illegal for anyone to campaign for parliamentary seats.

The Minister for Constitutional Affairs, with a committee which includes the Minister for Home Affairs and the Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as members of the Supreme Council, choose candidates for an election.

The Swazi elections are unique in that the electorate does not choose MPs but chooses an electoral college to elect MPs.

KaNgwane claim challenged

By HARRY MASHABELA

A MAN who seeks to incorporate KaNgwane into Swaziland was yesterday challenged to name 12 chiefs, who, he says, have appealed to the Supreme Court to have the homeland's legislative assembly declared null and void.

He is Mr David Lukhele, whose claims, Mr Isaac Masilela, KaNgwane executive councillor for community affairs, said were untrue. Mr Masilela said that only one chief, Chief J M Dlamini, was contesting the actions of the newly-elected assembly.

Mr Masilela said it was also not true to say, as Mr Lukhele has claimed, that Mr Enos Mabuza, KaNgwane's chief councillor, had instructed local magistrates not to notify people, including chiefs, known to be opposed to his views, about assembly meetings.

"To our knowledge, and this can be supported by all tribal authorities of KaNgwane, all chiefs were invited to the legislative assembly. However, Mr Lukhele apparently told Chief Dlamini that proceedings would not go on without him and that he should stay away," Mr Masilela said.

"And Chief Dlamini stayed away but proceedings went on and now that he realises the blunders of Mr Lukhele.

Swaziland in power struggle over elections

312

The Star's Foreign News Service 4/8/83

MBABANE — The Queen Regent is thought to have dismissed three members of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State, the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General in a power struggle over whether general elections scheduled for October should take place.

There has been no official confirmation of the dismissals and reporters are being kept away from the royal kraal at Lobamba where Queen Mother Dzeliwe is continuing meetings with the Supreme Council — the Liqoqo — and the Cabinet today.

The people reportedly dismissed are Liqoqo members Dr George Msibi, Prince Mfanasibili, Chief Maseko, Justice Minister Mr Polycarp Dlamini, and Attorney-General Mr Patrick Makhanza.

It is said that some members of the Cabinet do not want elections to be held as they fear losing their positions in a post-election reshuffle.

The ruling hierarchy is known to be split between traditionalists and modernists. The traditionalists won the first power battle since King Sobhuza's death last August when the modernist Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, was fired earlier this year.

Deadlock in Swazi struggle for power

MBABANE — Days of intense talks have not ended the power struggle between Swaziland's Queen Regent and members of the establishment who are trying to curb her absolute power.

But diplomatic observers say that, no matter what the outcome of the talks, Swaziland's conservative policies are unlikely to change.

Queen Regent Dzeliwe was asked yesterday to sign a document which would have made her a constitutional monarch acting only on advice, the diplomats said.

The Queen Regent, in power since King Sobhuza II died last August, rejected the document which had been written by some members of the Supreme Council of State (the Leqoqo) and a few of their allies in Government, the diplomats added.

Queen Regent Dzeliwe, whom Swazis know reverently as the Indlovukazi (Great She Elephant), reacted by dismissing some senior members of the Government and the commander of the army. Her opponents are reported to be resisting the dismissals.

Those dismissed are said to include Prince Mfanasibili, a son of the late King; Justice Minister Mr Polycarp Dlamini, a central figure in Swazi politics since the 1960s; Attorney-General Mr Patrick Makhanza and Army Commander Mangomeni Ndzimandze.

The diplomats did not know how many of the 15 to 20 members of the Leqoqo, formed by King Sobhuza when he was dying, wanted to reduce the Queen Regent's powers. Reuter.

Swazi palace revolt looms

(312) City Press 7/8/83

CP Correspondent: MBABANE

ANOTHER fierce power struggle has broken out among Swaziland's traditional ruling clique.

Senior chiefs, the 16 members of the Liqoqo (supreme council of state) and the Queen Regent Dzeliwe were locked in battle at a meeting which entered its second day yesterday at the royal residence at Lobamba, according to sources.



● PRINCE MFANASIBILI . . . ousted.

At the centre of the row is Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, the powerful traditionalist and Liqoqo member who played a major role in ousting Prince Mabandla as Prime Minister earlier this year, the sources said.

One Swazi source said Prince Mfanasibili had been ousted from the Liqoqo.

A shroud of secrecy hangs over the background to the dispute. But Swazi sources point to the Queen Regent's pledge, which she made just before Mabandla was fired, to hold elections before October.

Under the kingdom's system, Swazis can choose an electoral college which elects MPs from a list which in the past was drawn up by King Sobhuza.

Sources say the new power struggle appears to be over who will draw up this list and thereby control Parliament — the Queen Regent, the Liqoqo, or the Prime Minister and his cabinet.

Swaziland Regent replaced

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's Queen Regent Dzeliwe has been replaced, the Government Gazette said here today.

Local newspapers were ordered not to publish details from the gazette as "discussions were still going on".

However Queen Dzeliwe, who has ruled the kingdom since the death of King Sobhuza II last year, has been replaced by another of his wives, Ntombi.

Early reports said she was the mother of the future king, Prince Makhosimvelo, who is at school in Britain.

Queen Dzeliwe's replacement came after days of intense discussions in which prominent government figures had attempted to institute a constitutional monarchy.

The gazette also attacked the exiled former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini.

Observers said power in Swaziland was in the hands of prominent conservative politicians and civil servants.

Swazi rulers are named in 'palace coup'

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Prince Makhosetive, a 15-year-old attending school in Dorset, was named yesterday as the future king of Swaziland, hours after the Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, confirmed the appointment of Ntombi as Queen Regent.

The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, said on Swazi television last night the prince would be visiting Swaziland shortly.

Queen Regent Ntombi is widely believed to be the future king's mother. She takes up her post after a week of drama in which top government figures tried to have a constitutional monarchy instituted in the kingdom.

No reasons have been given for the dismissal of the former Queen Regent Dzeliwe, who was ousted by a prominent clique of politicians, princes and civil servants.

The first confirmation of the "palace coup" was published in the Government Gazette yesterday. The media in Swaziland were banned from quoting the gazette until the official announcement last night.

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Famous temple saved

The great Buddhist temple in central Indonesia has been saved — although the work took twice as long as planned and cost three times what had been anticipated. For 12 years, experts from all over the world have worked at restoring the monument and it has cost a total of R25 million. But now the impressive "Mandala" symbol of the cosmos stands once more on firm foundations. The temple was founded in Java in the eighth century, but was later forgotten and overrun by jungle. It was not until the 19th century that it was rediscovered. The first renovations took place at the start of this century.

Clique undermining power of Swazi royals

11/8/83 312

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — A clique of high-ranking conservative politicians and civil servants has replaced Swaziland's centuries-old monarchy as the real power in the tiny kingdom.

In its most dramatic interference in the monarchy since the death of King Sobhuza II last year, the clique yesterday fired ruling Queen Regent Dzeliwe. She was to have ruled until a new king came of age but it is now clear that the monarchy is increasingly becoming a figurehead institution.

It is the second time in six months that the monarchy's power has been subverted — in March exiled former Premier Mabandla Dlamini was fired against the wishes of Dzeliwe.

Prominent men in the clique are believed to include the Minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini.

Mr Dlamini, who has been Minister of Justice since 1971, this week repudiated reports that he had been fired. They said Mr Dlamini and a dissident faction of Ministers and civil servants had tried to impose a constitutional monarchy on the kingdom and had been fired as a result.

"I wouldn't be here if I was fired," he said from his office on Monday.

His statement may be taken as an indication that he triumphed and that a constitutional monarchy may have been instituted, but this has not been confirmed officially.

Other members of the dissident faction are the Attorney-General, Mr Patrick Makhanza; controversial yet influential Liqoqo member Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini; the late King's spokesman on the land issue, Mr George Msibi, and Chief Maseko, another Liqoqo member.

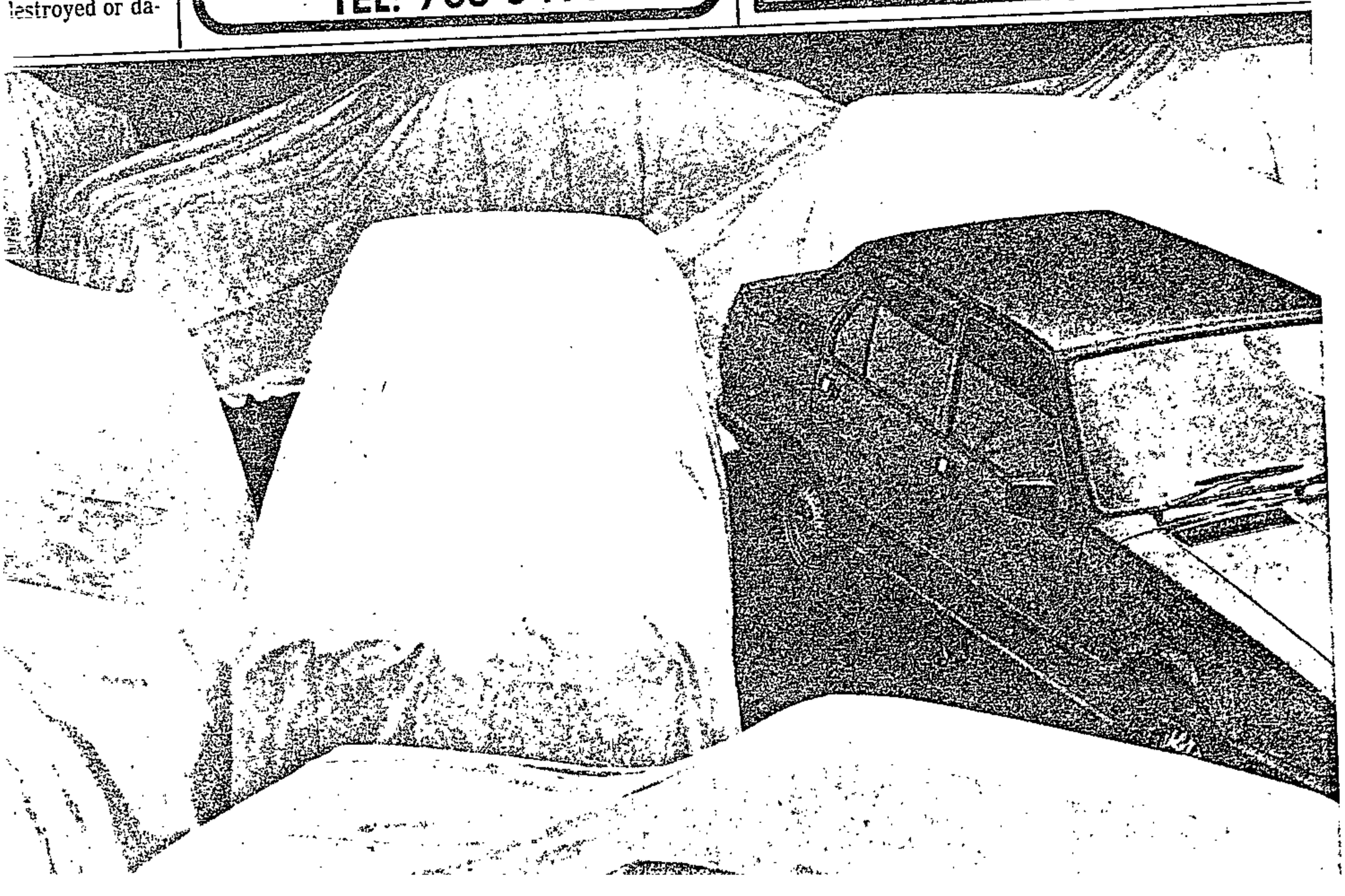
The crisis, which saw top government figures locked in four days of intense discussion last week, is believed to have been sparked partly by the coming elections in which four influential regional administrators are to be appointed for the first time, replacing the present district commissioners.

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'Great she-elephant' of Swaziland overthrown

MBABANE—Queen Regent Dzeliwe, the 'Great She-Elephant' of the Kingdom of Swaziland, was deposed yesterday in a palace power struggle.

An extraordinary Government Gazette said she had been replaced as Queen Regent immediately by Ntombi, another of the 50 widows of King Sobhuza, who died a year ago.

Ntombi is believed by usually reliable sources to be the mother of the king-in-waiting, a boy of 15 or 16 known variously as Makhosemvelo or Makhosetive.

She is understood to be in her 40s, some 10 years younger than her predecessor.

The regent's role is to run the country until the boy-king reaches maturity at 21 and has proved, as father of the nation, that he can sire children.

It was not immediately clear if the powers of one of the world's few remaining absolute monarchs were affected by the change.

Some foreign observers believed they might have been diluted by establishment forces seeking a more constitutional monarchy, but yesterday's brief proclamation shed no light on the question.

Wrangling

Dzeliwe assumed King Sobhuza's supreme judicial, legislative and executive powers when he died last August after 61 years on the throne.

After days of wrangling and manoeuvring last week at the Royal Palace at Labomba, 15 km from Mbabane, diplomats believed Dzeliwe was handed a document to sign that would have reduced her to a figurehead.

She attempted to dismiss Prince Mfanasibili, head of the Civil Service, and other top officials, but they refused to go, prompting a deadlock.

One diplomat interpreted Dzeliwe's removal as an end to absolute monarchy and predicted the Mfanasibili group would now run the second smallest country in Africa with a more pliable Queen Regent.

One diplomat described it as a row between members of the same exclusive club who have regulated affairs since independence from Britain in 1968.

Political analysts said Swaziland was likely to remain a bulwark of capitalism and conservatism

Its economy is dominated by South African and British interests, while the heir-apparent attends a private school in Britain. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Buthelezi believes land claim will go on

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, believes that the new power group in Swaziland will continue to pursue the Ingwavuma land claim.

He said the people concerned were in the forefront of the demand, and shared the intentions of the clique responsible for the land deal.

Chief Buthelezi said there was justification for the claim made in Parliament this week by Mr Nic Olivier, a nominated PFP member, that the Government was pushing a law through Parliament which effectively circumvented the Ingwavuma Court decisions and empowered the authorities to excise a part of Lebowa and deny the homelands recourse to the Courts.

Yesterday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, denied that the Government was circumventing the Court decisions.

Confusion reigns in Swaziland

CAPE TIMES 11/8/83

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Swaziland's Queen Regent, Queen Mother Dzeliwe, was still monarch of the country last night — despite reports to the contrary.

Prince Gabheni, the Minister of Home Affairs, said in an interview last night before going to a meeting with the Queen: "Everything is normal here. Queen Dzeliwe is still Regent. She has not been replaced."

His statement added to a day of confusion in Swaziland, which yesterday heard the Queen Mother — also known as the "Great She Elephant" — had been replaced by Princess Ntombi, a widow of King Sobhuza II who died last year.

The Princess, who is in her mid-40s, is the mother of Prince Makhosimsvelo, the 15-year-old future king of Swaziland who is studying at a British public school.

Princess Ntombi is regarded as "sophisticated and educated" in comparison to the Queen Mother, who is elderly and does not have a good command of English.

Reacting to the claim that a clique of civil servants and politicians had attempted to depose the Queen Regent and replace her with Princess Ntombi, Prince Gabheni said last night the attempt had failed.

He claimed the nation and the whole of the royal family were solidly behind the monarchy and the Queen Regent.

He said he was about to attend a meeting last night of the member of the royal family to discuss the reported attempt to end the present system.

There is to be an emergency meeting of the country's chiefs at Lebomba on Friday to discuss "the recent happenings which had given rise to reports the Queen had been sacked. The Queen is to attend the meeting."

Swazi residents were yesterday quick to draw parallels between the ousting of the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, and the claims about the Queen Mother.

Yesterday's extraordinary Government Gazette "announced" the Regent had been deposed. This was the same as what happened when Prince Mabandla was removed from office earlier this year — a Government Gazette appeared on a Saturday, but was immediately disclaimed by the Prime Minister.

He was deposed several days later.

Queen Dzeliwe assumed King Sobhuza's supreme judicial, legislative and executive powers when he died last August after 61 years on the throne.

Confusion over reports of Swazi 'palace coup'

By NORMAN CHANDLER and GERALD REILLY

SWAZILAND was not sure last night whether Queen Regent, Queen Mother Dzeliwe, was still monarch or not following reports in an extraordinary Government Gazette yesterday that the Regent had been deposed in a palace coup.

Prince Gabheni, the Minister of Home Affairs, last night told the Rand Daily Mail before going to a meeting with the Queen: "Everything is normal here. Queen Dzeliwe is still Regent. She has not been replaced."

But Mr Richard V Dlamini, the Foreign Minister, told ambassadors from the United States and other countries, as well as the local Press, that she was no longer Regent.

The conflicting statements caused a day of confusion in Swaziland, which yesterday heard that the Queen Mother — also known as the Great She Elephant — had been replaced by Princess Ntombi, a widow of King Sobhuza II who died last year.

The Princess, who is in her mid-40s, is the mother of Prince Makhosimsvelo, the 15-year-old future king of Swaziland who is studying at a British public school.

Princess Ntombi is regarded as "sophisticated and educated" in comparison to the Queen Mother, who is elderly and does not have a good command of English.

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He claimed the nation and the whole of the royal family were solidly behind the monarchy and the Queen Regent.

There is to be an emergency meeting of the country's chiefs at Lebomba on Friday to discuss "the recent happenings which had given rise to reports that the Queen had been sacked. The Queen is to attend the meeting", he said.

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Swazi PM in bid to depose queen

Own Correspondent

JOHANNNESBURG. — The Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi, yesterday appealed on television and radio to the army and the police to back a campaign to depose Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent and replace her with Queen Ntombi, another of late King Sobhuza's widows.

His appeal indicates there is still some resistance to the switch and is indirect confirmation of unofficial reports that some of King Sobhuza's sons, including Prince Gabheni, the popular Minister of Home Affairs, have rallied to the support of 57-year-old Queen Dzeliwe.

Her supporters are said to be trying to ensure she remains in possession of the regalia of her office, including a red feather, a special "crown" and a cape, which must physically pass to her successor in terms of Swazi folklore. A court action to contest the deposition is also said to be under consideration.

But the balance seemed to swung against her yesterday in a situation in which Prince Bhekimpi's decision to oppose was critical.

By backing her opponents, who include the Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, and at least three top members of the Supreme Council (the Liqoqo), he is believed to have tilted the balance against her in governing circles and cleared the way for the publication of a proclamation deposing her in a special government gazette.

Until the Prime Minister came out in support of her opponents, Queen Dzeliwe looked as if she might win the battle, which began 10 days ago when she summoned Swaziland's royal princes, cabinet ministers and top civil servants to the royal palace of Lomamba.

According to informed sources, she announced to them the dismissal of all 16 members of the Liqoqo. Her purpose was presumably to purge it of those members hostile to her — notably Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, Chief Mfalawenkhosi Maseko and Dr George Msibi.

At the meeting she reportedly accused the Liqoqo, or key members within it, of trying to force her to sign a document ceding her powers to it.

It was then that her opponents, who include the Minister of Justice, Senator P M Dlamini, fought back by threatening to depose her in favour of Queen Ntombi.

Queen Dzeliwe's main strength is that she was King Sobhuza's senior wife.

But Queen Ntombi has two factors in her favour: She is the mother of the heir to throne, Prince Makhosetive, and she is better educated in the Western sense.

Queen Ntombi's position was undoubtedly enhanced by the formal annoucment of her son as the official heir to the throne shortly after the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe was gazetted on Wednesday.

Until then it was merely speculated that he had been chosen as heir. He is in school in Britain and his pending visit to Swaziland shortly will further strengthen his mother's position.

The men behind the rebellion have two traits in common:

● They were all vigorous proponents of the land deal with Pretoria, under which territory assigned to South African blacks along the SA-Swaziland border was ceded to Swaziland in return for the acceptance by Swaziland of nearly 800 000 South African-born blacks as its citizens.

● They were, with the possibly exception of Prince Bhekimpi, opponents of the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, who was deposed in March. Two of them, Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko, were arrested on charges of sedition during the last days of Prince Mabandla's premiership.

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Swazi Queen disputes deposition as Regent

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Swaziland was tense yesterday, with the battlelines becoming clearer as Queen Dzeliwe and her supporters disputed as unconstitutional her deposition as Queen Regent, and the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and his backers insisted that it was legal and final.

Queen Dzeliwe has summoned a meeting of the nation at the royal palace of Lobamba today to discuss her "unconstitutional" dismissal as Queen Regent, a position to which she was appointed by the late King Sobhuza before his death a year ago.

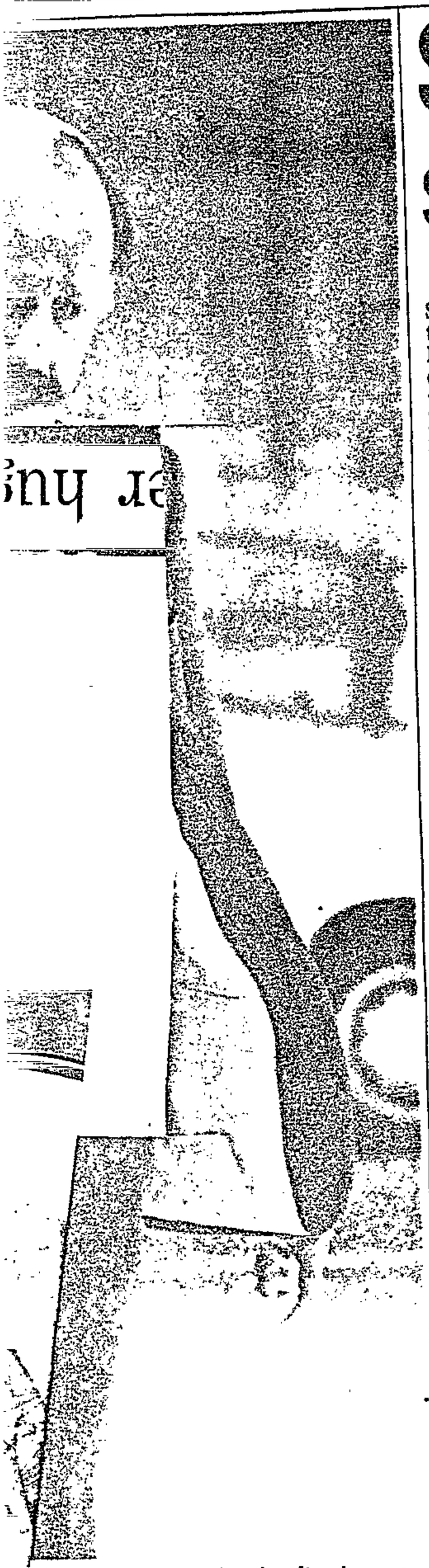
However, Prince Bhekimpi yesterday made an appeal on Swazi television to people not to attend the meeting, warning that to resist a government decision was against the law.

On Thursday, he appealed on radio and television to the army and police to back the decision to replace Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent with Queen Ntombi, mother of the heir to the Swazi throne, Prince Makhosetne.

Queen Dzeliwe and her supporters — who are said to include sons of King Sobhuza, including Prince Gabheni — scored a partial success in publicizing her summons to the nation to discuss her allegedly illegal dismissal.

The Swazi Observer, one of Swaziland's two English newspapers, yesterday gave prominence to the queen's call.

The publicity given by the Swazi Observer to the counter-coup moves by Queen Dzeliwe and her camp is in marked contrast to the conspicuous silence on them yesterday by the rival Times of Swaziland and the government-controlled radio and television.



Court yesterday shortly after he was
e Classen last April. Picture: GARTH LUMLEY

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Miss Classen could have died accidentally by falling and bumping her head, or she could even have died of natural causes.

Mr Justice Grosskopf said

Swazi battle lines sharpen over Queen

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZILAND was tense yesterday, with the battle lines sharpening as Queen Dzeliwe and her supporters disputed her deposition as Queen Regent as unconstitutional and the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and his backers, insisted that it was legal and final.

Queen Dzeliwe has called a meeting of the nation at the royal palace of Lobamba today to discuss her "unconstitutional" dismissal as Queen Regent, a position to which she was appointed by the late King Sobhuza before his death a year ago.

Prince Bhekimpi, however, yesterday made an appeal on Swazi Television to people not to attend the meeting, warning that to resist a government decision was against the law.

On Thursday he appealed on radio and television to the army and police to back the decision to replace Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent with Princess Ntombi, mother of the heir to the Swazi throne, Prince Makhosetive.

The possibility that an armed cordon will be thrown around Lobamba to prevent Swazis from attending the meeting cannot be discounted.

Armed men are reported to have prevented the Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, from entering the headquarters of Swazi Radio and Television to arrange for Queen Dzeliwe's message to be broadcast. The report could not be confirmed.

But Queen Dzeliwe and her supporters — who are said to include sons of King Sobhuza, including Prince Gabheni — scored a partial success in publicising her summons to the nation to discuss her allegedly illegal dismissal.

The Swazi Observer, one of Swaziland's two English newspapers, yesterday gave prominence to the Queen's call to the nation. Prince Gabheni was quoted in the report as saying the meeting was to enable her to brief the nation on the unconstitutional nature of her dismissal.

The Swazi Observer further reported that a meeting of the royal family on Wednesday had declared the special government gazette annoucing Queen Dzeliwe's deposition "null and void".

The publicity given by the Swazi Observer to the counter-coup moves by Queen Dzeliwe and her camp is in marked contrast to the conspicuous silence on them yesterday by the rival Times of Swaziland and the government-controlled radio and television.

When the first moves were made in March this year to oust the previous Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, a former Cabinet Minister and now Swaziland's roving ambassador, declared his total loyalty to Prince Mabandla.

Many of the men who ousted Prince Mabandla were behind the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe. They include Mr R V Dlamini, Foreign Minister, Senator P M Dlamini, Minister of Justice, Prince Mfanasibili, a member of powerful 16-man Liqoqo, Chief Mfalawenkhosi Maseko, another Liqoqo man, and Dr George Msibi, a third Liqoqo man.

The question observers were asking yesterday was where Dr Nxumalo stood in the present dispute, given his declaration of loyalty to Prince Mabandla.

Nut-cracker cure for nuclear ills

CHIPPENHAM. — A British doctor is recommending a simple remedy for people dying after a nuclear attack — hit them on the head with a large stone.

The advice is part of a 10-point survival plan being distributed in Chippenham by Doctor Barney Williams, 44, who said patients had been very grateful for the advice.

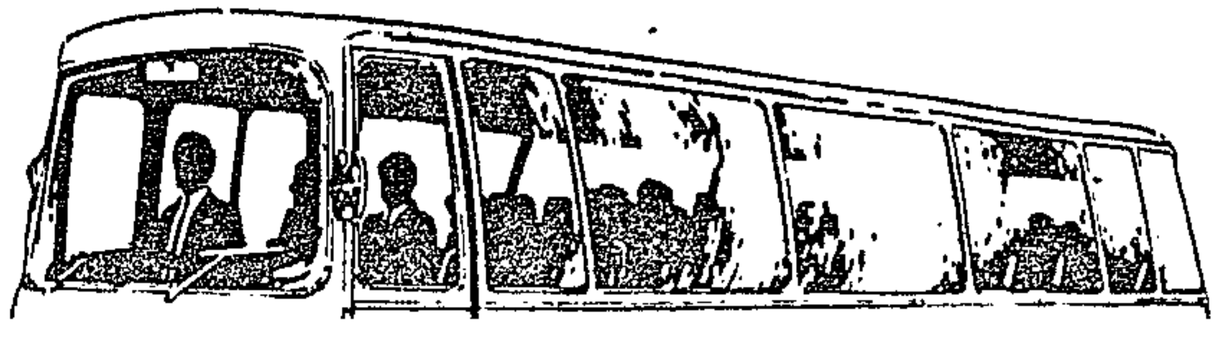
"As no drugs will have been stockpiled for the population, it would appear the best thing that can be done for (dying victims) is to hit them over the head with a large stone," he said.

His leaflet also urges people dying after an attack not to do so in places where they might pollute water supplies or spread disease.

Mr Williams is acting in response to a government request to doctors to draw up plans for dealing with the aftermath of an attack.

He denied his plan was a joke, and said the government had not thought it black humour to recommend recently that people should treat themselves with herbal remedies after a nuclear attack. — Sapa-Reuter.

AUTUMN SPLENDOUR



Royals in tug of war for power in Swaziland

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Confrontation looms in Swaziland this weekend as two powerful factions of the monarchy lock horns in an increasingly public battle for control of the kingdom.

The firing of the Queen Regent, Dzeliwe, has shattered the unity of the royal family and brought to the fore differences which have simmered since the death of King Sobhuza II.

The situation deteriorated yesterday after a group of the Regent's supporters within the royal family called the Swazi people to a meeting to hear influential Home Affairs Minister Prince Gabheni Dlamini describe how the regent was "unconstitutionally ousted as head of state".

A report carried by the "Swazi Observer" newspaper, generally seen as the monarchy mouthpiece, said senior members of the royal family had declared the replacement "null and void and unconstitutional".

The kingdom's "authorised person" Prince Sozisa, the second most powerful figure in the hierarchy, promptly outlawed the planned protest meeting and warned that anyone failing to recognise the new Queen Regent, Princess Ntombi, was "in breach of the laws of Swaziland".

Prince Sozisa said the Observer report was "untrue, misleading and illegal".

POLICE CORDON

He said the nation should be on guard against "princes who have pretensions to the throne".

Throughout the day the local radio station — which was surrounded by a strong police cordon — broadcast warnings that the public should not attend the meeting.

Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini urged the nation to stand behind the new Regent, the late king's most senior wife and mother of the heir to the throne, Prince Makhosetive, who is at school in England.

Late last night it was not clear if the meeting would go ahead. Some sources in Mbabane, however, said they believed many Swazis would converge on the royal kraal at Lobamba today to hear Dzeliwe speak — despite the ban.

It is believed the decision to "sack" Queen Dzeliwe was made not by the whole of the Liqoqo (the council of state which is supposed to rule with her), but by a group within it.

This has strengthened the belief that the real power in the kingdom is now wielded by a faction of senior politicians, princes and civil servants who have attempted to impose a constitutional monarchy on Swaziland.

The army could play a key role in the crisis. Senior officers are believed to be opposed to the appointment of Ntombi as Regent.

Battle of the royals

TENSION IN SWAZILAND AS THE FIGHT FOR THE THRONE GOES ON

By PATRICK BULGER

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1983

MBABANE: Rebellious princes, wizened elders and a boy king were prominent figures in a tense royal drama played out in the kingdom of Swaziland this week.

By late yesterday the tension had eased as an influential traditionalists' lobby backed down and cancelled a mass meeting called to protest against the ousting of Queen Regent Dzeliwe, who had ruled since the death of King Sobhuza II last year.

The lobby's leader, Home Affairs Minister Prince Gabheni Dlamini, the son of the late king, is almost certain to lose his Cabinet post as the rulers make their final move to seal the mini-coup.

"Everything is under control now," the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, said yesterday.

Mr Dlamini told ambassadors of the appointment of the new Queen Regent, Princess Ntombi, on Wednesday.

She is the mother of teenage king-to-be, Makhosetive, who is at school in Dorset, England.

He will be brought before the nation shortly, possibly by the end of the month, so that the elders can assure their subjects that the monarchy is still very much Swaziland's ruling institution.

Out of the upheaval, however, it emerged that a powerful clique of conservatives — princes, politicians and civil sevants — are now de facto rulers.

Its ranks include the veteran Minister of Justice, Polycarp Dlamini, RV Dlamini and Liqoqo (ruling National Council) member Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini.

Observers believe the new Queen Regent will be little more than a figurehead who will implement the decree of the ruling clique until the new King is enthroned in 1988, when he turns 21.

The ruling clique is characterised by an overriding desire to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland and to foster strong relations with the South African Government.

In repeated statements on Friday, elders warned the nation not to attend a meeting at which Dzeliwe was to have explained her "unconstitutional ousting".



☐ Queen Dzeliwe

In a statement, the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, warned against "princes who have pretensions to the throne".

Earlier, police threw a cordon around the radio station to prevent Prince Gabheni publicising the meeting.

The row, which loomed as Swaziland's first serious regal crisis since independence, started when Cabinet ministers attempted to have a constitutional monarchy instituted.

Princess Zweliwe reacted by firing a group of ministers and civil servants, but they came back strongly to oust her.

Zweliwe, who was under guard at the Royal Kraal yesterday, was known to be a backer of former Prime Minister Mabandla Dlamini, who is now in exile in South Africa.

312 RDM 27/7/83

Swazi losses

MBABANE. — The Commonwealth Development Cooperation says in its annual report that adverse trading conditions last year caused by poor commodity prices, high interest rates and the worst drought in many years caused a sharp reduction in the profits of its subsidiaries in Swaziland.

Worst hit were Usutu Pulp Company, a joint CDC-Courtolds concern, and Mhlume Sugar.

In both cases the profits to December 1982 were less than a quarter of the previous year's.

Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation showed a net loss to the end of April last year of R7 258 000.

Swaziland Fruit Canners lost R1 278 000, bringing accumulated losses over the past three years to more than R4-million. — Sapa.

Journalists fail to secure editor's release

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A BID by the Swaziland Association of Journalists to secure the release from detention of the editor of the Times of Swaziland, Mr James Dlamini, appears to have been diverted by the authorities.

A delegation from the association, of which Mr Dlamini was secretary, met the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, on Monday in a bid to enlist his help in securing Mr Dlamini's release.

But Mr Dlamini was still not back at work yesterday, a spokesman said.

Senator Nsibandze is reported to have advised the association to try to obtain the release of Mr Dlamini in the "traditional manner" by asking his parents to plead with the Regent, Queen Dzeliwe, for his release.

Mr Dlamini, whose father is a chief, was detained by police about a week ago following publication of an article in which he predicted the dissolution of Parliament and the holding of a general election.

The report displeased the authorities who are said to have detained Mr Dlamini for questioning on the source of his report. He has so far refused to identify his source.

Following the palace coup in March which toppled Prince Mabandla as Prime Minister, Swaziland has been ruled by a tradition-orientated government whose source of power rests as much with the Queen Regent and the Supreme Council or Liqoqo as it does with the Cabinet.

If the elections Mr Dlamini said are in the offing are actually held, they will presumably be held under Swaziland's traditional constitution, which replaced the Westminster-model constitution dissolved in 1973 by King Sobhuza.

The traditional constitution provides for a 50-member House of Assembly and a 20-member Senate. An electoral college comprised of delegates elected by tribal councils elects 40 members to the Assembly and 10 to the Senate. The remaining members of both Houses are nominated by the Regent.

All political parties, including, theoretically, even the royal party, Imbokotvo, were banned after the abrogation of the Westminster constitution.

Since the March coup, the former leader of the opposition Ngwane National Liberation Council, Dr Ambrose Zwane, has appealed to the new Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, to re-establish the original one-man, one vote constitution and to lift the ban on the National Association of Teachers, which has in the past articulated opposition to the authorities.

Dr Zwane, however, reaffirmed his loyalty to the now dead King Sobhuza and associated himself fully with the quest for the "return" of territory occupied by the South African "homelands" of KaNgwane and KwaZulu.

In another development in Swaziland yesterday, a member of the African National Congress, Mr Maxwell Dlamini, was fined R450 (or imprisonment for 220 days) for unlawful possession of arms.

ANC man found guilty on arms charge

MBABANE. — A member of the African National Congress has been convicted by a Swaziland court for illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Raymond Kekoanyatsi, of Daggakral, South Africa — already serving a 30-day prison sentence imposed upon him in the Mbabane Magistrate's Court for illegal entry into Swaziland — was yesterday found guilty in the same court of possessing a pistol loaded with five rounds of ammunition, plus another eight rounds hidden in his socks.

Police said when they arrested and searched him in Mbabane about two months ago they found the loaded pistol hidden in his underpants.

Kekoanyatsi admitted he was a trained member of the ANC and that he had entered Swaziland illegally from South Africa, where he had been operating for the ANC. — Sapa.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Sweet and sour

SA's relations with two of its heavily-dependent customs union partners, Lesotho and Swaziland, reflect very different styles of approach.

Financial Mail July 29 1983

If SA's squeeze on Lesotho typifies Pretoria's *kragdadige* attitude towards recalcitrant states in the region, relations with more pliant Swaziland are, by contrast, sweet.

Swaziland is, after all, serious about regaining land historically claimed from SA. And the idea of shedding about 700 000 black South Africans of Swazi extraction for the price of a little territory suits Pretoria's policies nicely. More importantly, Mbabane is willing to deal with SA on SA's terms. It clamped down on the ANC in Swaziland with alacrity as a sign of its sense of priorities.

For its co-operation, Swaziland was able to meet SA in Pretoria recently. The mooted land deal was probably top of the agenda, judging by the composition of the two delegations led by their foreign ministers.

On the other hand, Lesotho's "behind the scenes diplomatic activity" earlier this week — aimed at smoothing relations with SA — appears to have been frostily met.

SA's policy seems designed to "impress upon neighbouring states the need for a more compliant attitude and to get them to stop beating the anti-SA drum," says Michael Spicer of the SA Institute of International Affairs. "SA has lost patience with this attitude and wants to show these states that they cannot have their cake and eat it."

Despite Lesotho's declared intention of wishing to heal the breach with Pretoria, and despite *continuing* bilateral negotiations on customs union and water treaty matters, Maseru is obviously perceived by Pretoria to be far too windy on anti-SA rhetoric. It is paying the price.

Lesotho Information Minister Desmond Sixishe this week revealed that Britain and the US had interceded, unsuccessfuly, to ease SA-Lesotho relations, which had reached their "lowest ebb." Sixishe reportedly also claimed that SA was contravening the customs union agreement by sitting on tons of military equipment bound for Lesotho and, in effect, is preventing Lesotho from receiving any arms by blocking their transit across SA territory.

For all Swaziland's compliance, however, the question is whether the Ingwavuma land deal is still on, and is merely being held in abeyance until Pretoria can overcome political resistance to the transfer. Some feel that the game has changed because of rightwing (and Zulu) opposition. However, the rightwing might just be amenable to the prospect of shedding thousands of blacks. The resurgence of an anti-land deal, and therefore anti-royalist, faction in Swaziland does not seem to be a prospect in the near future.

The Rumpff commissions of inquiry, investigating the cession of the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane areas, were set up last December. But a preliminary meeting of the commissioners into the Ingwavuma question is due to take place only on September 8. A commission spokesman tells the *FM* that the Swazi government's official claims are being awaited before they can be passed to the other governments concerned, and to the provincial authorities. "There is no basis upon which to proceed at the moment," he says. All that the brief communique after the Swazi/SA meeting said was that the two sides had discussed "a number of matters of bilateral concern."

Financial Mail July 29 1983

Editor of Swazi Times goes free

(3/2 RDM 29/7/83)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE editor of the Times of Swaziland, Mr James Dlamini, was released by police from detention yesterday.

But, Mr Dlamini told the Rand Daily Mail shortly after his release, he may still be brought before a traditional court and is meanwhile required to report to the police daily.

Mr Dlamini was detained 10 days ago shortly after the Times of Swaziland published a report predicting a general election would be held in October and forecasting Parliament would meet on August 18 to clear the path for the election.

He was first taken by police to the Queen Regent, Queen Dzeliwe, for "an interview" on his sources on the report and later interrogated by police on the same issue.

Mr Dlamini said yesterday: "They were particularly perturbed about the date, August 18. The security police told me August 18 had been discussed (as a date for the reconvening of Parliament) at a special meeting and was known to very few people."

Mr Dlamini, who refused to disclose his source, said of his release: "I really don't know why I was released, but I hear there has been a lot of pressure."

On Wednesday the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) sent a telegram to the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) on behalf of the Swaziland Association of Journalists asking the IFJ to make representations to the Swaziland Government for Mr Dlamini's release.

The SASJ itself sent telegrams to the Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and to the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandse, expressing concern at Mr Dlamini's detention and asking for his release.

Swaziland fines ANC refugee for arms cache

By EZRA MANTINI

A SOWETO refugee was this week sentenced to R450 or 220 days in jail for smuggling arms into Swaziland.

The case is believed to be the first time an ANC member has been tried for possession of arms in a neighbouring country.

Observers believe this is indicative of a tough new line by neighbouring countries towards ANC refugees following warnings of retaliation by South Africa.

In the Mbabane Magistrates Court on Wednesday, Maxwell Mduduzi Dlamini, of Meadowlands, Soweto, pleaded not guilty to three charges of possession of arms of war.

He suggested to the magistrate, Mr Reginald Dladla, that the arms were planted under his pillow either by his colleague or by the police when they found them.

Protect

The state alleged that the weapons — a pistol, eight rounds of ammunition and a handgrenade — were discovered during a raid in the Machopozini area. The police search also turned up a lot of ANC literature in his room.

He is alleged to have told police that he had been given the gun by another ANC member called Ralph who owned the house.

But the investigating officer, Detective M Mangwe, told the court that Dlamini had admitted getting the gun in order to protect himself.

Det Mangwe added: "The accused said the arms were for self-defence against enemies because he was a member of the ANC."

On entering Swaziland he had met another man called Ralph who had taken him to his house in Machopozini. He said his intention was to ask for political asylum but was arrested before doing so.

It is believed the trial was observed by four members of the South African security police — three blacks and a white.

'SWAZIS WANT DEMOCRACY'

3/2 city Press 3/7/03

DR AMBROSE ZWANE, former leader of the banned opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, saw the Prime Minister Bhekimpi Dlamini of Swaziland earlier this month and voiced his dissatisfaction that the pending elections will still be undemocratic.

He demanded that Swaziland return to one-man-one-vote in the Westminster system of Government which was abolished by King Sobhuza.

Dr Zwane told me this week that he had given an interview to the Times of Swaziland following his meeting with the Prime Minister.

"However, they declined to use it," he said.

It would appear that Dr Zwane is the only person in Swaziland prepared to speak out against "this undemocratic constitution".

He told me he is assured of not being detained because of the conditions under which he returned from exile in Tanzania.



DES BLOW reports on an interview with Swazi opposition politician Dr Ambrose Zwane (above).

"King Sobhuza gave an undertaking to President Nyerere of Tanzania that I would not again be detained, and no-one dare break the word of the late king. Also, there would be repercussions throughout Africa if President Nyerere is betrayed."

Dr Zwane said he expressed his disappointment to the Prime Minister that the coming elections would follow the form of the last elections.

"I reminded him that the king had promised the nation that Swaziland was to have a new constitution, but that the king had died without the promise having been fulfilled."

Dr Zwane said that he feared the fabric of government in Swaziland was collapsing.

Dr Zwane, who was detained several times without trial after his party was abolished and before he fled to Tanzania, said that the king's death had left a void that no-one could fill under the present constitution.

"The king had wisdom and compassion and was strong enough to make the system work even if it was undemocratic, but who really rules the country today?"

Dr Zwane showed me a framed 1961 speech by Sir Brian Marwick, the British High Commissioner of the time who said he feared for Swaziland unless a constitutional monarchy was introduced before the king's death.

"Now, almost a qurter of a century later, his fears have been proved correct."

Dr Zwane said he was received sympathetically by Prince Bhekimpi.

"Prince Bhekimpi was leader of the delegation in 1961 that went to London for constitutional talks, so he is quite aware of the constitutional needs of the people."

He said that, under the present system of government, no prime minister could feel secure.

"There are no constitutional safeguards. The previous Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla was ousted and fled the country.

"Fleeing to South Africa was like jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

"This could not have gained him any sympathy in the rest of Africa. Had he taken refuge in a black state he would have caused a stir."

Dr Zwane is a disciple of the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, who gave financial support to Dr Zwane's old party.

Dr Zwane was the first Swazi to attend an OAU conference.

"I did so as a freedom fighter," he said.

He said he also raised with the Prime Minister the banned National Association of Teachers.

"It was banned in 1973, the same year as my party was banned.

"I explained that if the Medical Association of Swaziland was banned, it would cost lives. In the same way, banning the teachers' association was causing our education and children to suffer."

KaNgwane controversy

MR PIK Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, despite a number of denials, has been blamed in evidence before a select committee of Parliament as being the main instigator of the controversial plans to hand KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

And in the evidence Deputy Minister of Development Mr Hennie van der Walt, claimed that a decision was made by the Government a year before the plans to cede the land were made public in June 1982.

The evidence is contained in the report of the select committee appointed to investigate allegations that Mr Van der Walt was involved in irregular granting of concessions in the homelands.

And it was as a direct result of the controversial attempt by the Government to hand the land to Swaziland that brought the allegations against Mr Van der Walt to light.

The evidence contradicts claim made, when the controversy broke in June last year, by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and Dr Koornhof that no final decision had been made.

During the period the Department of Foreign Affairs also issued statements denying claims that the issue was being negotiated with Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof said publicly when he first informed the KwaZulu Cabinet he was only laying on the table "plans for discussion".

But Mr Van der Walt told the Committee that Dr Koornhof had told him in November 1981 "that the Government had already decided on June 8, 1981."

Mr Van der Walt, however, continued to investigate the consolidation of KaNgwane without knowing of the decision for five months.

Mr Van der Walt also expressed confusion about what had happened.

"Sometimes I do not really understand how these things work — this rationalisation — because at that stage the Minister concerned who talked to KaNgwane was Mr Pik Botha and not our minister, Dr Koornhof.

"I do not know whether Dr Koornhof also had talks with KaNgwane on the whole question of amalgamation, but most of the time Mr Pik Botha was the man who handled the thing." — Own Correspondent.



● QUEEN DZELIWE . . . called a mass meeting this morning to discuss the strange coup which unseated her this week.

Swazi throne showdown

(312)

Daily Press 14/8/83

By DESMOND BLOW in MBABANE

A MASSIVE clash is looming in Swaziland over the dismissal of the Queen Regent this week in one of history's strangest palace coups.

A meeting of all Swazi chiefs has been called this morning ny the ousted Regent, Queen Dzeliwe, and her supporters who claim that her sacking has been unconstitutional.

Queen Dzeliwe was ousted by key members of the powerful traditional Supreme Council – the Liqoqo – led by the Justice Minister Prince Polycarp Dlamini who, along with Attorney-General P Makahnza, and Prince Mfanasabili, were sacked by her last week.

The trio refused to go and instead clandestinely put out a government gazette dismissing the Regent.

They claimed she had refused to sign documents permitting the October elections and had thus acted unconstitutionally.

They also alleged that she intended abolishing the Liqoqo.

The test of Prince Polycarp's power came on Wednesday when the army was summoned to defend the Queen Regent. However, they turned their backs on her, accepting that her dismissal was constitutional.

According to the law, the Liqoqo is empowered to replace the Regent if she is in any way unable to perform her functions.

Because she failed to sign the election documents, the coup leaders say, they were entitled to dismiss Queen Dzeliwe.

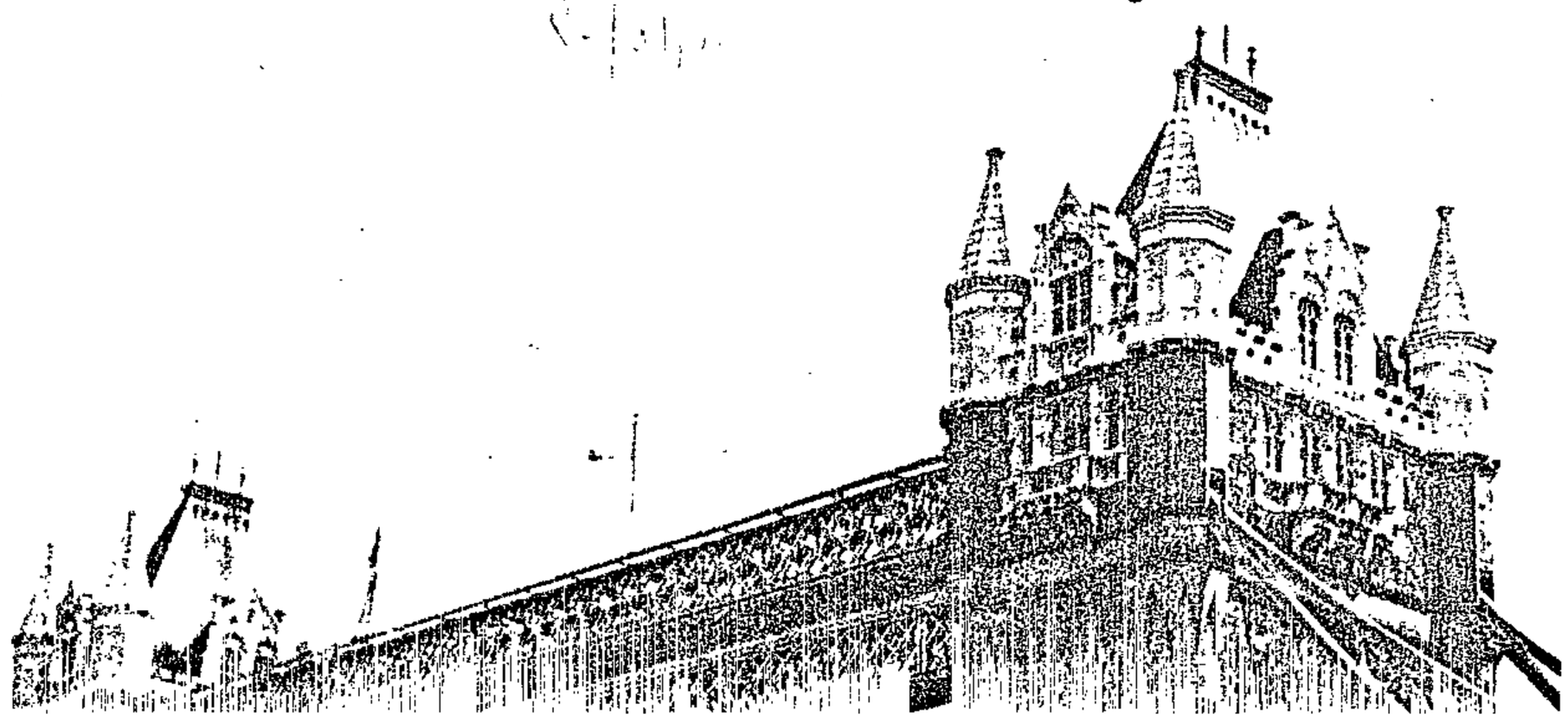
The new Regent is Queen Ntombi, mother of 15-year-old Prince Makhosetive who, after months of speculation, has been officially proclaimed the next King.

The young prince, who is presently studying in Britain, will return home next month to be presented to the people.

The fate of Queen Dzeliwe's supporters is now in the balance – especially Home Affairs Minister Prince Ghabeni, who advised the Queen Regent to dismiss the coup leaders.

But their plan has backfired and, without the support of the army, power has been shifted firmly into the hands of Prince Polycarp and Prince Mfanasibili, the conservative traditionalists, who are known to be pro South African.

London's most famous landmark — Tower Bridge.



Students take

 14/8/83 S.Times (312)

Palace intrigue in Swaziland after the Queen is deposed

By DAVID FORRET in Johannesburg and RAY JOSEPH in London

SWAZILAND'S squabbling princes have called on chiefs to mediate in their power struggle as rival forces battle for supremacy in one of the world's most bizarre royal tiffs.

A major confrontation appears imminent between backers of the "deposed" Great She Elephant, Queen Regent Dzeliwe, and her disputed successor, Princess Ntombi, a widow of King Sobhuza II and mother of the heir to the throne.

As tension mounted in the troubled kingdom this weekend, more than 50 chiefs gathered at the royal palace near Mbabane to try to resolve the dispute between the late King Sobhuza's heirs.

It is believed there are nearly 70 of his sons, all princes, involved in the complex tussle for control of the state.

Since the chiefs are divided regionally — not tribally — it is hoped they will be able to compose a peace formula to bring the feuding sons together.

While high drama is being played out at the Lobamba royal palace, the 15-year-old future king of Swaziland, Prince Makhosetive, is being kept under wraps in Britain, where he is studying at an English public school.

This week's official confirmation that Prince Makhosetive was appointed heir to the throne shortly after King Sobhuza's death last year ended months of speculation.

A spokesman for the Swaziland High Commission in London at first denied that the boy was in Britain, but then admitted that his orders were "not to allow anyone near him".

■■■

According to Swazi custom, a regent rules until the heir to the throne is 21.

The royal feud, which has raged mostly within the confines of palace intrigue, burst into the open with the dismissal of the 57-year-old Queen Dzeliwe.

This was the climax in a power struggle between her and the 16-man Supreme Council, or Liqoqo, which developed in the power vacuum after the death of King Sobhuza.

King Sobhuza, who ruled Swaziland for 61 years, had more than 100 wives and an undisclosed number of children before he died at the age of 83.

Since then, the battle-lines have been drawn broadly between the traditional monarchists and those seeking to modernise Swaziland's government.

In the past year, it has been almost impossible to determine the power balance of these two rival factions. But this week's developments indicate that "rightwing" traditionalists have succeeded in initiating what amounts to a palace coup.

The stakes are high for the main personalities involved.

The traditionalists fear any form of modernisation, regarding it as a threat to their positions of power and privilege.

The replacement of Queen Dzeliwe followed a marathon meeting during which the Queen Regent tried to disband the Liqoqo.

Senior members of the royal family backed the Liqoqo, and a major factor which swayed the struggle in the Liqoqo's favour was Queen Dzeliwe's decision to call elections later this year.

■■■

Traditionalists in the Liqoqo opposed elections because they saw these as part of a plot by the ousted premier, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, to replace the monarchy with a Western-style government.

Apart from the obvious prizes of political power and influence, some informed observers believe control of Swaziland's mineral wealth might also be at stake in the royal in-fighting.

This centres in the Tibiyo Taka Ngwane Fund, established by King Sobhuza before independence as the depository for all monies from mineral royalties, which are controlled by Swaziland's traditional rulers.

Former Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini, who has been in exile in South Africa since his sacking earlier this year, fell victim to influential traditionalists in the Liqoqo in February, despite the support he enjoyed from Queen Dzeliwe.

Now she, too, has become a victim of the traditionalists.

■■■

But Queen Dzeliwe's deposition is being strongly disputed by some influential members of the royal family, including Prince Ghabeni Dlamini, Swaziland's powerful Home Affairs Minister.

Prince Ghabeni, a son of King Sobhuza and member of the Defence Council which controls the army, claims that senior royal family members met on Wednesday and declared Queen Dzeliwe's dismissal null and void.

There is growing speculation about the likely loyalty of the small Swazi army, which could emerge as a decisive factor in the confrontation.

Dzeliwe may go to court

15/8/83

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Deposed Swazi Queen Regent Dzeliwe is expected to take her case to the High Court.

Reliable sources said Dzeliwe, who was deposed in a palace coup last week, had filed an affidavit declaring her axing unconstitutional.

She is being assisted by former Attorney-General Mr Douglas Lukhele.

Observers point out that it is doubtful whether a court action will succeed as the new Queen Regent has the backing of a majority of the ruling national council.

An earlier attempt by her to rally support collapsed when a meeting she had called was effectively banned.

LONDON — The world's ...

Swaziland quiet with new queen in control

(312) Mercury 15/8/83

Mercury Correspondent

MBABANE—Swaziland remained peaceful and quiet at the weekend, after a week of high-powered tribal drama — leaving the newly appointed Queen Regent Ntombi firmly entrenched in power.

The palace coup and the consequent failure to counter it appears to be a heavy blow for Home Affairs Minister, Prince Gabheni, whose future in Swaziland's government now seems to be unclear in view of his open defiance of the new appointment.

A public protest meeting planned by supporters of the deposed Queen Regent Bzeliwe, who would reportedly have addressed the people at Lobamba Royal Kraal on Saturday, did not materialise.

None

This followed a strong statement by the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, denouncing the meeting and declaring it illegal.

The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, also went on radio on Saturday morning warning 'there will be no meeting'.

Not a single person turned up and Swazis went about their Saturday morning shopping and Sunday church services as usual.

There were no signs of unusual military or police activities and the radio station — earlier reported to have been cordoned off by the army

serve Greg Crouch garrick, team re- 10,6kg garrick, team re- 18,6kg, John Harburn a Potgieter two garrick ters) 6 fish 42,8kg (Philip **Amanzimtoti** (home wa- in West 3 fish 11,5kg); a 20kg kob); **Garrick** (Durb- na area) 14 fish 43,9kg (Col- fish 45,4kg (Andy van Dyk

in the Transkei, Bruce Birkett landing five fish totalling 53,2kg, and next-best was 12 fish weighing 124,5kg caught from a mid-dle Zululand beach by the Mtunzini team, Eddie Bond getting top weight in the team with two di-

statement was ,uəɟɟnıs

In a clear reference to Prince Gabheni, a staunch supporter of the deposed queen regent, the statement added 'the Swazi nation should take special note of such a prince'.

'The elders of the nation are surprised to be informed that some children of King Sobhuza have in the name of the elders summoned the nation on the pretext that Queen Regent Dzeliwe was unconstitutionally removed.

'Prince Makhosetive became Crown Prince by the unanimous decision of senior princes responsible for succession in August 1982. By the same token his mother, Princess Ntombi, became queen regent designate on that date.

Earlier

'Consequently not one child of King Sobhuza can object to the confirmation made on Tuesday unless he sees himself as future king in place of Makhosetive,' the statement by the Authorised Person said.

In an earlier statement the Prime Minister advised the nation 'to ignore any instructions that do not emanate from the office of the Authorised Person'.

The Prime Minister

ɥɔɐ- both fish landed on

ported being a 45kg di- amond skate and a 25kg

Coast, the two heaviest re- conditions along the Natal weekend in ideal angling

ion fished during the Natal Coast Anglers' Un-

heavy tackle round of the

Peaceful weekend after palace coup

By WIM VANVOLSEM

MBABANE. — Swaziland was peaceful at the weekend after a week of tension, and the newly-appointed Queen Regent Ntombi seemed firmly entrenched in power.

A public protest meeting planned by supporters of the deposed Queen Regent Bzeliwe at Lobamba Royal Kraal on Saturday did not take place.

This followed a strong statement by the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, declaring the meeting illegal, and a radio announcement on Saturday morning by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi.

There were no signs of unusual military or police activity and the radio station — earlier reported to have been cordoned off by the army — was virtually unguarded.

Controversy over the appointment of Queen Regent Ntombi brewed last week when it was officially confirmed that her 16-year-old son, Prince Makhosetive, was the Umtfwama, or heir apparent.

The Swazi Observer newspaper, financed by the powerful Tibyo Kangwane Royal Trust, angered Royal Elders, the Liqoqo Supreme Council and the Cabinet on Friday by publishing a statement by Prince Gabheni that Queen Regent Dzeliwe would address people at Lobamba to explain she was still head of state and had been removed unconstitutionally.

Shortly after the Observer published an article advertising the meeting, the editor, Mr Chiza Ngwira, was summoned to the Prime Minister's Office and rapped over the knuckles.

Elders, members of the Liqoqo and several Cabinet Ministers attended an emergency meeting at the national offices in Lobamba.

A stern statement was issued by the Authorised Person warning that anyone fighting the confirmation of the new Queen Regent was a contender and had pretensions to the crown of Swaziland.

"Not one child of the late King Sobhuza II can object to the confirmation made on Tuesday, unless he sees himself as the future king in place of Crown Prince Makhosetive," the statement said.

In a clear reference to Prince Gabheni, a staunch supporter of the deposed Queen Regent, the statement added: "The Swazi nation should take special note of such a prince.

"The elders of the nation are surprised to be informed that some children of King Sobhuza have in the name of the elders summoned the nation on the pretext that Queen Regent Dzeliwe was unconstitutionally removed.

"Prince Makhosetive became Crown Prince by the unanimous decision of senior princes responsible for succession in August 1982. By the same token his mother, Princess Ntombi, became Queen Regent designate on that date," the statement said.

In an earlier statement, the Prime Minister advised the nation "to ignore any instructions that do not emanate from the office of the Authorised Person".

He also said that the provisions of last week's Government Gazette appointing Queen Regent Ntombi remained.

Meanwhile, the Mail learnt that an official delegation left Swaziland for the United Kingdom at the weekend to fetch Crown Prince Makhosetive, who is at school in Dorset.

Government circles plan to bring him to Swaziland as soon as possible and hope his presence will strengthen the position of his mother as Queen Regent.

312

Swaziland: Ntombi firmly in power

Own Correspondent

MBABANE. — Swaziland remained peaceful and quiet this weekend, after a week of high-powered tribal drama — leaving the newly-appointed Queen Regent Ntombi firmly entrenched in power.

A public protest meeting planned by supporters of deposed Queen Regent Bzeliwe, reportedly to have have addressed the people at Lobamba Royal Kraal on Saturday, did not materialize.

This followed a statement by the Authorized Person, Prince Sozisa, denouncing the meeting and declaring it illegal.

The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, also went on radio on Saturday morning warning: "There will be no meeting".

There were no signs of unusual military or police activity and the radio station — earlier reported to have been cordoned off by the army — was quiet and virtually unguarded.

Controversy over the appointment of Queen Regent Ntombi came into the open last week when it was officially confirmed that her 16-year-old son Prince Makhosetive was the Umtfwama, or heir apparent.

The confusion came to a head when Prince Gabheni consequently said last week Queen Regent Dzeliwe was still in power in spite of earlier official statements that she had been deposed.

On Friday, the Swazi Observer newspaper, financed by the powerful Tibyo Kangwane Royal Trust, and supporter of Prince Gabheni and the former Queen Regent, drew anger from royal elders, the Liqoqo Supreme Council and the cabinet, by publishing a statement by Prince Gabheni that Queen Regent Dzeliwe would address the people at Lobamba to explain that she was still head of State and had been removed unconstitutionally.

But the ex-Queen Mother and Prince Gabheni could not count on much open support following a swift and strong reaction from the authorities, who ordered the people to ignore the meeting as it was illegal.

Soon after the Observer had published an article advertising the meeting, its editor, Mr Chiza Ngwira, a Zimbabwean national, was summoned to the Prime Minister's office and rapped over the knuckles.

At the National Offices in Lobamba, elders of the Royal Family, Liqoqo Supreme Council members and several cabinet ministers, attended an emergency meeting.

A statement was issued by the Authorized Person warning that anyone fighting the confirmation of the new Queen Regent was a contender and had pretensions to the Crown of Swaziland.

"Not one child of the late King Sobhuza II can object to the confirmation made on Tuesday, unless he sees himself as the future king in place of Crown Prince Makhosetive," the statement said.

In a clear reference to Prince Gabheni, a staunch supporter of the deposed Queen Regent, the statement added: "The Swazi nation should take special note of such a prince."

The Prime Minister also said the provisions of last week's Government Gazette appointing Queen Regent Ntombi remained in full force and effect.

Both the Prime Minister and Prince Gabheni were not available for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile, it was learnt that an official delegation had reportedly left Swaziland either on Friday or Saturday for Britain to try to fetch Crown Prince Makhosetive, who is at school in Dorset.

His school breaks up at the end of this month and government circles hope to bring him to Swaziland as soon as possible and arrange for a great welcome for him at Matsapa Airport.

Open public support and affection for the young Crown Prince would strengthen the role of his mother as Queen Regent, as well as that of the people behind her.

In the interim, former Queen Regent Dzeliwe is not giving up. She is refusing to hand over her regalia — a red feather worn on the forehead held by a reed headband, and a ceremonial cape.

According to Swazi custom, the regalia cannot be removed from a Queen Regent unless she is killed.

Yet another dimension was added to the colourful tribal intrigue when a young boy staying near Lobamba claimed yesterday that he had seen a vision of the late King Sobhuza.

1977, and thereafter in terms of section 1 of the intimidation Act, 1982.

(ii) Allegations of intimidation.

(iii) All of them on 18 July 1983.

(iv) Mosime and Hlopholosa in the Moroka police cells, Naidoo in the Kliptown police cells and Monama and Hlahla in the Orlando police cells.

(2) No, they were released on 20 July 1983, pending the decision of the Senior State Prosecutor.

Hansard Mamelodi 17/8/83 Q.61.1871

*21. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether he has received any applications from the Mamelodi Community Council in connection with the extension of the boundaries of Mamelodi Townships; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the purport of these applications;

(2) whether he has reached a decision on the applications; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that he will reach a decision; if so, what is the nature of the decision;

(3) whether he has informed the Mamelodi Community Council of his decision; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, the Department of Co-operation and Development has received such an application and is in the process of submitting it with comments and recommendations for my decision.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Wentworth Place of Safety

*22. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 19 on 8 June 1983, the departmental inquiry into the fire at the Wentworth Place of Safety has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

The departmental enquiry can only be completed after the inquest into the death of the two boys, which is still in progress, has been finalised and the statements made at the inquest, as well as the outcome of the inquest, become available.

Wentworth Place of Safety

*23. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police have concluded their investigation into the circumstances surrounding the fire at the Wentworth Place of Safety in May 1983, as referred to in the reply given by the Minister of Internal Affairs to Question No. 19 on 8 June 1983; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes. An inquest is being held and it is expected that the finding of the presiding officer will be known by 9 September 1983.

Port Elizabeth: shooting incident

*24. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 17 on 8 June 1983, the investigation into the shooting incident in the central area of Port Elizabeth has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether any action is to be taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No. The results of certain ballistic tests are still being awaited, on receipt of which the docket will be referred to the senior State Prosecutor.

(2) Whether or not action is to be taken, will depend on the prosecutor's decision.

(312) Hansard Commission of inquiry into Ingwavuma Q.61.1883 17/8/83

*25. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 19 on 4 May 1983 the commission of inquiry into Ingwavuma under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice F. L. H. Rumpff has completed its preparatory documentation; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so,

(2) whether the commission has met; if not, why not; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) on what dates;

(3) when is it anticipated that the commission will complete its investigations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. It is unfortunately not possible to indicate when the preparatory documentation will be completed.

(2) (a) and (b) No. Although the Commission could as yet not start with its formal meetings due to the fact that the parties concerned have not yet submitted their claims and comments, a considerable volume of work had already been done. The first meeting of the Commission is now scheduled to take place on 8 September 1983.

(3) It is impossible to give any indication at this stage when the Commission will complete its investigations. The Commission is desirous to complete its findings in the shortest possible time, but the very nature of the task of the Commission and the delay experienced in the submission of formal memoranda as requested by the Commission, may result a further delay.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply and bearing in mind that the commission was appointed, I think, in December last year, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether he is not of the opinion that the commission seems to be dragging its feet especially when one bears in mind that this is a very sensitive and serious matter?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I can absolutely assure the House that I brought myself in the knowledge and I am satisfied that the commission is doing its very utmost to deal with its very difficult and complicated task within the shortest possible time. I clarified the reply which I have given with Mr. Justice Rumpff and I can say with absolute certainty that the commission is very desirous to complete its task within the shortest possible time. It is also our desire that it be completed within the shortest possible time.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: Is it permissible for the hon. member for Greytown to refer to the chairman of the commission—he is a former Chief Justice of South Africa—as "Speedy" Rumpff?

†Mr. SPEAKER: Did the hon. member for Greytown say that?

†Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ: Yes, Sir.

†Mr. SPEAKER: I do not consider it a very good choice of words. It contains a poor reflection.

Hansard Q.61. 1871 Fondling Lize Venter 17/8/83

*26. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Pettiness, backstabbing follow Sobhuza's death

By Patrick Bulger,
The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Of all the eulogies to Swaziland's late King Sobhuza II, ironically nothing sings his praises more loudly than the turmoil that has rocked the kingdom in the past two weeks.

Since his death on August 21 last year, no single prince or politician has even begun challenging the ascendency and respect the wrinkled patriarch enjoyed at the head of his nation for 61 years.

This was evident last week as hopeful princes jostled each other in an increasingly public brawl for control of the tiny kingdom.

Yet the power behind the Swazi throne remains hazy amid indications that the final battle between the two opposing camps within the monarchy has not been fought.

Twice within the past year South Africa's friendly neighbour has been on the brink of chaos — in March when axed Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini beat a hasty retreat, and last week when the ruling Queen Regent was unceremoniously deposed.

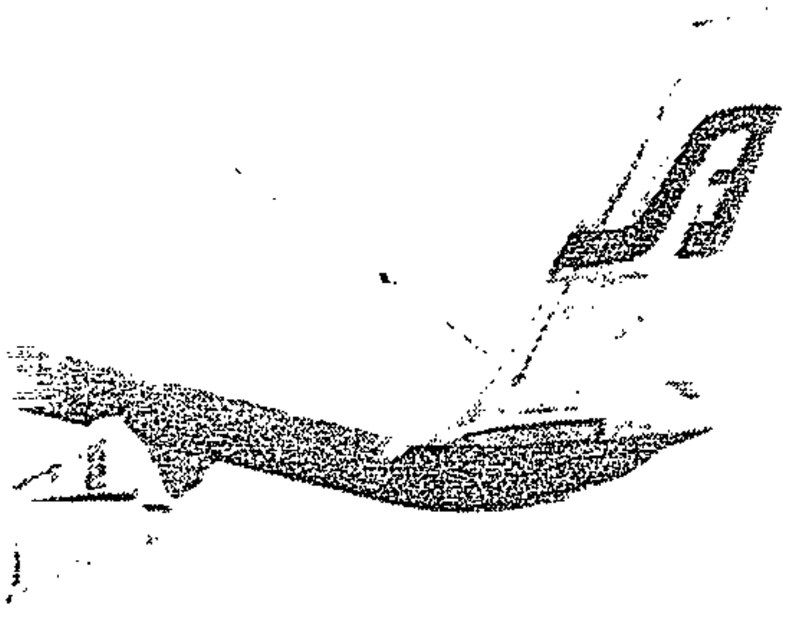
In both events the qualities that put King Sobhuza in the league of respected African statesmen were notably absent. Instead, pettiness and backstabbing appear to be rife.

The qualities that put the late King Sobhuza of Swaziland in the league of respected statesmen appear to be sorely missing among the squabbling princes of this tiny African kingdom.

Observers say the two opposing camps in Swaziland roughly represent a traditional and modernist sector.

In the Mabandla dispute the Prime Minister himself was said to represent a mildly liberal faction supporting the African National Congress in spirit and favouring cordial but not over-friendly relations with the South African Government.

The other camp, whose key figures include Foreign Affairs Minister Mr R V Dlamini, veteran Justice Minister Mr Polycarp Dlamini and several influential Liqoqo (ruling National Council) members, is said to favour a lucrative and close relationship with the SA Goverument to the exclusion of the ANC.



...sign is to eliminate fuselage weight and drag and ...duce wing loads by spreading the cargo weight ...ross the wing. With a total loaded weight of 816 ..., it could transport a payload of 349 tons for a distance of 3 500 nautical miles.

On ...tember ...th South

Queen waits for judges

3/2

18/8/83

Political Staff

THE FULL bench of the Swaziland High Court yesterday reserved judgment on a application by Queen Dzeliwe to have her deposition as Queen Regent declared null and void.

The application was contested by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, the Authorised Person (Prince Sozisa), and the Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, who were collectively responsible for the decision to depose her.

The three judges — Mr Justice Nathan, Swaziland's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Hasanali and Mr Justice Dunn — reserved judgment after indicating they needed three days in which to consider the arguments by counsel for both parties.

They ruled that it was in the public interest that neither party to the dispute should interfere with the other in the interim.

Counsel for Queen Dzeliwe, Mr Douglas Lukhele, argued that the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe was contrary to Swazi law and custom, contending that the Queen Regent who took over on the death of the king should remain in office until the heir succeeded to the throne.

The heir to the Swazi throne is 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive, who is not due to succeed to the throne until 1988.

Mr Lukhele cited the situation which pertained when King Sobhuza was a minor at the turn of the century, and criticised the power welded in Swaziland by the 15-man Liqoqo.

Counsel for Prince Bhekimpi, Prince Sozisa and the Liqoqo, Mr K R Zeiss, a South African-based lawyer, argued that the dispute hinged on traditional Swazi law and custom and that it should therefore be heard before a traditional court and not the High Court.

The case has attracted great public interest, with hundreds of Swazi citizens packing the court and overflowing into the aisles outside.

They interjected with shouts of "yes" when Mr Justice Nathan remarked that the public was interested to know who ruled in Swaziland.

Swaziland prepares to greet its boy king

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland is preparing for the return from England of its teenage king-to-be, Prince Makhosetive.

Police have been detailed for special duties at a small game ranch in the pineapple-growing area of Malkerns where, it is thought, the 16-year-old Makhosetive will stay when he arrives. The prince stayed at the farm when he was made heir on the death of King Sobhuza II last year.

Observers say his arrival is "imminent" and point out that his English school is closed for the summer vacation.

His mother, Queen Regent Ntombi, who was appointed amid controversy last week, is reported to be at the farm already. Her appointment was contested in the High Court this week when counsel argued that the appointment of the deposed Nkhosikati Dzeliwe was irreversible as it was made by the late King.

Although Chief Justice Charles Nathan has said he will make his ruling on Wednesday, observers are expecting the Liqoqo — the ruling Supreme Council — to remove the case from the jurisdiction of the courts.

Swaziland's princes and elders are known to be eager to bring Makhosetive back as soon as possible in the hope that it will assure the nation that the monarchy is still the ruling institution.

They also hope it will return the normally stable nation to a peace that has been shattered by bitter infighting among princes and politicians.

Swaziland to return memos on land deal

312 Mercury 30/8/83

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Swaziland Government intends to return memoranda drawn up for the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into the Ingwavuma land controversy by the end of the month.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Swaziland Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament this week that the first sitting of the Rumpff Commission had been set for September 8.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, was of the view that the commission was 'dragging its feet' on the issue.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Rumpff, told the Mercury in April that all the historical evidence unearthed by experts of the Historical Law Society and the Africa Institute had been sent to the Swaziland Government for its comments.

Four commissioners each have been appointed to represent the South African and KwaZulu Governments.

The Government nominees are: Prof P Niewenhuizen, Dr Andre Scholtz, Prof Hendrik Thom and Prof Nic Wiehahn.

The KwaZulu members are: Mr Hyacinth Bhengu, Dr Anson Lloyd, Dr C L S Nyembezi and Mr Donald Sinclair.

Swazi princes battle on

312
City Press
21/8/83

THE Swazi Government has accused the authors of a pamphlet circulating in the capital of plotting against the Crown Prince.

Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini said the pamphlet was a forgery. The tract, issued in the name of the deputy head of state, Prince Sozisa Dlamini, called for a national meeting to discuss the situation. Prince Bhekimpi said the authors were plotting to prevent Crown Prince Makhosetive assuming the throne.

The pamphlet, distributed in Mbabane, said adults should stay away from work and attend a meeting at Lobamba, 15 km from Mbabane.

It said Prince Sozisa had to resort to this method of communication because the government had barred him access to radio and television.

However, Prince Bhekimpi dismissed the statement as a lie.

The Swazi government has also appealed for calm during continuing debate over the future of the monarchy.

Swazi royalty dispute ruled out of court

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

TWO new actors, the Chief Justice, Judge Nathan; and the heir to the throne, 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive, shifted to the centre of the stage in Swaziland at the weekend after the issuing of a special decree placing royal affairs beyond the jurisdiction of any court.

The decree, contained in an Extraordinary Government Gazette, came after a court hearing last Wednesday, in which Queen Dzeliwe applied to the Swaziland High Court to have the decree deposing her as Queen Regent in favour of Queen Ntombi declared null and void.

A full bench of the High Court reserved judgment and ordered both Queen Dzeliwe and her opponents in the Supreme National Council, or Liqoqo, to refrain from interfering with one another in the interim.

The court was due to pronounce its finding this Wednesday, but in the meantime the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, issued a decree at the weekend placing the dispute over the regency beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

Informed observers were asking yesterday whether Mr Justice Nathan would still go ahead and deliver his verdict as scheduled and whether the court would make any move to declare Prince Sozisa to be in contempt of court.

But, in another potentially dramatic development, well placed observers thought it possible that an attempt might be made to defuse the crisis by installing Prince Makhosetive as king within the next few weeks rather than waiting for him to turn 21 in 1988.

Installation of Prince Makhosetive as king would effectively end the dispute over the regency because it is established in Swazi custom that the title Queen Regent passes automatically to to the king's mother on his succession to the throne.

As Queen Ntombi is Prince Makhosetive's mother, his installation would effectively end dispute over who is the rightful Queen Regent and thus make a High Court ruling academic.

The last major crisis involving the Swazi High Court occurred in 1972 when the Swazi High Court set aside a deportation order for one of the successful opposition candidates in the election of that year.

The Swazi Government's reaction was to remove the Immigration Act from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. The then Chief Justice's contract was not renewed when it expired at the end of 1972.

In the following year the crisis culminated in the abrogation of the independence constitution by King Sobhuza and the assumption by him of virtually absolute power in conjunction with close advisors from the Swazi National Council.



If you wander into Mr Dawie van Heerden's backyard senal are these Mark 11 armoured cars — which

Dawie's equip a

By JEFF SHAPIRO
Pretoria Bureau

DAWIE VAN HEERDEN could start his own war tomorrow.

That's the impression one gets when visiting Mr Van Heerden's property near Pelindaba.

No other civilian in South Africa can match his collection of tanks, canon, troop carriers, uniforms, wagons, jeeps, trucks and ambulances.

Driving past plot 121, on the Hartbeestpoort road can be quite disturbing to the unwary. One panics at the sight of a barrel of an 18 pounder Howitzer canon, which points out of his front gate.

The gun and all the others are all greased up and ready for battle at any moment.

Hence the lack of "no trespassing" signs.

So who forgot to tell this general the last world war ended some time back.

Actually the secret behind this private arsenal hidden in the Western Transvaal bush is that Mr Van Heerden is a film producer and collects "props".

"I suppose I could start a war tommorrow if I wanted to," he said, while walking around his 'military base'.

"Film producers who have filmed in the country have drawn on my collection several times," he said, "in-

Robberies net R15 000 in 5 armed attacks

Mail Reporter

ALMOST R15 000 was taken in five separate armed robberies over the weekend.

Mrs Ann Smit was attacked and stabbed in her finger when a young black man forced his way into a bottle store on the corner of Juta and De Beer Streets, Braamfontein, on Saturday.

Mrs Smit opened the store door — minutes before opening time — to let a worker out and the man, aged about 20, jammed the door with his foot and forced his way in.

He held Mrs Smit up at knifepoint and later stabbed her in the finger. He then made off with R50 in cash that lay on the counter.

Three men held up a domestic worker at gunpoint at 203 Reynard Hall, on the corner of Banket and Goldreich Streets, Hillbrow, on Saturday afternoon.

They then took about R2 900 cash and some proper-

Mr Boetie Parkur, 43, a petrol attendant at a garage on the corners of Krause and Queens Streets, Mayfair, was robbed when three men held him up at gunpoint on Saturday afternoon.

Two men robbed another petrol attendant, Mr Clement Hlatswayo, 42, of R115 cash when they held him up at gunpoint at a garage in Main Reef Road, Crown Mines, on Saturday evening. The men escaped in a grey car.

Three robbers locked up security guard, Mr Jacob Masemola, 56, of the Bedford Centre, St Georges St, Yeoville, and then made of with about R11 000 in cash at 3am yesterday morning.

The men held Mr Masemola at gunpoint, locked him up in an office, and then broke into a third floor office and took about R10 000 from the safe.

They then broke into another office and took R1 000 from that office's safe as

Nkomo denies Frontline plot

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday denied claims by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that he sought help from other African governments to resolve problems in his country during five months of self-imposed exile in London.

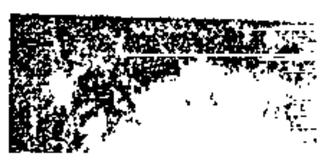
"I'm saddened the Prime Minister chose to make a statement that has no substance whatsoever," the 66-year-old leader of the minority Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (Zapu) said from his home in Bulawayo.

"I never wrote or communicated with any other government while I was away."

Mr Nkomo fled from Zimbabwe on March 8, claiming Mr Mugabe had sent government troops to as-

Here's the Perez

By RICHARD WALKER



MADRID. — Have you heard the story about the Scotsman, the Somali, the Ghanaian, the Big Finn and the

Behind the power wrangles in Swazi

By PATRICK LAURENCE, Political Editor

THE continuing dispute in Swaziland seems set to reach a new high point today when the Swazi High Court delivers judgment on an application by Queen Dzeliwe for an order declaring her deposition as Queen Regent null and void.

The judgment will have more significance than originally anticipated: it will be made in the wake of, and in apparent defiance of, an extraordinary edict issued by the Authorised Person, Prince Sosiza, placing royal affairs beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

The reported detention on the eve of the judgment of Mr Arthur Khoza, permanent secretary for Agriculture and former interpreter to the late King Sobhuza, adds further gist to the discord.

Mr Khoza is known to have advised Queen Dzeliwe not to sign a document providing for the surrender of her powers as Queen Regent.

At its simplest level, the conflict is a struggle over the regency, with Queen Dzeliwe resisting moves by a coterie of powerful politicians to oust her as Queen Regent in favour of Queen Ntombi, mother of the heir to the throne, 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive.

The politicians include the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, the Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, and Prince Sosiza, as well as leading members of the 15-man Supreme National Council, or Liqoqo.

It is widely known, though not officially acknowledged, that the decision to depose Queen Dzeliwe was preceded by a clash between the Queen and the ruling cabal of politicians.

The immediate origins of the strife — the ramifications of which are complex and confusing to most outsiders — go back to the death of the octogenarian King Sobhuza a year ago.

With the skill of a long-standing ruler of great experience, King Sobhuza was able to balance the various elements of the Swazi political system and keep them in some sort of cohesive and harmonious relationship.

Three key and often overlapping components of Swazi political power can be distinguished:

- The cabinet and the associated bureaucracy of the modern state, including the army and the police;
- Liqoqo, an inner council of powerful men, many of whom are princes of the realm; and
- The monarchy, which — as the distinguished scholar of Swazi society, Dr Hilda Kuper, has noted — is a dual monarchy in Swaziland, with power alternating in a finely tuned symbiotic relationship between the King and the Queen Regent.

The deposition of Queen Dzeliwe as Regent is interpreted by her supporters as a bid by the ruling cabal to re-



PRINCE BHEKIMPI ... Swazi Prime Minister

strict the power of the monarchy in order to advance their own power ... though they, no doubt, would defend it as a move to protect the institution of monarchy against her inexperience and/or ambition.

But the struggle for power after King Sobhuza's death did not start with the move against Queen Dzeliwe. Its first manifestation came with the dismissal in March of the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, and his replacement by Prince Bhekimpi.

With one or two exceptions, the men behind the palace coup against Prince Mabandla were also involved in the ousting — or attempted ousting — of Queen Dzeliwe. Tnat is the common thread in the labyrinthine politics of Swaziland today.

Some observers have tried to intepret the political changes and manoeuvres of the ruling elite in terms of a traditionalist versus modernist paradigm.

The coup against Prince Mabandla can perhaps be made to fit the theory.

Prince Mabandla undoubtedly did want to increase the power of the cabinet and the civil service, at the expense of traditional power of the princes of the realm and the chiefs.

Though he did not want to abolish Liqoqo or the monarchy, as some of his opponents have alleged, he was certainly instrumental in charging two key members of the Liqoqo and the cabal, Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko, with sedition, a move which appeared to trigger the coup against him.

The coup against him is presented by these theorists as a move by Liqoqo traditionalists to protect their power. But it raises some awkward questions:

- Why did the modern army and police force not rally to Prince Mabandla's side?
- Why were two of the staunchest anti-Mabandla men, Foreign Minister R V Dlamini and Justice Minister P M Dlamini, not members of Liqoqo? As Cabinet Ministers, why did they not back Prince Mabandla's modernising innovations?
- What theoretical explanation was there for the pivotal position held within Liqoqo of Dr George Msibi, who does not fit neatly into the convenient mould of a traditional prince?

The coup against Queen Dzeliwe is even less susceptible to interpretation in terms of the modernist versus traditionalist model.

Queen Dzeliwe clearly bases her case on tradition: she believes that, as Queen Regent, she cannot be deposed by politicians from an office to which she was appointed by King Sobhuza and that, in terms of tradition, she should only relinquish the office when the young Prince Makhosetive succeeds to the throne.

But if she is the traditionalist with precedent on her side, how is the role of the ruling cabal who tried to oust her to be portrayed?

Have the traditionalists who dismissed Prince Mabandla become the modernists in a contest for power with Queen Dzeliwe? If so, what is the role of an arch-traditionalist like Prince Mfanasibili in their camp?

A better and simpler exposition of post-Sobhuza Swaziland is to analyse it in terms of power.

A cabal of skilled politicians, straddling the theoretical divide between traditionalist and modernists, has moved steadily to fill the vacuum caused by King Sobhuza's death.

First, they toppled Prince Mabandla and replaced him with a man of their own choice, Prince Bhekimpi, who, incidentally, has since proved to be an important recruit to their cause and to have shown the traits of a tough and resourceful politician.

Second, they moved to oust Queen Dzeliwe and thus tighten their grip on power while risking arousing the wrath of potentially powerful men, like Prince Gabheni, the Minister of Home Affairs and a direct son of King Sobhuza.

In the in-fighting so far, most observers concur that the cabal has won the first round.

But, as the adage has it, it is possible to win the battle and still lose the campaign.

Clash with govt staved off

Swazi court backs down over queen

(312) RDM 25/8/83

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

MBABANE. — A clash between the Swazi High Court and the Swaziland Government was averted yesterday when the court decided against giving judgment in the dispute over the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent.

Counsel for Queen Dzeliwe, Mr Douglas Lukhele, was not present in court yesterday as he had been detained minutes before the court met to announce its decision.

Queen Dzeliwe applied to the court last week to declare her deposition null and void but the Authorised Person, Prince Sosiza, later issued an extraordinary decree placing the dispute beyond the jurisdiction of any court.

In a brief statement in court yesterday, the Chief Justice of Swaziland, Mr Justice Nathan, said: "The court has . . . decided it would not be in the interests of Swaziland for there to be a confrontation between the courts and the government on this issue. Consequently no judgment will be delivered."

But Mr Justice Nathan, who spoke on behalf of his two fellow judges, Mr Justice Hassanali and Mr Justice Dunn, criticised the government for issuing the decree.

Referring to the original hearing at which argument for and against the application was first made, and at which judgment was reserved, he said: "A specific undertaking was given by counsel on both sides in open court that the status quo would be maintained pending final decision in the matter."

Mr Justice Nathan then said of the extraordinary decree: "The new decree is in breach of the undertaking given in court . . . and considerably cuts down on the operation of the Rule of Law and could seriously affect the good name and standing of Swaziland in international circles."

The Swaziland Minister of Justice was, however, unconvinced by these arguments and insisted that judgment should not be delivered, Mr Justice Nathan added.

Mr Justice Nathan disclosed that a judgment had already been prepared.

Most observers believe it would have given Queen Dzeliwe the right to press ahead with her application, despite objections by counsel for the government.

The detention of Mr Lukhele seemed to point to a concerted move by Swaziland's rulers to eliminate or intimidate opposition to their regime.

The detention came within two days of the internment of Mr Arthur Khoza, Secretary for Agriculture and former interpreter for the late King Sobhuza.

Mr Khoza aroused the ire of the regime when he advised Queen Dzeliwe not to sign a document stripping her of power drawn up by the Supreme National Council, or Liqoqo, the main buttress of the regime.

Reports that Prince Gabheni, Minister of Home Affairs and a direct son of King Sobhuza, had been detained were discounted by well-placed sources.

Prince Gabheni has been an outspoken champion of Queen Dzeliwe.

Swaziland has been abuzz with speculation that Mr Justice Nathan has been given 24 hours to quit the country and/or asked to resign.

But it was reliably established yesterday that his contract was renewed for a further 12 months at the beginning of the year and no moves have been made thus far to terminate it.

officials of ... essman, ... duce the films, Mr Steinberg said they had been stolen from his office. ... apartment on July 7. — Reuter.

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On to best-of-seven series for cup final

NEWPORT — United States' America Cup hopeful Defender managed a split yesterday in two races against Liberty.

Defender took a 16 second lead at the start of the first race and was in front when the race was abandoned.

Liberty came from behind in the second to win by 1 min 5 secs. Defender is 15-19 overall and Liberty is 24-16.

The third American boat, Courageous, has a "hot" record standing at 17-21 overall.

Australia II and Victory '83 begin a best-of-seven series on Sunday to see which will oppose America in the cup final, starting on September 13. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Two seized after Swazi court ruling

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland police have detained two prominent men in the aftermath of the Swazi High Court decision to abide by a Liqoqo ruling placing the monarchy beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

The arrested men are former Attorney-General Mr Douglas Lukhele, who represented ousted Queen Regent Dzeliwe in her High Court application to have her deposition set aside, and the principal secretary in the Swaziland Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Arthus Khoza.

Huge crowds welcome Aquino's widow home

MANILA — Chanting, clapping and singing crowds yesterday welcomed home the widow of the assassinated opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino.

And Phillipines' President Ferdinand Marcos has announced a high-level investigation into the political killing.

The outpouring of public emotion for the man widely-known simply as "Ninoy" was the biggest in memory for a Filipino.

Mr Aquino (50) was shot in the back of the head by an assassin on Sunday as he returned home for the first time in three years to help lead an opposition campaign against President Marcos' 17-year-rule.

Mr Aquino's wife Corazon said ... when she saw the crowds — about 100 000 people had filed past Mr Aquino's unrepaired body at the family home — "then, I knew that Ninoy was right in coming home".

In other developments:

- International outrage grew over the killing as two United States Congressmen called upon President Ronald Reagan to bypass the pro-American Philippines on his scheduled November trip to Asia.
- President Marcos offered a reward of about R51 000 for information leading to an arrest.
- A Japanese journalist's claim that he saw the military escort shoot Mr Aquino was denied by both the US and Phillipines. — Associated Press.

Post-mortem is planne death of Jerry Lee Lew

MEMPHIS — The 26-year-old fifth wife of roc Lewis was found dead at the couple's ranch n police said.

Officials said the cause of death of Mrs Sh was not immediately known and a post-mor formed. She was believed to have been pregn

Both state and local police are investigating

Lewis married Shawn, a secretary, last ... Jaren, drowned in a swimming pool ac she was constituting divorce proceedings.

Two of Lewis' sons also died as a result of a

Lewis (47), a rockabilly star who once ... Elvis Presley with hits such as "Great balls ... lotta shakin' goin' on," caused a sensation ... fame in the late 1950s by getting married cousin, Myra. In 1962, she too was drowned. —

WEATHE...

TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow. ... cloudy and mild but cloudy and cold o... ern parts today with isolated showers.

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ended 8 am today:

	Max	Min	Rain mm	
Bryanston	17	5	—	Vereeniging
S Suburbs (Hill Ext)	17	3	—	Cape Town
West Suburbs (Melville)	17	5	—	Durban
Nelspruit	19	8	—	Port Elizabeth
Pretoria	20	4	—	East London
Krugersdorp	17	3	—	Bloemfontein
Springs	20	0	—	Pietersburg

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Chill factor at Jan Smuts at 8 ... today was N.

Yesterday: Maximum, 13 deg C; minimum 4 deg C. Rainfall so far ... year 249.7 mm. Average total rainfall for August over 25 ... rainfall 769 mm)

SUNSET today, 17h52; sunrise tomorrow, 06h26; sunset tomorrow, ...

MOONRISE today, 19h33

ROUND THE WORLD:

	Mx	Mn		
Rome	30	18	Clear	Paris
Lisbon	31	18	Clear	London
New York	30	22	Clear	Frankfurt
Athens	31	21	Clear	Tokyo
Tel Aviv	29	22	Clear	Toronto
Amsterdam	26	23	Clear	Brussels
Geneva	26	16	Cloudy	Moscow
Hong Kong	28	26	Rain	Perth
Vienna	30	19	Clear	Peking
Copenhagen	23	17	Clear	Beirut

EXPECTED TEMPERATU... FOR TOMORROW

	Min Early AM	Max PM	
Johannesburg	3	18	Maritzburg
Pretoria	4	21	Port Eliza...
Durban	13	25	Cape Town



Enemy forces 'no match for SA

No Unita talks, says ...

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos will not be forced into negotiations with Unita.

Angola's official news agency, Angop, reports tha Santos said that negotiations with Unita would "mea of an act of treachery against the interests and ... Angolan people".

He told MPLA party leaders that Unita's recent sive was aimed at forcing the Government to negotia

Mr dos Santos also denounced diplomatic pressure for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from his country.

DAY
...URS

'Authorised prince is acting as Swazi regent

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The "Authorised Person", Prince Sosiza, has been forced to take over as de facto regent in Swaziland because Queen Ntombi, on whom the title was conferred, has refused to act as regent, according to well-placed sources.

The clearest sign that Prince Sosiza is acting as regent was his role in issuing the special decree which placed royal affairs beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

The decree — which achieved its objective when the Swazi High Court decided against delivering judgment on an application by the deposed Queen Regent, Queen Dzeliwe, for her dismissal to be declared null and void — should have been issued and signed by Queen Ntombi in her capacity as new Queen Regent.

But, according to well-placed informants, Queen Ntombi refused to sign the special decree and Prince Sosiza, a member of the ruling cabal, was forced to do so.

The Swazi Cabinet under Prime Minister Bhekimpi Dlamini is understood to have taken a decision in favour of Prince Soziza acting as regent.

But Swaziland's governors may allow him to assume the functions of regent without issuing a formal declaration for fear that it may precipipate anxiety among the populace at large.

It is not clear exactly why Queen Ntombi, who is the mother of the heir to the throne, 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive, has refused to accept the regency.

Some observers believe she is reluctant to take over as regent as long as the acrimony over the dismissal of Queen Dzeliwe continues.

But she is also said to be reluctant to accept any public office until the three-year mourning period for King Sobhuza has ended. King Sobhuza died in August last year.

The strength of the ruling cabal — who ousted the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, in March, and Queen Dzeliwe little more than a fortnight ago — is difficult to assess.

It appears to have outmanoeuvred its opponents, to have retained the initiative and to have won the acquiescence — though not the popular support — of the public at large.

The role of the British-trained army and the police is clearly critical to the cabal's future.

The commander of the 2 600-strong army, Colonel M Ndzimadze, is a staunch ally, but many lower-ranking officers are said to be unhappy — particularly as they are understood to believe that their original oath of loyalty to King Sobhuza was transferred to Queen Dzeliwe.

The 1 500-strong police force is considered to be better disciplined and its 300-strong paramilitary component is regarded by knowledgeable observers as a crack unit.

The police were generally sympathetic to the deposed Prince Mabandla during the previous palace coup, but in the end it accepted his deposition because it was nominally sanctioned by Queen Dzeliwe.

Prince Gabheni held by Swazi police

THE Swazi Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni Dlamini, has been detained in a security police crackdown in the capital of Mbabane.

The police action against Prince Gabheni — one of the most powerful sons of the late King Sobhuza II and an influential member of the defence council which controls the army — will heighten tensions in the continuing power struggle within Swaziland's royal family.

Prince Gabheni, most powerful backer of the deposed Queen Regent Dzeliwe, is the first Cabinet Minister to be detained in the royal fight.

His detention points to a concerted attempt by Swaziland's rulers to clamp down on opposition to the "right-wing" palace coup at the beginning of the month.

It was reliably learnt yesterday that another two prominent princes were also detained earlier in the week in the continuing struggle between rival factions over who should rule the country until the boy king, 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive Dlamini, is installed.

Prince Sulumlomo, the former diplomat son of King Sobhuza II who works in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, and Prince Thunduluka, another public servant who works in the Land Control Board — were served with 60-day detention orders on Wednesday.

□ □ □

Meanwhile, Swazi police have carried out a raid at the Kwaluseni campus of the Swaziland University looking for student leaders connected with Thursday's mass march in Manzini protesting against the dismissal of Queen Dzeliwe — known as the Great She Elephant.

About 200 placard-carrying student demonstrators took part and distributed pamphlets protesting against the palace coup.

A police spokesman has confirmed that at least 40 students, including some ringleaders, were picked up in Friday's raid.

By DAVID FORRET

GHABENI IN TROUBLE

312 City CP Correspondent Press 28/8/83

A DETENTION order has been issued for the most powerful ally of ousted Swazi Queen Regent Dzeliwe – Home Affairs Minister Prince Ghabeni Dlamini – according to sources in the country.

But the order, signed on Monday by Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, has not yet been served on the powerful Minister, the sources said.

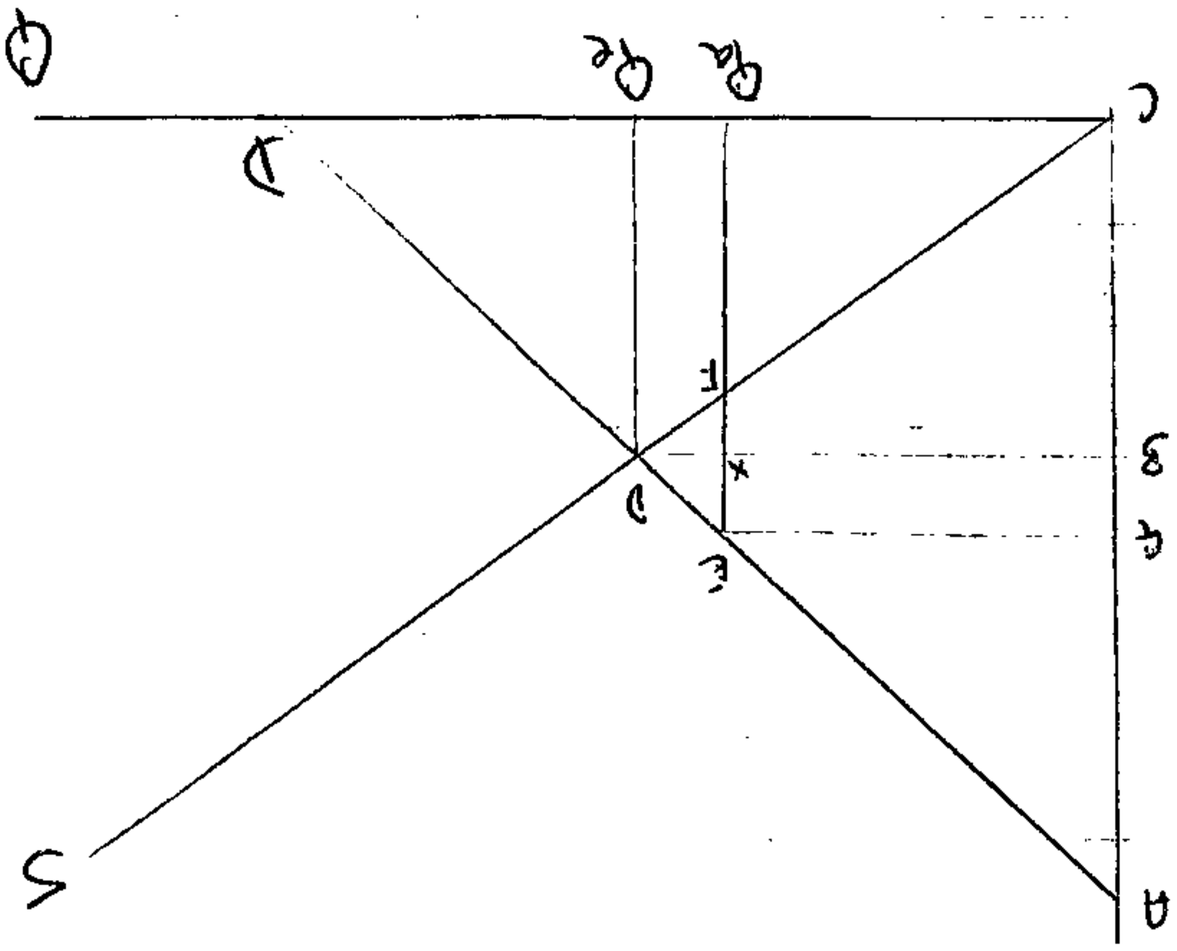
This latest development in Swaziland's "battle of Princes" came to light amid signs that the Prime Minister and powerful Liqoqo are trying to isolate the former Indlovukazi (or Great She-Elephant) from her key advisers.

Already, Agriculture Ministry permanent secretary Arthur Khoza and prominent local lawyer Douglas Lukhele have been held under 60-day detention orders.

Mr Khoza acted as an interpreter and adviser for former Queen Regent Dzeliwe. Mr Lukhele brought a court action on her behalf to overturn a Liqoqo decision to replace her as Queen Regent with Ntombi, mother of 16-year-old young prince Makhosetive who has been named as future Swazi king.

But an order from the Liqoqo stated that courts could not rule on matters involving the monarchy.

Swaziland's judges said they wold not challenge the Liqoqo's ruling.



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Election for Swaziland

MBABANE—Swaziland will hold general elections on October 29, the Prime Minister, Prince Bekhimpi Dlamini, announced yesterday.

The elections will be the first since the death last year of King Sobhuza II, which has plunged the kingdom into a succession feud.

Queen Regent Dzeliwe, Swaziland's 'Great She Elephant' who was chosen successor by King Sobhuza, was removed from the throne in a royal power struggle early this month and replaced by Ntombi, one of King Sobhuza's 50 widows.

Ntombi, the mother of teenage future King Makhosetive, is reported to be declining the crown while still in mourning for her late husband.

Under Swaziland's unique electoral system, constituents elect 80 members to a House of Assembly which then secretly sits to choose 40 Members of Parliament.

To prevent canvassing, parliamentary candidates are only told of their candidature on election day.

The annual Maidens' Reed Dance, Swaziland's most festive and joyous event, has been cancelled because of the succession feud in the royal Dlamini family. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Mystery over status of Swazi Prince Gahbeni

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE position in the political dispute in Swaziland of Prince Gahbeni, Minister of Home Affairs, was the subject of intense speculation yesterday after weekend reports, that he had been detained, had been repudiated.

Yesterday the Swazi Observer apologised for a prominent front page report on Saturday that Prince Gahbeni had been detained.

Its weekend report gave a degree of credence to repeated conjecture that he had been, or was about to be, detained. It was basis for news agency reports that he had been detained.

In common with several newspapers and news agencies, the Rand Daily Mail reported incorrectly yesterday that Prince Gahbeni had been detained.

It has since established independently that Prince Gahbeni, who aroused the anger of Swaziland's strongmen by resisting their deposition of Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent, has not been detained.

Nor, accordingly to a well-placed source, was he under house arrest, as was widely but unofficially surmised yesterday.

Prince Gahbeni, who attended an official dinner at the weekend in honour of the visit by the Zambian Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, was thought, however, to be under intense pressure by the ruling cabal to abandon his support for Queen Dzeliwe.

He sat at a table with fellow members of Liqoqo, the traditionalist-minded Supreme Council, the majority of whose 15 members back the present holders of power.

In a speech at the weekend, the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, alluded to the struggle for power, when he described Swaziland's troubles as an internal matter which, in accordance with Swazi tradition and custom, would be resolved by the elders of the nation.

Reports that Prince Gahbeni might have been placed under house arrest caused a flurry in the Johannesburg offices of Railway Construction and Engineering Company (RACEC).

The prince is a director of a Manzini subsidiary of the company, D Moreira (Pty), whose manager Mr John Batstone, was called to Johannesburg yesterday for an urgent meeting on the affair.

Mr A B L Lightbody, managing director of RACEC, said Prince Gahbeni was chosen as a nominal director "because he seemed able to help us as he had some influence in his position as a Minister".

FM 2/9/83 (312)

SWAZILAND

Apparent winners

Only the workings of the Kremlin are more mysterious than those of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo. But it now seems that a faction within the Liqoqo has effectively "hijacked" the Swazi monarchy to emerge as *de facto* ruling party.

Guardian National GN
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

(312) FM 2/9/83

It is the apparent winner of the (bloodless) power-play unleashed by the death of former King Sobhuza just over a year ago, and which culminated in the Liqoqo's questionable dethronement of Queen Regent Dzeliwe last month.

In the background, however, is Sobhuza's heir, Crown Prince Makhosetive (16) who is due to assume the monarchy in five years. If there is no groundswell of popular opposition to the Liqoqo faction in the interim, and assuming that the tiny army and police forces keep out, the present rulers seem secure — at least until 1988.

Among the leading personalities are Liqoqo spokesman, Prince Sosiza, who was one of Sobhuza's closest advisers and who became the "Authorised Person" with a special advisory role and access to the Queen Regent; Foreign Minister, Richard Dlamini, who was specially appointed by Sobhuza to handle Swaziland's land claims from SA; the longest-serving Cabinet member and Justice Minister, Polycarp Dlamini; Prime Minister Bhekimpi; and most of the 15-man Liqoqo including Prince Mfanasibili, George Msibi and the Governor of Lobamba, the Royal seat, Vusimusi Bembe.

The Liqoqo's influence was strong even under Sobhuza. For example, it is thought to have prevailed upon Sobhuza to quash a 1980 corruption inquiry instituted by deposed PM Mabandla, who nevertheless retained his post and the King's favour. Mabandla was given short-shrift soon after Sobhuza died, partly because he sought to change the government's subordinate role to the inner council that traditionally controls the executive.

Also at stake is control of the Tibiyo Fund, headquartered at Lobamba. This powerful State economic arm, in some ways akin to Malawi's ubiquitous Press Holdings, was set up just before independence in 1968 as a repository of mineral royalties. It has widespread and lucrative investments in key sectors of the economy and in joint ventures with overseas investors. The Tibiyo's funds are untaxed, not publicly accountable, and appear to accrue to the traditional rulers — not the Swazi Ministry of Finance.

The Liqoqo now regards the Crown Prince's mother, Princess Ntombi, who is in her late 30s, as the true regent. She "became Queen Regent designate" on the date last August that her son "became Crown Prince by the unanimous decision of senior princes responsible for the succession," according to the Liqoqo. It is not clear whether Princess Ntombi is keen to accept her regency role in Queen Dzeliwe's stead.

Queen Dzeliwe, Sobhuza's senior wife among about 60 others, and traditionally revered in her own right as the Ndlovukazi, or She Elephant, was ensconced as Regent by Sobhuza himself in line with Swazi custom. The former king appears also to have invested the Liqoqo with increased authority as an advisory body to the Regent just before he died.

(312) FM 2/9/83

Perhaps the first signs that the deposed Queen was not in complete harmony with the Liqoqo came last February when she initially backed former Prime Minister Mabandla's arrest of two senior Liqoqo figures on sedition charges. She was within days, however, prevailed upon by the Liqoqo to sack Mabandla (a son of Sobhuza's by a lesser wife) instead.

Prince Sozisa also issued the Extraordinary Government Gazette two weeks ago which purported to remove matters concerning the regency from the jurisdiction of the courts. This followed Queen Dzeliwe's High Court application to nullify her deposition — a matter which the court, perhaps prudently, refused to pronounce upon last week.

vide the business world and SA at large with objective research of the highest quality, in addition to our other important functions."



The increase in the interim dividend is mainly due to the desire of the Board to reduce the disparity between the interim and final dividends which has widened considerably in recent years.

DECLARATION OF INTERIM DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend (Number 60) of 15,0 cents per share has been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the Company on Friday, September 23, 1983.

The transfer register and register of members will be closed from September 24, to October 2, 1983, both dates inclusive and dividend cheques will be posted on or about October 14, 1983. Non-resident shareholders' tax at the appropriate level will be deducted where applicable from dividends payable to shareholders with addresses outside the Republic of South Africa.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD
D. GORDON (Chairman)
M.J.S. NEWMAN (Managing Director)

August 25, 1983

SHARE TRANSFER OFFICE
1 Ameshoff Street
BRAAMFONTEIN
2001

closed that this was also

I was tortured, says prisoner

MBABANE. — A prisoner who appeared in the Swaziland High Court this week on charges of murder and attempting to escape from custody, claimed he had been assaulted and tortured by prison officers while awaiting trial in the Sidwashini Prison in Mbabane.

Daniel Vusi Mkhwanazi, who appeared in the dock with wounds on his face, wearing bloodstained clothes and ankle chains, asked the court to transfer him to another jail while he was awaiting trial.

The prosecution opposed a transfer and denied Mkhwanazi's allegations.

Crown counsel, Mr Shiyumhlaba Dlamini, said Mkhwanazi had sustained his injuries in his numerous efforts to escape from prison.

Mr Justice Haswat Hassanali postponed the case to September 19 and ordered that arrangements be made for Mkhwanazi to be medically examined.

The Commissioner of Prisons should also be made aware of the allegations — Sapa.

Swazi student protesters to be charged

MBABANE. — Forty Swaziland University students arrested last Thursday during a protest march in Manzini, are to be charged with contravening an order prohibiting political gatherings and processions in Swaziland.

The students, released from custody last Monday, were among some 300 students who staged the procession supporting the deposed Queen Regent Zeliwe, and demanding the realease of prominent Swazis now in detention.

No date has yet been set for their appearance. — Sapa.

Prince Sozisa heads Swazis

(312) Rdm
2/9/83

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, is acting as head of State in Swaziland in the wake of the dispute over the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe as regent and the nomination of Queen Ntombi in her place, according to the Swazi Observer.

The Swazi Observer quoted the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, as saying Prince Sozisa will act as head of State until the three-year period of mourning for the death of King Sobhuza is over and the new Queen Regent is installed.

After the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent and the naming of Queen Ntombi, mother of the heir to the Swazi throne, Prince Makhosetive, as her successor, there were repeated reports that Queen Ntombi had refused to accept the office.

The Rand Daily Mail reported last week that Prince Sozisa was fulfilling his functions as the regent and had become de facto head of State in Swaziland.

The Observer report provides indirect confirmation of Prince Sozisa's new role.

He has been closely associated with Swaziland's ruling strongmen and their toppling of the previous Prime Minister, Prince Mbandla, in March and deposition of Queen Dzeliwe last month.

Meanwhile, the Swazi Minister of Justice and a leading member of the ruling Cabal, Senator Polycard Dlamini, has attempted to justify the detention of Mr Douglas Lukhele, the former Swazi judge who acted as counsel for Queen Dzeliwe in her bid to have her deposition declared null and void by the Swazi High Court.

Mr Dlamini denied that Mr Lukhele's detention had anything to do with his role as legal representative of Queen Dzeliwe.

Mr Lukhele was detained because he was a member of an underground political movement, Mr Dlamini said.

He declined to elaborate on the purported underground movement and Mr Lukhele's alleged role in it.

Swaziland is due to hold elections on October 29, in which an electoral college will be selected by 40 Tinkundla or constituencies.

The college will then, in turn, elect 50 parliamentarians.

But the electoral college and Members of Parliament will be selected from lists drawn up by a special committee. The committee is therefore in position to influence the composition of both the college and Parliament.

The members of the committee are Mr M Shabalala, the Indvuna of the Tinkundla who carries the unoffical title of Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Colonel M Ndzimandeze, Commander of the Army, Chief M Maseko, a member of Liqoqo, Chief N Gwebu, Senator M Nhlabatsi and Prince Gabheni, Minister of Home Affairs.

The inclusion of Prince Gabheni is a surprise. While his co-members are either themselves members of the Cabal or strong supporters of it, he opposed its deposition of Queen Dzeliwe and has generally stood aloof from it.

Swaziland drags its feet over Ingwavuma issue

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZILAND has failed to respond to an invitation to submit its claims to the disputed territory of Ingwavuma to the Rumpff Commission, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, said yesterday.

The commission meets in Pretoria tomorrow and will have to decide how long it will wait for Swaziland to submit a dossier of its claims, Mr Justice Rumpff added.

But he seemed confident Swaziland would still submit its claims and did not indicate what would happen if the kingdom failed to meet whatever deadline is agreed upon.

He said: "We asked for the claims of Swaziland quite some time ago. They have been promised. We will have to be a bit patient, I suppose."

It was Independence Day in Swaziland yesterday and the Swazi Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, could not be contacted for comment.

The Rumpff Commission was appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to investigate the dispute over Ingwavuma between Swaziland and KwaZulu after the Appeal Court declared a proclamation placing Ingwavuma under the Department of Co-operation and Development null and void.

The proclamation was seen by observers as a prelude to the transfer of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, but Mr Botha insisted the motive was to "create a climate in which the true feelings of the inhabitants" could be ascertained on the prospect of incorporation into Swaziland.

South Africa appointed five representatives to the commission and KwaZulu three.

The commission has already received an account from the Africa Institute of the "provenance of the establishment of boundaries between Swaziland and South Africa" and a legal opinion on the transfer of land from one independent country to another from the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at Unisa.

These were sent to Swaziland for comment, together with a request that it present its claim to Ingwavuma to the commission.

After the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma, it was mandated with a second task: to inquire into the dispute over KaNgwane, South Africa's designated "homeland" for local Swazis.

Although also chaired by Mr Justice Rumpff and with the same five South African representatives, the commission on KaNgwane is separate from, and independent of, the commission on Ingwavuma, and has its own terms of reference.

KaNgwane, too, was earmarked for possible incorporation into Swaziland.

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... found in a ... on July 9. ...ner of a Chil- ... been quoted the Children's ...ides on race ... a child is to ...assification by ... of Internal

a University of ...rand lecturer, Barlow, is to ...ation with the ... to appoint a ... for the child. ...le has — so far ... — instituted ... have the baby

The move was therefore inflationary, but this was unavoidable as there was no doubt the increase was justified, they said

Political observers said the decrease in the fuel price last month, combined with the 12% salary increase, would help the Government's referendum campaign "whether this was intended or not".

Senior members of staff associations said that by January it would be 21 months since they last received increases. They missed out on their routine rises in April.

They claimed the salary backlog measured against inflation of between 12% and 14% during the 21 months had increased, and further compensation would be demanded in April next year.

The president of the Artisan Staff Association, Mr Jimmy Zurich, said:

"We are grateful for the

...Mrs Snyman is the wife of... ...candidate.

...as a matter of policy has not ...appointed candidates for ...municipal elections — yes- ...terday took a dramatic step ...in appointing Mrs Margaret ...Snyman as its official ...candidate.

...ion campaign ...ig set for tol...

...ipiex are (from left) Dave Jack, chairman of ...lbrook, GM of the sponsors, Everest Const...

...rnment advisory ...ged Britain yester- ...nsider whether it ...ing the best use of ... trade policy to- ...opical Africa.

...orld News — Page 4

big pay backlog which had accumulated over the past two years — "but it is nonetheless very welcome".

It should have the effect of discouraging resignations from the service and in stabilising the staff position in State departments.

main was one of 180 school children who paid a courtesy visit to Mr Vorster. Scholars from several Pretoria schools were free to roam the grounds of Mr Vi... offer which many took up.

Queen Ntombi takes over as Swazi regent

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

QUEEN Ntombi, mother of the Swazi heir to the throne, Prince Makhosetive, has been officially installed as Queen Regent, the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, announced yesterday.

The annoucement came as a surprise as Queen Ntombi was widely reported to have refused to act as Queen Regent while she was still mourning for the death of King Sobhuza

He died just over a year ago and the mourning period was reported to have had between one and two years to go.

It was because of her reluctance to accept the regency conferred on her after the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent in a palace coup, that the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, was appointed acting Head of State only last week.

Queen Ntombi's installation took place on Monday night and was witnessed by the Royal Family, the Authorised Person, the 15-man Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, and the Swazi Cabinet.

The installation took place at the new royal residence of Mphonod, 15km from Manzini.

No mention was made of the fate of Queen Dzeliwe, who tried unsuccessfully to challenge the validity of her deposition in the Swazi High Court and who was at one stage backed by Prince Gahbeni, Minister of Home Affairs.

Unconfirmed reports said she had been forced to leave Lobamba, one of the royal palaces of the late king

Sapa reports that as news of Queen Ntombi's installation spread throughout Swaziland yesterday, the 15th anniversary of Swaziland's independence, it was welcomec by most Swazis.

It was seen as bringing an end to the acrimony which was triggered by the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe and which threatened to split the nation and the royal family.

Four top men, two princes, a former interpreter and aide to King Sobhuza and a former judge, were detained in the strife which was precipitated by the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe.

In a recent speech to the nation Prince Bhekimpi urged the people to let the "Elders of the Nation" settle the discord and promised to bring the young heir to the throne home from Britain — where he is at school — to show to them

"All the people of Swaziland will accept as truth what has been handed down by the elders," he declared.

"There should be no occasion when there is shouting in the streets with alarmist directives. Who can raise the alarm but the elders of the nation?"

Breakfast Quip



"What can you expect from an organisation called TED?"

Teachers suspended after allegedly raping pupils

Mail Reporter

FOUR Soweto teachers have been suspended by the Department of Education and Training and a fifth faces a charge of misconduct after six pupils claimed they were raped by a group of teachers in a classroom

And police have referred the docket to the Johannesburg senior public prosecutor for his decision

Mr Edgar Posselt, the department's deputy chief of public relations, said the four teachers, who were still on probation, had been suspended with immediate effect.

Phafogang Secondary School pupils allege they were raped by their teachers and other unidentified people from the Ladysmith Emhlalweni Secondary School during an inter-school visit to Soweto two weeks ago.

They alleged they were forced to drink alcohol, were beaten, and forced to have sex under a table in a classroom referred to as a "workshop".

feree punched, kicked as rugby mayhem erupts

TONY WEAVER
. Africa Bureau

...OEK. — A player ... gun, the referee was ... down and kicked as ... the ground, and the ... team's manager ... glasses smashed and tooth knocked out as a match in Rehoboth ... in chaos at the ...

... referee, Mr Kobus halted the match 15 ... early. The incident ...arked by a brawl on the field, which led to a Rehoboth Rugby Club player being sent off.

No one seems quite sure exactly what happened in the dying minutes of the match against the SA Defence Force Second XV ... but the next time Rehoboth play, they won't have an official referee to keep the peace.

The Central and South West Referees' Association has withdrawn its referees from Rehoboth's next two matches.

The chairman of the association, Mr Faan Oosthuizen, said yesterday: "We cannot expose our referees to assault."

One account of the brawl goes like this:

There is 15 minutes to go, and the referee awards a penalty to Defence. Before they can take the kick at the posts, a Rehoboth player punches a Defence player.

A brawl breaks out as the referee orders Rehoboth fullback Karel Freygang to the cooler. The brawl goes on, and referee Kriel calls off the game.

As the referee leaves the field, two Rehoboth players set upon him, and punch him to the ground. Spectators who have invaded the pitch, run up and kick the referee as he is lying prostrate.

The manager of the Defence team runs to aid the referee, and in the ensuing melee his glasses are smashed, a front tooth is knocked out and his watch is stolen.

As the referee is helped to his car by Defence players, spectators try to stop him, hurl abuse and spit on his windscreen.

A short while later, a Rehoboth player pulls out a gun and threatens to shoot the manager of the Defence team.

Police, both clubs and local rugby authorities are investigating the incident.

Swazi Queen Regent Ntombi introduced to nation formally

3/2 Sowetan 8/9/83

MBABANE — On Monday the new Queen Regent Ntombi was formally introduced to the nation at the traditional capital Lobamba, despite persistent reports that she was reluctant to accept her new role because she was still in a three-year mourning period for her husband, King Sobhuza.

Queen Regent Ntombi is the mother of Prince Makhosetive, the 16-year-old who has been named by the Supreme Council of State as Swaziland's next ruler when he becomes 21.

The prince is believed to be at school in Dorset, England, but it is expected that he may be brought back to be formally introduced to the nation soon.

Prince Gabheni's objection to the removal of ex-Queen Regent Dzeliwe was based, it is believed here, not on political grounds, but on a belief that the removal was unconstitutional.

This was seen as a direct challenge to the Supreme Council, as was Queen Regent Dzeliwe's unprecedented step in trying to contest her removal in the High Court.

Her application was frustrated when the Supreme Council issued a government gazette stating that no court in the land had the right to decide on an issue affecting the royal family.

The gazette was followed by a number of arrests under the 60-day detention legislation, and a claim by Minister of Justice, Dr Polycarp Dlamini that there was "an underground movement" which was active and inimical to the interests of Swaziland.

There was no immediate comment from the Prime Minister's office about the suspension of Prince Gabheni.

Swazi regime ousts another prince

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZILAND'S ruling strongmen yesterday tightened their hold on power after suspending Prince Gahbeni, the Minister of Home Affairs who publicly opposed the decision to depose Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent last month.

The announcement of his suspension came within hours of the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, telling the nation that Queen Ntombi, mother of the heir to the throne, had been installed as Queen Regent.

Queen Ntombi was named as Queen Dzeliwe's successor and her installation is seen as a defeat for Queen Dzeliwe and a victory for the strongmen who deposed her.

Prince Gahbeni, a son of the late King Sobhuza, was a member of the powerful 15-man Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, as well of the Defence Council.

He is the third senior ranking Swazi to be "neutralised" by the ruling clique. The first two were Prince Mabandla, who was deposed as Prime Minister in March, and Queen Dzeliwe.

A statement issued by the secretariat of Liqoqo said Prince Gahbeni had been suspended because he had told newspapers he was opposed to the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe.

The suspension, which included immediate cancellation of the facilities he enjoyed as a Cabinet Minister, came into effect from September 1, although it was only publicly announced on Tuesday.

A tribunal will be established and Prince Gahbeni will be given the chance of defending himself before it, a Liqoqo spokesman added.

It is understood the hearings will be held in camera.

At least four prominent Swazis have been detained since the palace coup against Queen Dzeliwe. They are Prince Sulumlomo, Prince Thunduluka, Mr Arthur Khoza, Permanent Secretary for Agriculture, and Mr Douglas Lukhele, a top lawyer and former judge.

Probe awaits Swazi reply

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE RUMPFF Commission into the dispute over Ingwavuma met for the first time in Pretoria yesterday but decided that it could not proceed until it had received a memorandum from Swaziland on its claims to Ingwavuma.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, said after the meeting: "We have decided that we cannot hear evidence or accept submissions until the claims (to the territory) have been finalised."

He added: "We have not heard from Swaziland yet, but we have good reason to believe we will hear from it soon."

Swaziland and KwaZulu are main claimants to Ingwavuma, which is situated in KwaZulu on the SA-Swaziland border.

Pretoria is an interested party, in the sense that it appeared set to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland last year in a "border adjustment" deal until the Appeal Court declared a proclamation null and void placing Ingwavuma under the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Once Swaziland has submitted a dossier outlining its claim to Ingwavuma, it will be sent for comment to the KwaZulu and South African governments and the Natal Provincial Council, which would have been affected had the "border adjustment" agreement been finalised last year.

The Rumpff Commission was proclaimed last December and mandated to make recommendations on the conflicting claims of Swaziland and KwaZulu. South Africa appointed five members and KwaZulu three.

Later, the commission was charged with examining the dispute over ownership of KaNgwane, which was triggered by proposals for KaNgwane to be incorporated into Swaziland.

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New Swazi clique cements its coup

By Patrick Bulger
The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Few Swazis openly call them the "Gang of Six" — but the many who have grown cynical towards their new rulers privately call them worse.

Words alone, however, are unlikely to threaten the ascendancy of the half-dozen strongmen who have enthroned themselves in what must rate as one of Africa's quietest and most efficient coups d'etat.

This week they moved again to consolidate their power by officially installing a new Queen Regent, Ntombi, and axing from the Cabinet their most outspoken opponent, the influential Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni Dlamini.

By his own admission, Prince Gabheni is "no ordinary person" in Swaziland's murky corridors of power.

He is a senior son of the late King Sobhuza, a member of the Liqoqo (the ruling supreme council of state), a member of the defence council and is widely respected and popular.

By axing him, the "Gang of Six" demonstrated its confidence in its ability to control the kingdom in the face of widespread, if muted, public opposition.

By virtue of its composition alone, the ruling clique is a formidable body, with influence in the modern and traditional sectors of Swazi government.

MODERN SECTOR

Its most prominent member appears to be a Liqoqo member and former Cabinet Minister, Prince Mfanasibili. The late king's adviser on the land deal, Mr George Msibi, and Chief Maseko are the two other Liqoqo members.

The modern sector is represented by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, the Minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini, and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr R V Dlamini.

Their peaceable subjects accuse different members of the clique of corruption, nepotism and opportunism.

Swaziland changed from the staid and stable kingdom it had been under King Sobhuza when the old patriarch died last year.

In a dispute this year over who would run the country, the now banished Queen Regent Dzeliwe reluctantly axed the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, at the insistence of certain members of the ruling clique. Having compromised her authority, she made a belated effort to regain it by firing, among others, the Minister of Justice.

The ruling six then asked her to sign a document relinquishing her authority when they realised she was challenging their authotrity. She refused and fired the entire Liqoqo, but found her support ebbing as the ruling six detained her advisers and prevented her from presenting her case before the High Court.

Witchdoctor tried to kill Swazi prince in England

New claim as 'pretender' arrives home

By Patrick Bulger of The Star's Foreign News Service

10/9/83

MBABANE — Swaziland's future king, Prince Makhosetive, arrived back in the kingdom yesterday amid sensational allegations of a plot to assassinate him in Britain.

The 16-year-old prince was ushered from the plane which had brought him from London, via Johannesburg, and taken to a farm in a 16-car convoy.

Shortly before his arrival, a member of the ruling Supreme Council of State, Prince Msanasivili, issued a statement alleging that a local witchdoctor had been sent to England to kill the Prince.

He claimed that Inyanga (witchdoctor) Nhlavana Dantshi-Mseko had been detained for questioning following a "clandestine visit to England to administer unknown charms to Crown Prince Makhosetive".

Prince Msanasivili refused to sign a statement containing details of the alleged assassination attempt. The statement claimed that the former Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, had conspired with former Queen Regent Dzeliwe to have the prince assassinated.

"It is surprising that the blood brother of the Crown Prince (Prince Gabheni is a senior of the late King Sobhuza) should handle him with inyanga (one who is capable of poisoning him)," Prince Msanasivili said.

"Not one of the elders of the nation were consulted or knew of the clandestine trip."

Few Swazis realised that yesterday's convoy carried their future ruler, but those who did clapped and danced on the roadside.

It is believed that Prince Makhosetive, who is attending a public school in Dorset, may soon be installed as the new king in an attempt to bolster the flagging support of the half dozen men who are now de facto rulers of the tiny kingdom.

● See Page 4 — The "Gang of Six" that now rules Swaziland.

(3/2) S. Times 11/9/83

BATTLE ROYAL IN SWAZILAND

PATRICK BULGER of the Tribune's Foreign Service reports on Africa's quietest coup



SOBHUZA: ☐ .. disunity after his death

A KING COMES HOME

SWAZILAND'S most exalted teenager has come home.

Looking more like a young business executive than the future ruler of Southern Africa's last great tribal kingdom, 16-year-old Makhosetive touched down on Swazi soil late on Friday afternoon.

Dressed in a grey suit and smiling broadly, the young prince appeared pleased to be back in the country he is destined to rule in five years time.

The new Swazi government would like to put the recent detentions and its growing unpopularity into the background to allow the nation to focus its attention on the boy king. He is expected to come before his subjects during his stay and some observers believe he may even be made king now in an attempt to resolve the crisis.

It is a ploy that may work. Even in this age monarchy has not gone out of fashion in Swazi land. As the long convoy that whisked Makhosetive away from the airport wound its way through the Ezulwini Valley, word spread that the new king had arrived.

People performed impromptu roadside dances and cheered as he was driven past. It was a welcome relief for a nation that has had little to cheer about during the past year.

But few Swazis were aware of his arrival. Fewer still were aware of a bizarre witchcraft type plot to assassinate him recently while he was still at school in Dorset, England.

Details of the alleged assassination attempt were made public by a member of the Supreme Council of State, the Liqoqo, Prince Mfanasibili, who disclosed that a witchdoctor had been arrested "following a clandestine visit to England to administer unknown charms to crown Prince Makhosetive".

There is some doubt here as to whether the assassination attempt actually took place. Prince Mfanasibili said in a statement leaked to reporters that inyanga (witchdoctor) Nhlavana Dantshi Maseko had been detained for questioning. He later refused to sign the statement, however, giving rise to speculation that it was a ruse to rally support for the monarchy.

Meanwhile our London bureau reports that officials at Sherborne School, Dorset are surprised to hear that Swazi Prince Makhositive arrived in Mbabane yesterday — they were expecting him back at school for the new term.

"All we know is that he was due back here last night — we'd had nothing from the (Swaziland) High Commission," said the burser, Mr T. Gallon.

Prince Makhosetive's homecoming formed part of a series of developments that have rocked Swaziland over the past six weeks. This week the kingdom's ruling strongmen ousted from the Cabinet their most outspoken opponent, Prince Gabheni. Several princes loyal to former Queen Regent Dzeliwe are still in detention for being part of what the government claims is a "secret underground organisation that wants to get rid of the monarchy".

And enter the 'gang of 6'

Half a dozen strongmen - Swaziland's "gang of six" — have installed themselves in what must rate as one of Africa's quietest and most efficient coups d'etat.

Many of their peaceable subjects accuse different members of the clique of corruption, nepotism and opportunism.

This week they moved to consolidate their power by officially appointing a new queen regent, Ntombi, and axing from the Cabinet their most outspoken opponent, the influential Minister of Home affairs, Prince Gabheni Dlamini.

Gabheni is a senior son of the late king Sobhuza, a member of the Liqoqo (Supreme Council of State), a member of the Defence Council and a widely respected and popular figure.

The new ruling clique's most prominent member appears to be a Liqoqo member and former Cabinet Minister, Prince Mfanasibili. The late king's adviser on the land deal, Mr George Msibi and Chief Maseko are two other Liqoqo members. The modern sector is represented by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini; the Minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini; and Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr R V Dlamini.

Observers are expecting the most serious challenge to the ruling clique's authority to come from university students and school pupils who may demonstrate when schools start again this week.

Africa specialist COLIN LEGUM looks at the Swazi royal drama

NEW SWAZI RULERS FAVOUR DEALS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

WHEN King Sobhuza died in August 1982 after more than 60 years on the throne, he left behind him a kingdom united and dedicated to maintaining the independence of his 600 000 Swazi subjects.

Now, just one year later, Swaziland is in the throes of a power struggle among the nation's princes — the Dhlaminis, which is the royal family's name — and facing internal upheaval and bitter internecine rivalry.

Although the power struggle has been triggered by a struggle among the princes and has to do with domestic issues, the Pretoria government has a deep interest in the outcome of the struggle since the triumvirate now in control have particularly close ties with South Africa.

They can be relied upon to take a tough attitude towards South African political refugees in the kingdom and, especially, against supporters of the African National Congress, which spearheads the armed struggle against apartheid.

They are committed to going through with the highly controversial Ingwavuma land deal, initiated by the late king, whereby over 350 000 Swazis and Zulus in South Africa will be brought under Swazi authority, and they are determined to keep their distance from their Marxist neighbour, the Frelimo regime of Mozambique.

A palace coup, led by three Princes, has undone the careful preparations carried out by the king to ensure a peaceful transition after his death. His wishes have been defied and a new triumvirate is seeking to establish their power within the kingdom.

It seems that Britain and the United States are, at least passively, in favour of those who are seen as usurpers by the supporters of the queen regent and the ousted Prime Minister.

Public feelings within the kingdom are aroused, with students prominent in heading the protest against the triumvirate. The small but tough little army appears to be fully behind the triumvirate, but the police are said to be divided.

In order to win legitimacy for their takeover, the triumvirate is planning to hold elections on October 29 despite strong objections by the Opposition who fear that if elections are held at this time of inflamed passions, they will result in violence and are unlikely to be free and fair.

Prince due at meeting of Swazi chiefs

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Crown Prince Makhosetive (16) of Swaziland was expected to make a public appearance at a meeting of senior Swazi chiefs at the Lobamba royal kraal today.

A source close to the royal family said he probably would be brought before the meeting, which was being called to explain voting procedures in the general election to be held at the end of next month.

Yesterday the prince rested at his heavily-guarded Phondo royal residence after a religious ceremony, during which he was annointed by a visiting American evangelist, Pastor Brian Mosley. The ceremony has no religious significance in Swazi tradition.

It is not known how long the prince will stay in Swaziland.

13/9/83 (312)



Swaziland's 16-year-old Crown Prince Makhosetive is presented with a Bible by American evangelist Pastor Brian Mosely, soon after the prince arrived in the kingdom at the weekend, to be presented to the Swazi nation. The prince is on a short holiday from school in England.

Children hold power over the Swazi peace

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Star 13/9/83

By Patrick Bulger,

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — In a nation obsessed with absolute parental authority, Swaziland's children ironically have the power this week to make or break the flimsy peace that has come to the kingdom.

The most prominent of these children — indeed the most talked about Swazi alive today — is 16-year-old Crown Prince Makhosetive. This week he begins in earnest what is likely to be a gruelling five years before he is installed on his 21st birthday.

During his short stay before he returns to school in England, the young prince will have to make a strong impression on his future subjects.

In the long term he faces the difficult task of adapting a centuries old monarchy to the political realities of the late 20th century.

Already there are hints that his reign will be far more modern than that of his late father, King Sobhuza II. When he stepped off his aircraft late on Friday afternoon he looked more like a suave business school graduate than the future king of Africa's last great tribal monarchy.

FAVOURABLE

Without much effort Makhosetive has already made a favourable impression. At the airport he appeared relaxed and confident beyond his years — neither bashful nor precocious. He is tall, given to smiling and has handsome, kind looks.

ernment confrontation along the lines of the 1977 student uprisings, the Government last week lifted the six-year-old ban on the Swaziland National Association of Teachers.

The move is widely seen as a concession to the teaching profession and it is apparently hoped that the teachers will side with the authorities should any confrontation arise.

Student leaders are scornful of the Government's performance and are somewhat embittered by the oft-repeated accusation that they are being manipulated by "foreign elements" — especially of the African National Congress of South Africa.

A spokesman for the Swaziland National Union of Students told me the students felt they had a duty to make themselves aware of what their Government was doing.

Referring to a recent warning by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, that affairs of State were the business of the "elders and not our children", the spokesman said the students had written to the Government for an explanation of the firing earlier this year of former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini.

He said no reply had been received.

Several medical students are still being held after a recent rally in Mbabane.

There is some concern, however, that he may be identified too closely with the kingdom's unpopular master. Observers believe this could result in accusations that he is naive and being manipulated for political gain.

Yesterday the prince spent the day relaxing at his Phondo royal residence after a short ceremony during which he was blessed by visiting American evangelist, Pastor Brian Mosley.

Later this week he is expected to make his first public appeareance.

Less prominent, but probably more influential in the present political climate, are the thousands of secondary school pupils who are due to return to school tomorow after their holidays.

With the picture of two successful university demonstrations still fresh in their minds, the Government is reliably understood to be concerned about the posibilities of widespread student riots.

In an atempt to defus a possible student/Gov

3/12 22/9/87 Star

Swaziland's general election doesn't generate much enthusiasm

Swaziland's general election is not intended to challenge the power of the monarchy but, this time round, there could be several significant changes. Patrick Bulger of The Star's Foreign News Service reports.



Prince Mfanasibili (left), a prominent Liqoqo member and possible future Prime Minister of Swaziland, with Prince Sozisa. Although a general election is to be held at the end of next month there is little public interest in it.

MBABANE — With little more than a month before the general election, Swaziland is remarkably free of voting fever — and the government wants it to stay that way.

There are no fiery speeches, no posters, and no campaigning — in fact the kingdom's 600 000 people will not meet their candidates until polling day on October 28.

Political parties — and politics generally — have been illegal since 1973 when King Sobhuza II rejected the British-style constitution as "un-Swazi" after his Imbokodvo (Grindstone) national movement lost three seats to the previously unrepresented Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC) in the first post-independence election.

The royal Dlamini clan has never really accepted the concept of elections, regarding them as an attempt to poach the political power it traditionally holds. Swazi elections are therefore not so much a manifestation of democracy as they are a concession to elements in the modern urban sector and the handful of intellectuals.

The election will be run according to the tinkhundla system of tribal councils. Two representatives will be chosen in each of 40 tinkhundla to serve on an electoral college to choose 40 MPs. The Queen Regent nominates 80 MPs and chooses a Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Former NNLC leader, Dr Ambrose Zwane, calls them "elections under the trees".

But, in the present political climate, the election could be far more than an exercise in rubber stamp democracy and observers are expecting three significant developments.

The first may be the election of a new Prime Minister to replace Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini.



Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini.

The aspirant candidate for the premiership is widely believed to be Prince Mfanasibili who once lost an election but is now a member of the ruling Supreme Council of State (Liqoqo).

He is a prominent prince, a seasoned and ambitious politician and an important negotiator in the land deal talks with South Africa.

He is one of the half dozen figures who engineered the recent palace coup that ousted former Queen Regent Dzeliwe in favour of Queen Regent Ntombi.

Prince Bhekimpi, who is described as "a keen, intelligent man with a background of traditional discipline and loyalty", became Prime Minister when his predecessor, Prince Mabandla, was sacked earlier this year.

Prince Mfanasibili could be expected to upgrade the premiership to a position far more influential than it is at present — if he can get past Prince Bhekimpi, who has turned out to be much more than the passive administrator he was originally thought to be.

Second, observers believe the ruling strongmen may use the general election to purge dissident elements from the government. Although this has already begun, it is known that the ruling clique faces formidable opposition from the lower rungs of the government and the civil service.

Third, there may be a widespread boycott of the election in protest against what many Swazis see as unforgivable tampering with the monarchy — for there is still widespread support for former Queen Regent Dzeliwe.

Mystery of Swazi soldier's death in police custody

MBABANE. — Mystery surrounds the death of a Swaziland soldier in a prison cell in Nhlangano, in southern Swaziland, on September 13.

The soldier's death was confirmed yesterday by Swaziland's Army Chief-of-Staff, Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze, but Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, said yesterday the matter had not been brought to his attention.

The soldier, Private Mphendulo Mahlalela, died in police custody after being transported by police from the Matsamo army camp in the Piggs Peak area in northern Swaziland.

Army authorities at Matsama camp were reported to have said they were not consulted when Private Mashlalela was arrested, but heard about his arrest later from unofficial sources.

The soldier's family said they heard of their son's death two days after he died. — Sapa.

Swazi bid to quell anti-Govt protest

22/9/83 317

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Compulsory military service and stricter security legislation may be introduced in Swaziland in what appears to be an attempt at restricting anti-Government protests.

The measures were discussed during the final day of Parliament this week when a proposal to conscript 19-year-old men into the army was passed by MP's.

According to Mr D Z Dlamini, MP, who introduced the proposal, Swaziland's youth no longer held the respect it once had for its elders — widely believed to be a reference to recent student demonstrations.

Referring to the proposal on tougher anti-subversion legislation, The Minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini, said the present legislation was drafted in 1938 and was now "out of date".

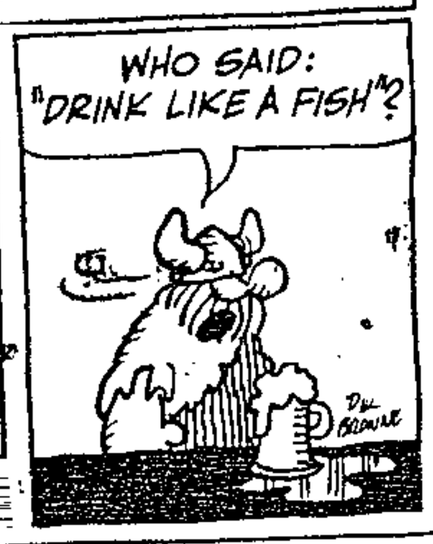
tige.
"When he was given an order

backwards" to deny the warders' aggression.

punitive expedition
they had sworn at a warder be-

will be passed.

By Dik Browne



ANC link with killings investigated

The Star's Foreign News Service (312) (Star 28/9/83)

MBABANE — Swazi police are investigating the murder of three people — one of them a Swazi Defence Force pilot — who were gunned down last night in a Matsapha block of flats housing a large number of South African refugees.

The killings took place at Mobeni housing estate during a farewell party for the pilot, who was due to go on a training course. Several 9 mm cartridges were found in the flat.

Sources said the killings might be linked to a squabble among South African exiles living in Swaziland. The police are looking at a possible African National Congress link.

The victims were named as Miss Lilian Vilakati, a woman known only as Mrs Goolam and Mr Sibusiso Nkonyane, the pilot.

Residents at Mobeni have repeatedly complained to housing authorities about the presence of South African refugees at the flats.

They say they are afraid of the possibility of a South African Defence Force strike against the exiles.

2 Soviet hostages released

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Mozambique's anti-communist guerillas say they have freed two Soviet mining technicians and will release the remaining 22 captives as soon as Maputo meets unspecified "political conditions".

A spokesman for Renamo, a Mozambique rebel group, said the Soviet hostages were in "perfect physical condition" and were being held at a rebel base.

The Renamo spokesman said the two hostages were freed on September 17.

Reagan to visit Peking

PEKING — President Reagan is to visit China next April and Premier Zhao Ziyang plans to travel to Washington next January, US Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger said today.

Mr Weinberger told journalists after meeting Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping that his talks in Peking had been "very useful and positive" and that he envisaged increased military co-operation between the United States and China.

The Chinese Defence Minister, Mr Zhang Aiping, had also accepted an invitation to visit the United States, Mr Weinberger said, adding that he hoped it would be soon.

Asked whether any agreement had been reached on US sales of weapons to China, Mr Weinberger said there had been general agreements.

"We expect to have continuing military-to-military and technical discussions and I don't see personally at this time any kind of insurmountable or even major problems," he added.

He said it was clearly understood the United States required assurances that advanced technology would not be re-exported — Reuter.

Cape Nats sing praises of the PM

Political Staff

GEORGE — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was today given a rapturous reception by the Cape National Party congress on the anniversary of his fifth year in office.

He was given a standing ovation when he arrived and delegates sang the hymn of praise Prys Die Heer.

Mr Botha appeared to be deeply touched as he waved to the delegates.

Congress chairman Mr Chris Heunis congratulated him on what he described as an exceptional milestone in his public career.

The past five years had been a most difficult period as attacks on the country increased.

Mr Botha had managed to lead the nation on the road to defensibility, although many people were inclined to become used to danger signals.

Many eyes, including those of the outside world, were on Mr Botha. Under him South Africa had peace, prosperity and development.

Outside the hall Mr Botha said he did not feel different after five years in a tough job.

"While you are alive, you must live. I am deeply indebted to my Creator that I am still in good health and that I still have my party backing me."

The congress will also pay tribute to Mr Botha at a party given by the National Party's George district council tonight.

● The Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, told the congress the Cabinet was considering a recommendation for a medal for those who had helped prevent the bow section of the tanker Castillo de Bellver from running aground on the Cape coast.

● Congress round-up — Page 4.

Gerhardts to put their case

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — State evidence in the Gerhardt high treason trial in the Supreme Court here ended today when the State closed its case against Commodore Dieter Felix Gerhardt and his wife Ruth.

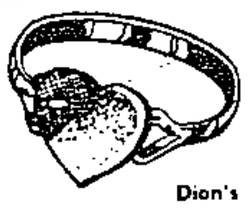
The Attorney General of the Cape, Mr D J Rossouw SC, who led evidence for the State, said counsel for the defence will put the couple's case to the court from October 11.

Commodore and Mrs Gerhardt have pleaded not guilty to charges

DION September SAVINGS on Gold & Silver Rings

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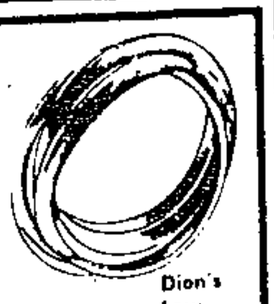
Silver Baby Panel Rings 7.88
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9ct Gold Mini Wishbone Rings 19.88
Dion's Low Price



Silver Russian Wedding Rings 12.30
9ct Gold Russian Wedding Rings 72.50
Dion's Low Price



SA's Largest Discount Jeweller

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Swazis deny detainee sent to hospital

29/9/83 312 RDM

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A SPOKESMAN for Government House in Swaziland yesterday denied that a prominent detainee and former judge, Mr Douglas Lukhele, had been admitted to a clinic in Mbabane with a stomach ailment.

The Swazi Observer had earlier quoted a spokesman for the Lukhele family as saying that he had been hospitalised after the family was instructed not to take food to him.

Mr Lukhele and another well known detainee, Mr Arthur Khoza, a former aide to the late King Sobhuza and Permanent Secretary for Agriculture at the time of his detention, are said to have refused to eat prison food out of fear that it might be poisoned.

The Government House spokesman, however, said: "The report is wrong. Mr Lukhele is not, and was not, in hospital."

Mr Lukhele was detained last month when he was due to appear in the Swazi High Court as counsel for the deposed Queen Regent, Queen Dzeliwe, who had asked the court to declare her deposition null and void.

The Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, however, declared in a special decree that royal affairs were beyond the jurisdiction of the courts and in deference to the decree the High Court decided against delivering a judgment.

The Swaziland Minister of Justice, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, later accused Mr Lukhele of being a member of an unnamed subversive organisation.

In another development Queen Ntombi, who replaced Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent, has reaffirmed the appointment of the 13 of the 15 original members of Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo.

Prince Gabheni, the suspended Minister of Home Affairs, was not reaffirmed as a member of Liqoqo, which some observers regard as the real source of power in Swaziland.

Prince Gabheni incurred the ire of leading Liqoqo members and their allies in government, including the Prime Minister, Prince Bekhempi, when he publicly opposed the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe. He is due to stand trial before a secret tribunal.

All the key men in Swaziland's present government are strong supporters of the land deal with South Africa, under which it was proposed last year that the border territories of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane be transferred to Swaziland.

At the weekend, Prince Bkhempi announced that Swaziland had submitted its case for ownership of the territory to the Rumpff Commission, appointed last year by South Africa to investigate the dispute between Swaziland and KwaZulu and KaNgwane over the territory.

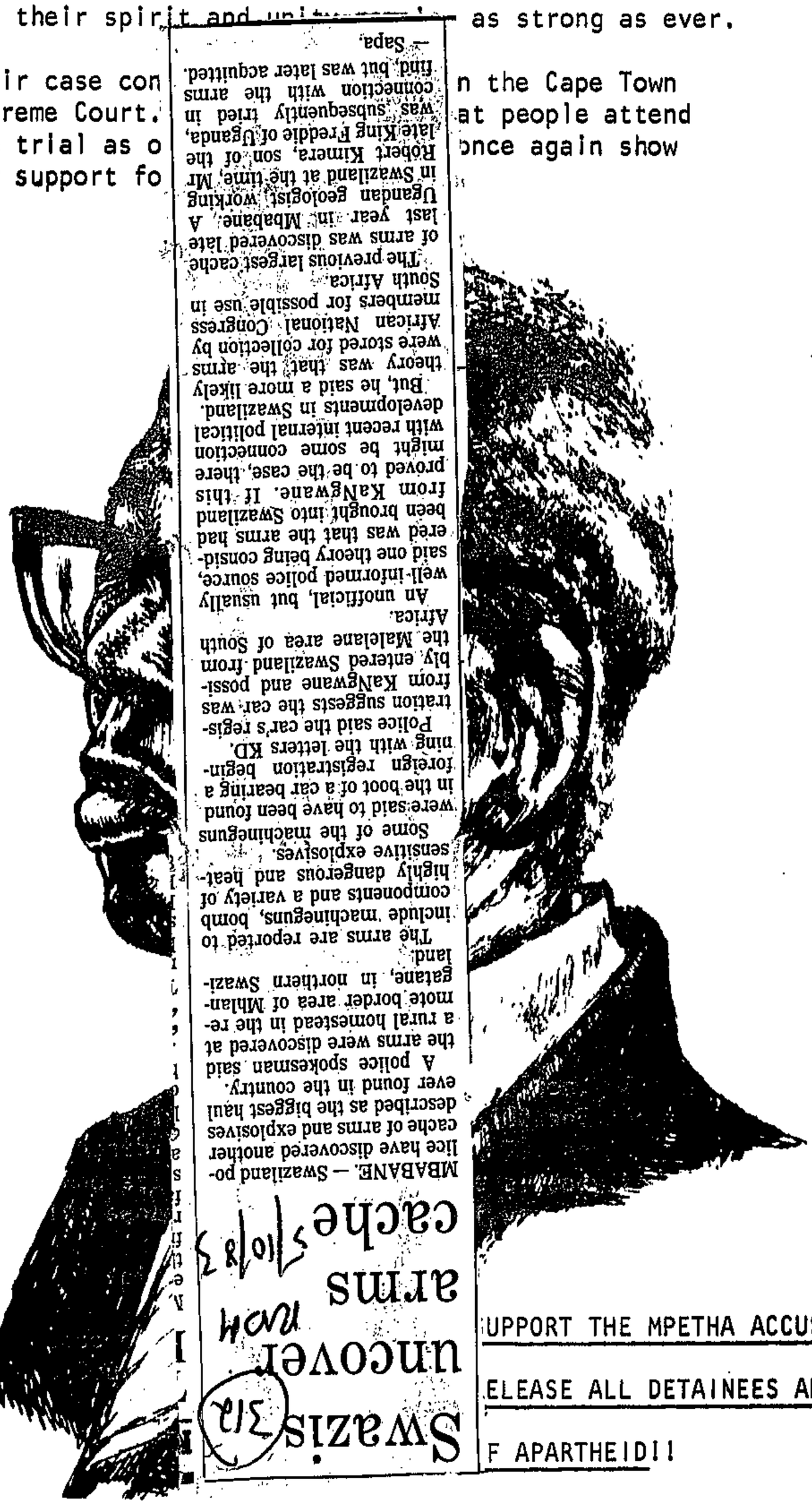
SUPPORT THE MPETHA ACCUSED!

March 6 marked the second anniversary of the start of the marathon trial of veteran trade unionist, Oscar Mpetha and 18 other people on charges of 'terrorism' and alternatively, murder, following their alleged involvement in certain incidents sparked off by the 1980 bus boycotts,

Still these people sit at Pollsmoor Prison. They were originally detained in August 1980 and the case began 7 months later. Oscar Mpetha, 74, and the 17 others who still stand accused, have already sat an effective sentence of two-and-a-half years.

Yet their spirit and unity is as strong as ever.

Their case con n the Cape Town Supreme Court. at people attend the trial as o once again show our support fo



Swazis uncover arms cache

MBABANE — Swaziland police have discovered another cache of arms and explosives described as the biggest haul ever found in the country.

A police spokesman said the arms were discovered at a rural homestead in the remote border area of Mhlangatane, in northern Swaziland.

The arms are reported to include machineguns, bomb components and a variety of highly dangerous and heat-sensitive explosives.

Some of the machineguns were said to have been found in the boot of a car bearing a foreign registration beginning with the letters KD.

Police said the car's registration suggests the car was from KaNgwane and possibly entered Swaziland from the Malelane area of South Africa.

An unofficial, but usually well-informed police source, said one theory being considered was that the arms had been brought into Swaziland from KaNgwane. If this proved to be the case, there might be some connection with the arms find, but was later acquitted.

— Sapa.

UPPORT THE MPETHA ACCUSED!!

ELEASE ALL DETAINEES AND PRISONERS

F APARTHEID!!

Arms cache found

MBABANE — Swaziland police have discovered another huge cache of arms and explosives described as the biggest haul ever found in the country.

A spokesman for the Royal Swaziland Police said the arms were discovered at a rural homestead in the remote border area of Mhlangatane, in northern Swaziland.

The arms are reported to include machineguns, bomb components and a variety of highly dangerous and heat-sensitive explosive materials.

Some of the machineguns were said to have been found hidden in the boot of a car at the homestead bearing a foreign registration beginning with the letters KD.

Police said the car's registration suggests the car was from Kangwane and possibly entered Swaziland from the Malelane area of South Africa.

An unofficial, but usually well informed police source said one theory being considered was that the arms had been brought into Swaziland from Kangwane. If this proved to be the case, there might be some connection with recent internal political developments in Swaziland.

He said a more likely theory was that the arms were stored for collection by African National Congress members for possible use in South Africa.

Last year, another store of arms and explosives was found hidden under bushes and rocks in the Mkhuzweni area, in the remote northern bush area of Swaziland near the South African border.

The previous largest cache of arms was discovered late last year hidden in a locked garage in the Mbabane suburb of Checkers. A Ugandan geologist working in Swaziland at the time, Mr Robert Kimera, son of the late King Freddie, of Uganda, was subsequently arrested and tried in connection with the arms find, but was later acquitted. — Sapa.

See Page 9

Swazis to go to the polls this month

MBABANE. — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has officially dissolved parliament to allow for scheduled elections.

Prince Bhekimpi called a national holiday for October 28 to enable citizens to vote for their candidates for the new 80-member electoral college.

The electoral college will in turn elect 40 members of the new House of Assembly, with another 10 members chosen by the monarch.

During the meeting, a representative of the royal family, Prince Sosiza, said the dismissal of the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, had been decided on by the late King Sobhuza. — Sapa.

sday, October 13, 1983

Five Swazis out on R200 bail

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

FIVE Swazis charged with sedition, one of them the wife of the deposed Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gahbeni, were yesterday released on bail of R200.

The charges relate to the printing of pamphlets attacking and, it is alleged, insulting the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa. The charges against the five bring the total number of people charged with sedition in the past fortnight to 11.

Four of those released on bail are women — all employed by the Swaziland Central Bank. The four are alleged to have used bank equipment to print the pamphlets. The fifth person is Mr Mark Shongwe, an accountant in the Ministry of Education.

Prince Gahbeni, a direct son of the late King Sobhuza, was suspended from the Cabinet last month after incurring the wrath of Swaziland's strongmen by opposing their decision to depose Queen Dzeliwe as regent and to replace her with Queen Ntombi.

He was later dismissed from Liqoqo, the small traditionalist body which wields immense influence and power. He is scheduled to stand trial before a tribunal, which will hold its hearing in secret.

Since the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe early in August, opposition to the regime of the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and his backers in Liqoqo, has manifested itself mainly through underground pamphlets attacking key figures in governing circles.

Three top members of the regime, Prince Sosiza, Dr Polycarp Dlamini and Prince Mfanasibili, have all warned recently of pending tough action against opponents, including those responsible for distributing underground pamphlets.

Prince Sosiza said: "These enemies will get the chop wherever they are." Dr Dlamini gave notice of a "full scale investigation" into the activities of the pamphleteers.

Prince Mfanasibili spoke of people hiring assassins to kill him, thus indirectly confirming earlier reports of an attempt to assassinate him. These reports were denied at the time.

In the Mbabane Magistrate's Court yesterday, the magistrate, Mr Reginald Dladla, warned the "Edlers of the Nation" proposed to increase the penalties for sedition from R200 or two years' imprisonment to R2 000 or 20 years imprisonment.

Dr Dlamini had earlier spoken in parliament of his intention to tighten Swaziland's security laws.

Stiff new penalties for Swazi rebels

MBABANE. — Offenders convicted in terms of Swaziland's proposed Sedition and Subversive Activities Bill face up to 20 years in jail or a fine of R20 000.

Second or subsequent offenders will receive a mandatory prison sentence of 20 years.

These are some of the details the Swaziland Government has released concerning the new Bill, which is to be tabled before a special sitting of Parliament on Wednesday.

Observers in Swaziland see the new Bill as a move by the Supreme Council of State (Liqoqo) to crush rebels who threaten the country's stability.

According to a Government Gazette Extraordinary — published at the weekend — a special tribunal will, at the discretion of the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, be set up to hear and determine charges in cases involving state security.

Such hearings, or part of the hearings, will be held in camera.

The Prime Minister will appoint the chairman of the tribunal and at least four other members.

Informed sources believe the Bill will be passed by both Houses of Parliament on Wednesday, so that it can become law before the forthcoming elections on October 28.

And Prince Bhekimpi warned yesterday that any country in which there was political instability was viewed as a hazard by potential investors.

Addressing the official opening of Swaziland's first satellite earth station, in the Ezulwini Valley, Prince Bhekimpi said: "Any country which has political disturbances will not receive foreign assistance in any form.

"If a country is experiencing domestic problems, these problems must be solved peacefully, not in a violent manner which could scare away potential donors and investors."

The Prime Minister's remarks were seen as an obvious reference to the recent political unrest in the country.

Meanwhile Princess Mnengwase, sister of the late King Sobhuza II, has been co-opted to a new organisation, the standing committee of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State.

The new committee, details of which have just been published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary, will run the day-to-day affairs of the Liqoqo and ensure its decisions are implemented smoothly.

Other members of the new committee are Prince Sifuba, Prince Makhungu, Prince Mfanasibili, Chief Mfanawenkhosi Maseko, Mr A K Hlophe, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr George Msibi.

The secretary is Mr Robert Mabila, principal secretary in the Ministry of Justice.

● Dr Nicholas Thulasizwe Gumedze, head of veterinary services in the Ministry of Agriculture, replaces Prince Gwece, auditor-general, as the country's chief electoral officer. — Sapa.

Hot cities affect urban climate

By J MANUEL CORREIA

HEAT generated by South African cities is affecting the urban climate, Professor Piet van Rensburg, of the department of geography at Rand Afrikaans University, said yesterday.

The exact extent of the problem had yet to be determined, he said.

The problem was common to all large cities, though the heat build-up did not affect the climate to a large extent.

However, the build-up gave rise to concern and further in-depth studies were needed in South Africa.

Prof Van Rensburg said the chief heat culprits in metropolitan areas were buildings and factories with a large heat output.

On the whole, cars did not contribute a significant emission of heat. Neither did power stations which were mainly in rural areas.

However, emission from cars and power stations were great contributors to pollution.

The heat build-up, combined with car and coal emissions and dust particles, created a blanket which caused less sunlight to reach the surface.

In the United States the heat build-up problem was being combated by the creation of parks, "green lungs", in metropolitan areas.

Scientists could not agree on whether the heat and pollution build-up caused higher rainfall, Prof Van Rensburg said.



The subtle tastes of ma... the Carlton Hotel. Enjo... Lankwarder from Tinus ... a speech on the art of ...

GET TOUGH

Toyota T-U-V

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New Toyota T-U-V Stallion

10 seater personnel carrier

Coming from the same T-U-V stable with its proven track record, the new Stallion boasts all the stamina of its brother thoroughbreds... plus the same dependable 1300 cm³ engine. Comfortable seating for a staff of 10. Or a load of

Swaziland seeks world's investors

Star 17/10/83 3/2

By Malcolm Fothergill

A one-day conference in Johannesburg today will have a significant effect on the future of Swaziland.

The aim of the conference is to persuade investors to set up business in the kingdom, 70 percent of whose people live by subsistence farming.

Tempting the investors in is a range of inducements, from training and investment concessions and a lower company tax rate (37,5 percent) than South Africa's to the fact that the homogeneity of Swaziland's population makes labour unrest rare.

More than 300 potential investors from around the world gathered to hear speakers, including the chairman of the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland, Prince Masitsela Dlamini

Prince Masitsela told a news conference in Johannesburg last night that any investment, even from behind the Iron Curtain, would be welcome: "Where money rules, politics doesn't."

Prince Masitsela emphasised Swaziland's reluctance to become involved in Southern African tensions.

One could choose one's friends but not one's neighbours, he said: "Our policy is to make friends and avoid making enemies. If you have an enemy and he sleeps next to you...."

Swaziland is a member of the United Nations, the Organisation for African Unity, the International Labour Organisation and the Southern African Devel opment Co-ordination Conference.

As such it is offering a politically convenient trade route to black Africa for Southern African goods.

YKK Zippers, for example, whose financial manager, Mr A C Bartlett, was one of this morning's speakers, has sold to Ghana, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, among other African countries.

In money terms South Africa exported R432 million worth of goods to Swaziland. Swaziland exported R82,7 million worth of goods to the Republic.

Britain, Swaziland's former colonial ruler, imported R56,3 million worth of goods from the kingdom in 1980.

Prince Masitsela said today's conference, the first major attempt by Swaziland to attract investment, might well be repeated.

"In future we will go to other countries and do the same thing," he said.

'Pay higher wages and cut thefts'

MBABANE. — Swaziland's Chief Justice, Mr Charles Nathan, has urged the government to pay higher salaries to civil servants handling large sums of money to stop the increasing number of thefts by public officers.

He was summing up in a High Court case in which a former accounts officer employed at Matsapha Airport, who was paid R134 a month, was charged with embezzling R310 of the airport salaries money.

The man, Alfred Ndzinisa, employed in the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications, was found guilty and fined R250 (or three months' imprisonment). A further six months' imprisonment was suspended conditionally for three years, and he was ordered to repay to the government the money he had stolen. — Sapa.

RAND DAILY MAIL, M

Swazis vote by going through different gates

MBABANE. — The tiny Southern African Kingdom of Swaziland goes to the polls this week to choose an electoral college which will select a new rubber-stamp parliament to carry out the wishes of the royal establishment.

The voting system, unique to this mountain country, is expected to reinforce the dominant role in government of the royalist Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo.

But political analysts predict a revival of the dormant Imbokodvo (Stone that crushes) King's party, the only party allowed in the state.

Voting takes place on Friday after more than a year of political uncertainty marked by a fierce royal power struggle which came to a climax in August when Queen Regent Dzeliwe, the chosen successor of the late and revered King Sobhuza the Second, was ousted.

She was replaced as regent, or "Great She Elephant", by Ntombi, one of Sobhuza's 50 widows, in a bloodless palace coup.

Ntombi is the mother of king-designate Prince Makhosetive, a boy of 16 at present in a private school in England, who is destined to assume supreme power over the 600 000 Swazis when he is 21.

The Liqoqo acted swiftly against Dzeliwe's supporters, detaining some and dismissing others, and dissent appears to have been crushed, at least for the time being.

Deputy Head of State Prince Sozisa, a forceful figure in his 60s who often addresses public meetings with a revolver strapped to his waist, emerged as a power behind the throne.

When he announced the dissolution of the old parliament earlier this month, he stated as a brusque parting shot that some deputies had behaved like an opposition and that he did not want to see this happen in the new assembly.

The voting system seems designed to ensure that his wish will be granted.

No one is clear how many Swazi voters there are. All male and female citizens over the age of 18 are entitled to vote, but there is no electoral registration as such.

The candidates — four to each of the 40 voting districts — are chosen by election officials guided by the 13-member Liqoqo.

But neither candidates nor voters will know who has been chosen to stand until polling day. Canvassing is outlawed as potentially disruptive.

On the day, everyone gathers in a convenient field or sports ground and each candidate stands by a makeshift gate.

After an address by election organisers voters go through the gate of the person of their choice. The two candidates with the busiest gates in each voting district then form an 80-member electoral college.

The college meets in secret for a week to choose, from outside their number, 40 members of the House of Assembly.

The Liqoqo has the power to appoint 10 more deputies and will also name a Prime Minister and Cabinet from among the 50 members of the house.

The House of Assembly names 10 people to sit in the Senate and the Liqoqo the other 10.

The whole process could take a month.

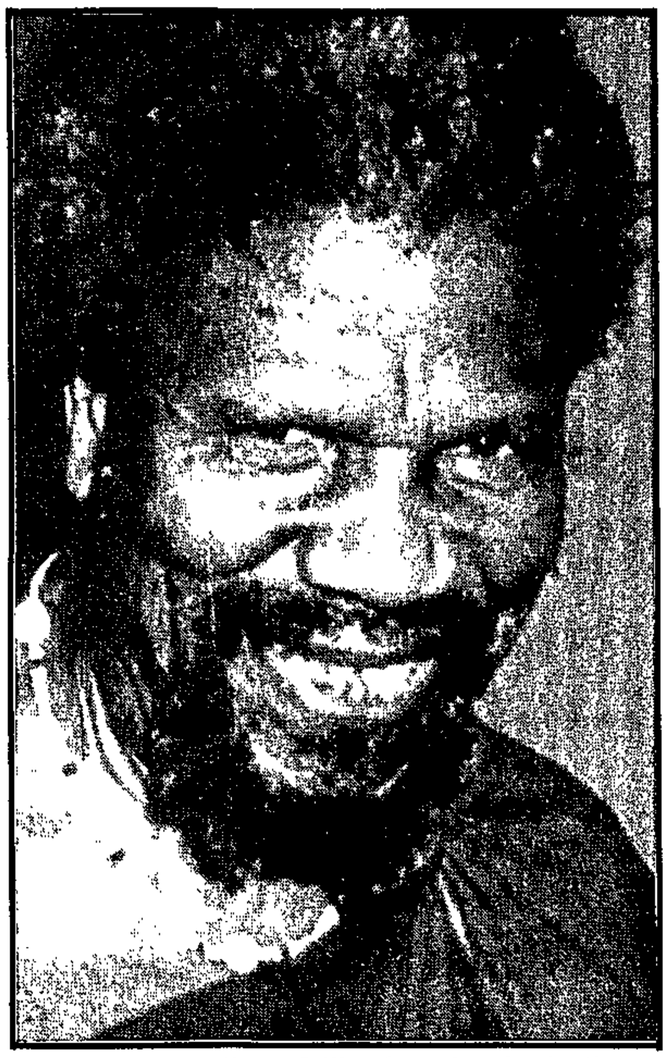
The system is intended to ensure that the Liqoqo gets the parliament and Cabinet it feels will be most cooperative with the royal establishment.

Major decisions of state are made by the monarch and the Liqoqo and are communicated to parliament through a government gazette. These decsions have never been publicly questioned.

King Sobhuza sat on the throne for 61 years before he died last year, aged 83. — Sapa-AP.

312
RDM
25/10/8

Is it harmony or disharmony for Swaziland?



KING SOBHUZA II ... Still referred to in death as "our most excellent and revered majesty".

SWAZILAND'S voters go to the polls this Friday in an election which calls on them to vote for candidates favourable to the Council of State (Liqoqo) and no one else.

The Liqoqo has hand-picked the 160 candidates — their names are not yet known to the electorate, and they will only be introduced to them on Friday morning.

In essence, Swazis will be voting in a election for harmony or disharmony in the world's most unusual general poll.

● HARMONY because a quiet, trouble-free election will mean that Swaziland has successfully come out of the most difficult political period of its history.

● DISHARMONY because there have been rumours that there may be a massive stay-away from the voting procedure to show the country's ruling clique — a mixture of princes and commoners — that the people are against their tampering with all matters royal.

The possibility is that a placid people could have been provoked beyond their endurance.

Tribal in-fighting since the death of King Sobhuza II some 15 months ago has rent this land and its people asunder. It has pitted brother against brother, prince against prince ...

The key is the loyalty of the police and the army, both staunchly Sobhuza in earlier days but their position now is a large question mark.

The in-fighting has flared into the open at times ... with the current so-called truce between the factions very much an uneasy one.

Friday's elections could see a burying of the hatchet, or may only be the start of another long period of instability, leading to manipulation by foreigners in the deadly game of Southern African politics.

In 15 months unparalleled in its history, Swaziland has seen the deposition of the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, followed by the removal of the popular Queen Regent, Queen Dzeliwe, and finally the firing from office of Home Affairs Minister and favourite son of the king, Prince Gabheni.

Also fallen foul of the clique's determination to maintain political control over Swaziland have been deputy Cabinet Ministers, princes and princesses, a former Attorney-General, and public servants.

Every observer will on Friday be able to see at a glance — unlike in the West where voters wait for results of the poll to be made public — whether or not the present government of Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini is popular or not.

They will be able to see who is voting for whom due to the unique way in which the election is conducted.

By NORMAN CHANDLER

Voters file through two poles placed in the veld, so there are no ballot boxes.

And it is at this point that Swaziland will bravely face the future or face the realisation that the future will be as rocky as has been the case over the past months.

In this period, the Swaziland government has had to face mounting, although muted, criticism among lower echelons of the civil service, university students on the rampage, subversive pamphlets, foreign claims of disinvestment, problems with African National Congress refugees, and the introduction of stricter security legislation.

Now the government has steamrollered, through a special sitting of parliament only a few days before the election, a new anti-sedition Act into the Statute Book clearly aimed at stopping unrest, and also indicating for the first time that the government is concerned, and is aware of, the actions of certain elements in the run-up to the election.

It's a most unusual way, to Western eyes, to conduct an election.

There are no ballot papers, ballot boxes, electoral rolls, election speeches and any other Westminister-type electioneering.

There is, though, a chief electoral officer who, until he was removed from office, was Prince Gabheni. He was replaced by Dr Nicholas Gumedze, head of veterinary services in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Dr Gumedze's boss is Dr A Hlophe, Minister of Agriculture, and one of the most powerful men in the country's Supreme Council (Liqoqo) which played a big part in deposing the former Prime Minister and the former Regent.

On Friday, 80 out of 160 candidates will be chosen by (hopefully, says the government) 600 000 people in four districts under the unique Tikhundla system to form an electoral college.

The people will have their first look at the candidates on Friday morning.

The Tikhundla process was devised five years ago by King Sobhuza and his advisers as the answer to Westminister-style of parliamentary representation, which was abolished by the king in 1973 in favour of government by Royal Decree.

The candidates are chosen by the induna (electoral officer) of each chieftaincy through a process of concensus, which really means choosing — through conversation with the chiefs — which of the candidates are to be nominated to the electoral college.

But, before candidates actually stand at the two poles and hopefully watch to see whether they are going to make first base, the list of 160 names is submitted for vetting to the Queen Regent by a committee of seven of the country's most powerful men, all members of the Liqoqo.

If your face doesn't fit, that's that ... and that's also where the problem lies this Friday.

The fear is that if the run-of-the-mill Swazi finds he is expected to file through the poles to choose a candidate who does not support his view about what's been happening, then trouble could erupt.

At grassroots level, there is a lot of support for the former Regent and for Prince Gabheni, who as Home Affairs Minister wielded tremendous influence in Swazi life.

There have been rumblings about how Prince Gabheni has been removed from office because he supported the previous Regent and how, as a result, the name of King Sobhuza has been "dishonoured".

Swazis are very ticklish about King Sobhuza, still regarding him as "our most excellent and revered majesty".

The way in which the ruling clique has gone about removing Queen Dzeliwe and Prince Gabheni, for instance, has without doubt been looked at askance and the fact that the Swaziland government — through the Liqoqo — has had to resort to legalities to eliminate opposition to their style of government, has caused a great deal of dissension throughout the kingdom.

Prince Bhekimpi and his government could be facing a countdown of what could be his final hours of power.

It all depends on the average Swazi and those two poles stuck in the veld.

Swaziland expected to shut gates to parliament on internal 'opposition'

Star 25/10/83

312

MBABANE — The tiny Southern African Kingdom of Swaziland goes to the polls this week to choose an electoral college which will select a new rubber-stamp Parliament to carry out the wishes of the royal establishment.

The voting system, unique to this remote mountain country sandwiched between capitalist South Africa and Marxist Mozambique, is expected to reinforce the dominant role in government of the royalist Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo.

But political analysts predict a revival of the dormant Imbokodvo (stone that crushes) king's party, the only party allowed in the state.

Voting takes place on October 28 after more than a year of political uncertainty marked by a fierce royal power struggle which came to a climax in August when Queen Regent Dzeliwe, the chosen successor of the late and revered King Sobhuza the second, was ousted.

She was replaced as regent, or "great she elephant", by Ntombi, one of Sobhuza's 50 widows, in a bloodless palace coup.

Ntombi is the mother of king-designate Prince Makhosetive, a boy of 16 at present in a private school in England who is destined to assume supreme power over the 600 000 Swazis when he is 21.

The Liqoqo acted swiftly against Dzeliwe's supporters, detaining some and dismissing others, and dissent appears to have been crushed, at least for the time being.

Deputy Head of State Prince Sozisa, a forceful figure in his 60's who often addresses public meetings with a revolver strapped to his waist, emerged as a power behind the throne.

When he announced the dissolution of the old parliament earlier this month, he stated as a brusque parting shot that some deputies had behaved like an opposition and that he did not want to see this happen in the new assembly.

The voting system seems designed to ensure that his wish will be granted.

No one is clear how many Swazi voters there are. All male and female citizens above the age of 18 are entitled to vote, but there is no electoral registration as such. Voters are simply required to produce identity documents showing they are adult Swazis.

The candidates — four to each of the 40 tinkhundla or voting districts — are chosen by election officials guided by the 13-member Liqoqo.

But neither candidates nor voters will know who has been chosen to stand until polling day and canvassing is outlawed as potentially disruptive.

On the day, everyone gathers in a convenient field or sports ground and each candidate stands by a makeshift gate.

After an address by election organisers — candidates are not allowed to speak — voters go through the gate by the person of their choice. The two candidates with the busiest gates in each tinkhundla then form an 80-member electoral college.

The college meets in secret for a week to choose, from out side their number, 40 members of the House of Assembly. Its function then ends.

The Liqoqo has the power to appoint 10 more deputies and will also name a prime minister and cabinet from among the 50 members of the house.

The House of Assembly names 10 people to sit in the senate and the Liqoqo the other 10.

The system is intended to ensure that the Liqoqo gets the parliament and cabinet it feels will be most co-operative with the royal establishment.

Major decisions of state are made by the monarch and the Liqoqo and are communicated to parliament through a government gazette. These decsions have never been publicly questioned.

No one is sure about what Prince Sozisa meant by opposition-like activities, but analysts believe he may have been referring to some behind-the-scenes unrest stemming from the royal power struggle.

But the Imbokodvo, which was inactive at the 1978 elec tion largely because there seemed to be no need for action under King Sobhuza's strong rule, has recently moved members into powerful positions of state.

Politicians expected the king's party to become more active after this week's voting. — Sapa-Reuter.

Swazi royal power-play at the polls

3/2 D-Dispatch 27/10/83

By Tonie Sakaike: Mbabane

The tiny southern African Kingdom of Swaziland goes to the polls today to choose an electoral college which will select a new rubber-stamp parliament to carry out the wishes of the royal establishment.

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But political analysts predict a revival of the dormant Imbokodvo (stone that crushes) King's Party, the only party allowed in the state.

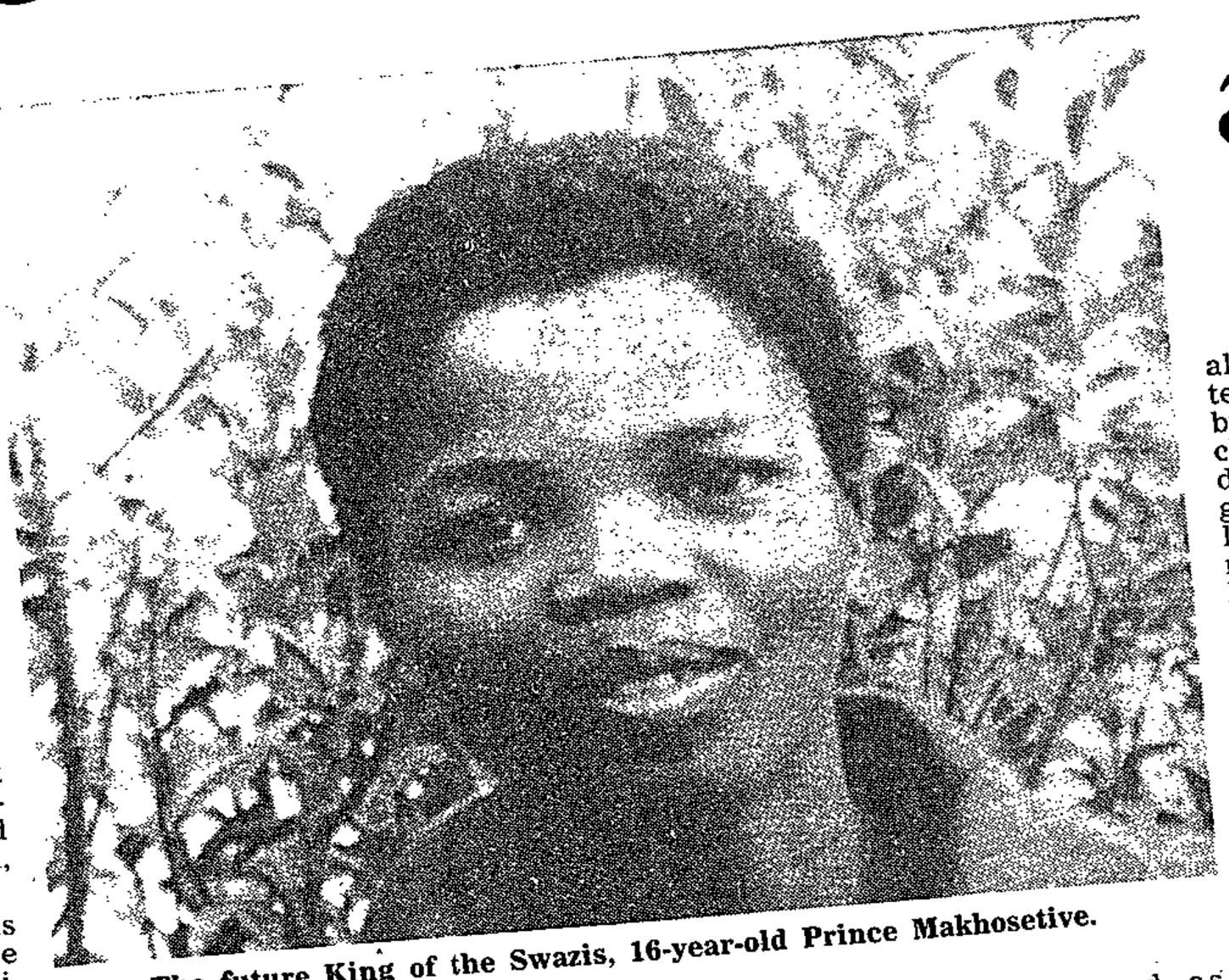
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She was replaced as Regent, or "Great She Elephant", by Ntombi, one of Sobhuza's 50 widows, in a bloodless palace coup.

Ntombi is the mother of king-designate Prince Makhosetive, a boy of 16 at present in a private school in England who is destined to assume supreme power over the 600 000 Swazis when he is 21.

The Liqoqo acted swiftly against Dzeliwe's supporters, detaining some and dismissing others, and dissent appears to have been crushed, at least for the time being.

Deputy head of state Prince Sozisa, a forceful figure in his 60's who [illegible]esses public



The future King of the Swazis, 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive.

the dissolution of the old parliament earlier this month he stated as a brusque parting shot that some deputies had behaved like an opposition and he did not want to see this happen in the new assembly.

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The Liqoqo has the power to appoint 10 more deputies and will also name a prime minister and cabinet from among the 50 members of the house.

The House of Assembly names 10 people to sit in the Senate and the Liqoqo the other 10.

The whole process could take a month.

The system is intended to ensure that the Liqoqo gets the parliament and cabinet it feels will be most co-operative with the royal establishment.

Major decisions of state are made by the monarch and the Liqoqo and are communicated to parliament through a government gazette. These decisions have never been publicly questioned.

No one is sure about what Prince Sozisa meant by opposition-like activities, but analysts believe he may have been referring to some behind-the-scenes unrest stemming from the royal power struggle.

The power-play was a traumatic affair from Swaziland. The authority of absolute monarch King Sobhuza, who led the country to independence from Britain in 1968 and who sat on the throne for 61 years, had never been questioned.

When he died last year aged 83 no Swazi could remember a time when he was not leader, and with no visible candidates it was difficult to predict the make-up of the next cabinet.

But the Imbokodvo, which was inactive at the 1978 election largely because there seemed to be no need for action under King Sobhuza's strong rule, has recently moved members into powerful positions of state.

Politicians expected the king's party to become more active after this week's voting.

Prime Minister Prince Bekhimpi, Foreign Minister Richard Dlamini, Justice Minister Polycarp Dlamini and Prince Mfansibili, a member of the Liqoqo, were expected to emerge stronger, political analysts said.

The political fate of princes and politicians who fell from grace alongside Queen Regent Dzeliwe was expected to be sealed.

Prince Gabheni, Dzeliwe's main royal supporter, will probably be among the more prominent losers. He has been sacked already from the Liqoqo and as Home Affairs Minister.

Neither the royal feud not the election was thought likely to influence Swazi foreign policy in any fundamental way. The little state is a bulwark of capitalism and free enterprise.

Its economy is dominated by South African and British interests and Mbabane's royal rulers are devoutly conservative and anti-communist.

The mass of Swazis have revered their royal family for generations and there is no sign that any fundamental change is likely. — SAPA-RNS.

STAR 28/10/83

(3/2)

No chance of any opposition vote in Swazi elections

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — The Swazi general elections tomorrow will reinforce the power of the ruling conservatives and will leave no scope for the people to return opposition MPs, observers say.

The only way for the people to register dissent will be through a stay-away from the polls.

The elections comé at the end of a year of turmoil in the ruling hierachy. Since the people lost their beloved 82-year-old King Sobhuza II in August 1982, they have seen the conservatives fire the pragmatic Prime Mnister, Prince Mabandla, in March, and depose the Sobhuza-designated Queen Regent, Dzeliwe, in August.

The conservative-dominated supreme council of state, the Liqoqo, moved quickly to neutralise opposition. When students staged demonstrations against Queen Dzeliwe's overthrow, 40 were arrested. When Cabinet Minister Prince Gabheni called a rally for the embattled Queen, the rally was banned and the Prince was dismissed. When the Queen took her case to the High Court, the government persuad ed the Chief Justice not to issue its finding.

Lest the elections provide an opportunity for dissent, parliament was recalled for a special session last week to pass the Sedition and Subversive Activities Bill. The new law imposesa draconian penalty of 20-years jail on anyone convicted of "subversion".

Clearly the conservatives will brook no challenges.

When the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa, dismissed parliament, he said some MPs had behaved "like an opposition" and he hoped this would not happen after the elections.

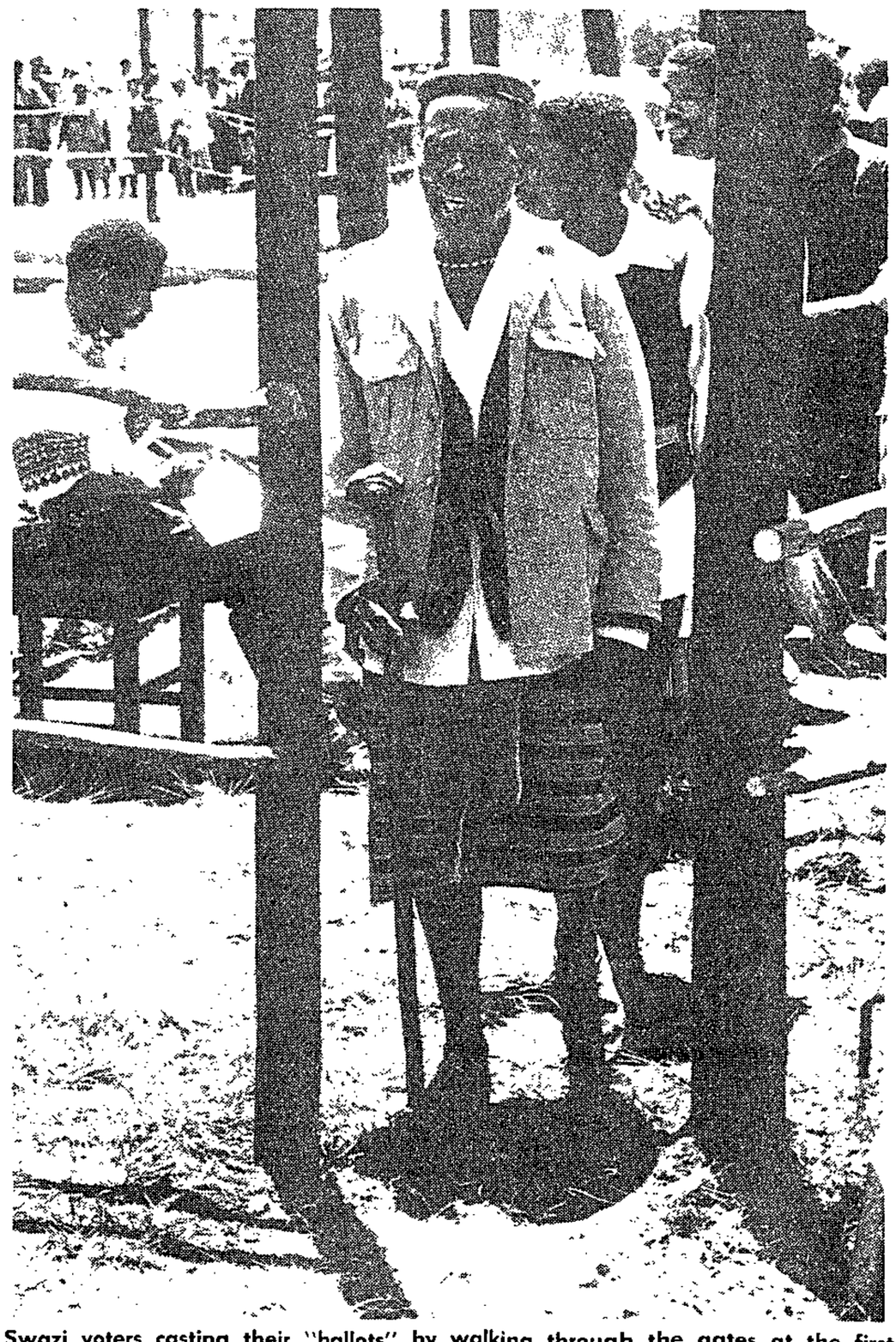
Yet the Swazi electoral system already comes close to being the most controlled and indirect in the world.

Introduced in 1978 -- Sobhuza scrapped the Westminster model in 1973 -- the procedure is called Tinkhundla (the Siswati for constituencies). There is no secret ballot and no campaigning. The candidates are introduced to the voters on the morning of election.

Tomorrow, in each Inkhundla, four Liqoqo-approved candidates will each stand next to a wooden gate. The voters will walk through the gates of the candidates of their choice. The two most popular candidates are thus elected to an 80-member electoral college which, after a week of discussion, submits a list of 40 prospective MPs to the Liqoqo.

The Liqoqo vets this list and adds another 10 members of its own choice. In the last elections, this privilege was used to nominate four white MPs. Finally the Liqoqo appoints a Prime Minister and Cabinet from the 50-member parliament.

Obviously this type of election is not intended to serve the free choice of the people, but is rather a device for the rulers to grant a semblance of consultation to the ruled.



Swazi voters casting their "ballots" by walking through the gates at the first Tinkhundle elections in 1978. The man sitting down on the left is an official counter.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, October 29, 1983

Swaziland tense in huge poll boycott

By NORMAN CHANDLER

MBABANE. — Swaziland was tense but calm yesterday as thousands stayed away from the polls in the country's fourth general election since independence.

And an announcement is expected that Prince Bhekimpi is to be replaced as Prime Minister.

The man who may take over the reigns is Prince Dumisa, who is recognised as a radical politician.

There is only one other known candidate for Prime Minister and that is Prince Mfansibili, a member of the Liqoqo, but it is believed he is not too interested in the position.

Estimates put the illegal stay-away vote at as much as 40% of the 600 000 electorate and in the rural areas the figure may have been even higher. No official statistic will be available for a few days.

The 80 candidates, elected yesterday to the electoral college from which a new parliament is to be chosen, are in closed session today, choosing the country's new legislators.

They are not expected to complete their task until after the weekend and then the Queen Regent, Queen Ntombi, will name the Prime Minister and Cabinet to run one of Africa's only remaining monarchies.

Yesterday there were again clear signs of government edginess over the election for which a public holiday had been declared and a royal command given that everyone had to vote.

Those who defied the command could face criminal action.

Mbabane and other main centres were ringed by roadblocks manned by the army and the police for the third successive day.

Travellers from Natal reported seven roadblocks on the Sir Seretse Khama highway between Manzini and the border.

The home of Rand Daily Mail correspondent Simon Ngwenya was twice visited by Security Police on Thursday night and yesterday, but no action has so far been taken against him.

Police said they had no comment to make on the harassment which followed immediately after I was questioned for nearly two hours on Thursday for alleged criticism of the government in the Rand Daily Mail.

Police detained Mr Ngwenya earlier this year and also detained the editor of the Times of Swaziland, Mr James Dlamini, after he had predicted that an election would in fact be held.

Yesterday's editions of the Rand Daily Mail and other South African newspapers were not on sale in Swaziland and it could not be ascertained whether the government had prevented their circulation.

At the polls there were thousands who came to choose their candidates for the electoral college, but the turnout disappointed observers.

The largest vote was in Mbabane and Manzini.

Electoral officers in the rural areas appeared puzzled by the poll figires in country constituencies, despite chiefs having been warned it was illegal for people to stay away.

Despite the turn out, however, government officials yesterday pronounced the election a success.

Govt 'meets its ID promise'

Political Reporter

HE Department of Internal Affairs has said it has processed all Book of Life applications it received before mid-October.

r G B S van Zyl, the chief referendum officer, said yesterday that with the exception of some incomplete applications and a small percentange of those mailed after September 30, they had succeeded in keeping their promise to process all applications that reached them before that date.

ne last 6 000 of these were posted yesterday afternoon and were expected to arrive in time for people to vote on Wednesday.

.. 90 000 books had been mailed off by the department since October 1, he said.

.. a number of books had been returned to the department because they had been incorrectly addressed or some other error had been made.

eople who submitted applications before the end of September and who had still not received their books should phone the Department of the Interior in Pretoria.

was possible their book was waiting to be collected, he said.

most every enquiry the department had received in this matter had been satisfactorily answered, he said.

ple who have become naturalised citizens since they received their Books of Life could vote if they presented their books and their naturalisations certificates at the polling station.

.. 2 713 000 people would be eligible to vote, he said.

(Report by Anton Harber, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Govt is misusing envoys'

Political Reporter

CONNIE MULDER, a ... member of the ...vative Party, yesterday slammed the Government for misusing South ...ican diplomats for party ...tical gain.

r Mulder was referring in statement to the screen-

'Soccer has vital role in liberty'

SPORTS activity has a vital role in the liberation of South Africa, and the development of soccer was an indication that blacks could organise themselves to achieve their goals.

So said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in a keynote address at a banquet celebrating the 50th anniversary of the SA National Football Association in a Johannesburg hotel last night.

Chief Buthelezi commended the association for lasting so long against a background of African failure to organise efficiently.

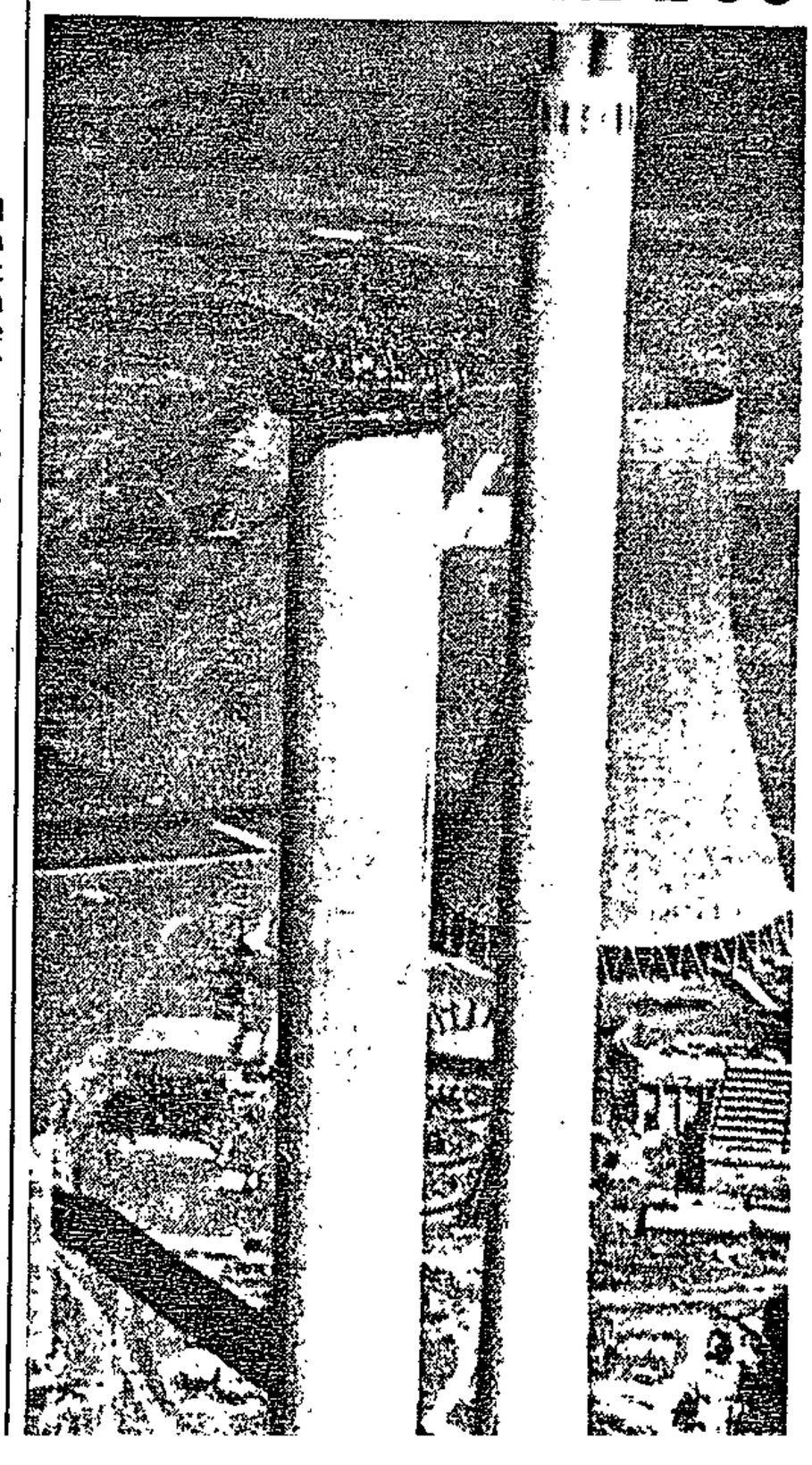
"If we did not have such a deep trait of quarrelling over inconsequential things, our struggle for liberation would today be far more advanced than it now is.

"It is against this background of African behaviour, when it comes to organisations, that we must appreciate the importance of SANFA having lasted for this length of time," Chief Buthelezi said.

The association's golden anniversary was "for black organisations of any sort, a record", he said.

SANFA, now fully integrated, was the force behind the establishment of black soccer 50 years ago. Its presi-

Second chimney put up at Escom in record time



By J MANUEL CORREIA

YOU might forgive Karrena Africa for feeling slightly flue-ish with excitement for putting up the outer shell (windshield) of the second R10-million chimney at Escom's Tutuka power station near Standerton recently in record time.

It took exactly 43 days and 15 hours to build the 268m-high structure (275m to the top of the flues) — a South African record and possibly, for the type of chimney involved, very close to a world record.

Since chimneys — apart from the ones used by Father Christmas on his rounds — are not exactly the stuff to fire public excitement, I shall not attempt to describe in detail the complexities of the construction.

But even the most un-engineeringly minded of people will readily concede that it was a considerable feat of engineering genius and precision.

And what is more, I understand reliably that nobody blew his stack ...

What made the feat even more impressive was that there was not a single major accident on site while building was in progress 24 hours a day in two shifts of 12 hours each. Night building was done under floodlights.

Building was completed ahead of schedule despite

Swaziland denies election stayaway

By NORMAN CHANDLER

MBABANE. — The Swazi Government interrupted television programmes over the weekend to deny claims that there had been a huge stayaway by voters in Friday's general election.

And in a huge reshuffle, believed to stifle opposition to the Government, key civil servants have been moved to other ministeries.

The Government claimed on TV that 535 000 of the country's 600 000 potential voters had turned up at the polls and said a percentage poll of more than 80% was double that of the last election in 1978.

The Rand Daily Mail reported on Saturday that about 60% of voters had gone to the polls and this figure was partly confirmed the same day by Dr George Msibi, a key member of the Council of State (Liqoqo).

Reports published in local newspapers gave no statistics apart from lauding the electorate and claiming the poll had been a huge success.

Determined efforts were made before the election to ensure a massive vote.

A huge security net was thrown up as police patrolled the suburbs and harassed journalists.

Road blocks were kept in operation for four days and all motorists and their vehicles were searched, causing huge delays.

There were also unconfirmed reports that police moved in to predominantly black suburbs on Friday urging people to vote.

Government vehicles were also commandeered to transport voters.

Diplomats who toured rural areas said they were told that chiefs were threatened with heavy fines if they did not tell people to vote and there had also been thinly veiled warnings of tough action against chiefs including their removal from office.

First indications that civil servants were being reshuffled came on Tuesday and by Thursday hundreds had received letters ordering them to new posts with immediate effect.

Some had been in their jobs for years, while others were trained overseas for their specific posts.

Observers said the reshuffle could only be attributed to dissension in the civil service over recent events in Swaziland.

Yesterday Dr Msibi told newsmen: "It is normal practice that after the elections there should be a reshuffle of top civil servants."

He also disclosed there had been "some changes of officials in the Government" but declined to elaborate. These changes are over and above the civil service reshuffle.

● A former Attorney-General Mr Douglas Lukhele and the late King Sobhuza's official translator, Mr Arthur Khoza, have had their 60-day detention extended.

They were detained "in the interests of the State" two months ago.

While Swazis voted, whites enjoyed themselves at resorts, oblivious of the drama.

They were only slightly annoyed by roadblocks, two of which were on the main tourist route through the Ezulwini Valley.

Tourists complained of soldiers ordering them at gunpoint to open car boots and luggage several times between South Africa and the Swazi fleshpots.

The election did not prevent thousands of South Africans from gambling, swimming and playing golf over the weekend.

As if to rub in the fact that Swaziland is a black State, the local golf professional Joe Dlamini won the Swazi Spa Pro-Am tournament against a field of predominantly white South Africans.

ANC trio try to kill

312 RDM

31/10/83

MBABANE. — Three men who attempted to murder a Swazi shop manager in Manzini recently were members of the African National Congress, said police.

A spokesman said: "We managed to catch one, but we believe the other two have skipped the country or are lying low somewhere."

The men are alleged to have been responsible for a gun attack on the manager of Ludwala shopping centre, Mgwane Park. — Sapa.

Mail's Swazi man flees to Lesotho

By NORMAN CHANDLER and MIKE PITSO

THE Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in Swaziland, Mr Simon Ngwenya, who fled his country last weekend, has surfaced in Lesotho.

He arrived there by air on Sunday afternoon aboard a Lesotho Airways plane.

Mr Ngwenya, 38, reported to the Lesotho Police yesterday.

Last night it was unclear whether he would seek political asylum in Lesotho or go to Zimbabwe.

Mr Ngwenya, who has been working for the Mail since 1978, was tipped off by friends that he was to be detained under Swaziland's 60-day detention law, which empowers the police in Swaziland to detain anybody for a period of 60 days without appearing in a court of law.

Huge casino resort plan for Swaziland

By NORMAN CHANDLER

THE international Sheraton Hotels group — one of the biggest in the world — is to enter the Southern African market for the first time next year.

The American organisation is to run a new multi-million rand casino hotel resort complex in northern Swaziland, it was officially disclosed in Mbabane this week.

Financed 85% by the Italian Government, the new hotel will be in the scenic Piggs Peak area on the main tarred road from Swaziland to the Transvaal lowveld and the Kruger National Park.

The remaining finance is being put up by the Swaziland Government.

It will be the first hotel bidding for the lucrative lowveld holiday trade, which up until now has been centred on the Nelspruit-White River area adjacent to the Kruger National Park.

The new hotel is likely to draw tourists eastwards towards a largely unknown tourism area, and one which has a number of entry points into the game reserve.

It is expected that the new hotel will be a major force in the casino industry in Southern Africa, up until now controlled by the joint Holiday Inns-Sun International organisation with the only other casino on the sub-continent being run by the Casino International group at the Hilton Hotel in Maseru, Lesotho.

The only casino in Swaziland at present is part of the Royal Swazi Spa resort and is managed by the Holiday Inns organisation.

There have been rumours for more than a year that Italians were interested in establishing a casino in Swaziland.

It was said at the time that the casino may have been tied in with plans to hand over KaNgwane, the South African Swazi "homeland", to Swaziland. These plans included the building of a scenic highway through the southern lowveld to Nelspruit, and it could not be ascertained yesterday whether the road would now still be built.

The KaNgwane government last year petitioned the Pretoria Supreme Court to have the hand-over proposal set aside. The South African and KaNgwane governments reached an out-of-court settlement which resulted in KaNgwane being re-established as a "National State".

Swazis held over alleged election plot

312 RDM 4/11/83

Mail Correspondent

MBABANE.— Several people are being detained, following a swoop by Swaziland police this week, for allegedly planning to sabotage the elections last Friday.

The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, told a Press conference yesterday that some people have been arrested and are being questioned by the police. His announcement was also broadcast on Swaziland TV.

Prince Bhekimpi said some of those arrested had already confessed and given the names of those who are involved in the alleged plot but are still at large.

He said some foreigners were also involved. But he did not mention the names of those who were arrested or those who had not yet been detained.

The Prime Minister appealed to those who were involved to come forward and confess ike the others.

He added: "We know who you are and the police are watching your movements."

He also revealed that police were searching for arms which were hidden somewhere in the country.

Among those believed to have been arrested are Mrs Susan Dlamini, wife of Prince Sulumloso Dlamini, Under-Secretary in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, who is also still in detention, Prince Matatazela Dlamini, a public relations officer with the Royal Swaziland Airways, and Mrs Lomuncane Mthetwa, wife of a former Commissioner of Police.

A police spokesman said he could not deny or confirm the arrests.

Lawyers in Swaziland are said to be refusing to take up cases for the accused who are involved in sedition cases for fear of repercussions. There are a number of cases pending to come up in court involving seditions.

It is understood that in a pending case involving Swaziland University students, who demonstrated against the deposition of former regent Queen Dzeliwe, the students are finding it difficult to engage a lawyer to defend them.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, November 8, 1983

Hotel worry over roadblocks

Mail Africa Bureau

MBABANE. — The continued roadblocks, mounted by the Royal Swaziland Police and armed soldiers just before the elections on October 28, are causing concern to hotel owners who feel that tourism will be affected.

With only a few weeks before Christmas, hotel owners are more worried as the time brings more tourists to the country.

A spokesman of the Hotel Association is reported to have received complaints from tourists because of the roadblocks.

The Swaziland hotel industry received a boost last month when the government relaxed the cholera vaccination rules.

Tight security measures were stepped up a few days before the elections because the government feared that some people would sabotage them.

The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, told a meeting of chiefs at Lobamba Royal Village last month that a coup plot had been foiled. Speaking at the same meeting Prince Mfanasibili, a member of the Supreme Council (Liqoqo), said they had information that gunmen had been hired to kill members of Liqoqo.

The authorised person, Prince Sozisa, who is also chairman of Liqoqo, was seen carrying a gun on the day of the meeting.

there is some confusion here.

Swazi MPs names known

MBABANE. — The names of the 40 members elected by Swaziland's electoral college to the new House of Assembly were announced yesterday.

Top of the list of votes by the 80-member electoral college was the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, who scored 80 votes.

Next came two white business men, a cotton farmer and store owner, Mr Derick Von Wissel, from the Big Bend area and Mr Charles McSeveney from Nhlangano in southern Swaziland, and a woman doctor, Dr Virginia Dlamini with 77 votes each.

Two other women elected were Princess Pholele and Dr Fannie Friedman who scored 76 votes each.

Only two Ministers in the old Cabinet were returned to Parliament. They are the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and the Deputy Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr D Nhlabatsi, with the latter scoring 70 votes.

The Head of State (Queen Regent Ntombi) will appoint a further 10 members to make up the new 50-member House of Assembly.

The new House of Assembly will then elect from outside their number, 10 members of the new Senate with another 10 to be appointed by the Queen Regent who will also appoint the new Prime Minister and members of Cabinet.

The former Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, is strongly tipped for the post of Prime Minister. There is also strong speculation that Dr S S Nxumalo, a former Industry Minister in the first post-independance government, will return to the new Cabinet again as Minister for Industry, Commerce, Mines and Tourism. — Sapa.

Shortage of drugs

312 EDM

14/11/83

MBABANE. — Swaziland's Minister of Health, Dr Samuel Hynd, has made an urgent appeal to the Lesotho Government and to drug companies to help alleviate the acute shortage of essential drugs and other medicines in Swaziland.

Commenting on a report last week that hundreds of sick patients would be turned away from hospitals and clinics throughout the country due to the shortage of drugs and medicines, Dr Hynd said the situation was "desperate".

A spokesman for the government hospital in Mbabane confirmed that the hospital had no drugs or antibiotics and not even aspirins or cough mixture. — Sapa.

Swaziland's politics: Where traditional practices blend with the West

White MPs get strong backing



☐ Charles Mcseveney



☐Derick von Wissel

'SKONKWANE' MCSEVENEY HAS ROOTS IN THE SOIL

By Leon Bekker

"WHEN the whites and the blacks work together, they are a mighty force. This is the secret potential of Southern Africa, but it hasn't really happened yet."

So says a man who should know, Mr Charles Mcseveney, who has been a Senator in Swaziland for five years, who expanded the family business in Southern Swaziland to one of the biggest in the Kingdom, and who commanded black, and coloured troops for the Allies in the Second World War.

This week Mr Mcseveney was elected to the Swazi Parliament getting only three votes fewer than the country's Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi.

The Prince got all 80 of the electoral college's votes, and Mr Mcseveney received 77.

Another white Swazi, Mr Derick von Wissel, of Big Bend, who is chairman of the PM's Economic Advisory Council, also received 77 votes. The two whites outpolled all the other MPs elected by the Swazi electoral college.

In an interview at his home in Nhlangano, "Skonkwane" (as he is known to the Swazis) spoke about Swaziland and the relaxed co-operation which existed in the country between the different races.

He told me that Skonkwane means "a peg or a large nail" with which one would fasten something to the ground.

The Swazis clearly felt he deserved the nickname for his tenacious and canny development of the Mcseveney holdings in Southern Swaziland. The name also implies a recognition by the Swazis that he constitutes someone who may be relied upon to keep things steady.

A Swazi of long standing, Mr Mcseveney's father settled in Swaziland after moving from Volksrust in 1919. The grazing was better for the family's flock of sheep, and the Swazi king welcomed the Scot and gave him a tract of land in the south.

Mr Mcseveney chuckled as he related how he had not yet been informed of his election to Parliament.

"Well, I heard it on the radio. You know how they are in Swaziland, things are very relaxed.

"I only really had confirmation of my election when I phoned the PM to congratulate him on his election, and he congratulated me as well. Then I knew," he said.

A little put out that he wasn't a Senator anymore, he told the PM he would rather have stayed in the Senate.

"He just laughed and said: 'We need you in the House to keep the peace'."

What is the secret of Swaziland's excellent race relations?

Mr Mcseveney felt racial co-operation in Swaziland began with King Mbandzeni, who told his nation when the whites came that they should accept the whites, their book (the Bible) and their money as a form of exchange.

A feature of the white community in Swaziland was that there was no racism in their attitude, he added. For those whites who were unable to let go of their racial prejudices, there was always South Africa to return to — and many did.

A few stayed on and became firmly patriotic Swazis, attending the feasts and toasting the King with as much gusto as the locals.

They could probably make more money in South Africa, but Swaziland has been good to them, the Swazi authorities had made them welcome and the easy-going relationship between the races was very attractive.

The Swazi Government, Mr Mcseveney told me, still was buying up slowly bits and pieces of land owned by whites, with money provided by Britain.

What of the future?

"South Africans have always said: 'What's going to happen when your King dies?' as though the place would fall apart. Kings have died in Swaziland before and I'm sure they will again.

"There's always a period of adjustment and settling down, and then things proceed as usual.

"I think our period of adjustment is just about over. Our people have moved deliberately and surely and things are looking good. But then I always knew they would, because there is a stability in Swaziland which will remain."

Mr Mcseveney told me that there was a secret royal council which held the real power in Swaziland.

This council was not the Liqoqo (which had been in held the news recently), he said, but a small gathering composed of top members of the Swazi royal family.

In effect, this council's word was law, and it's existence meant that there was a continuity of authority when kings died.

Mr Charles Mcseveney MP MBE is a proud man as he points to the development in Nglangano — a new casino, shopping centre, building going on everywhere in town.

It is clear that his fief [illegible]

Six Ministers booted out in the traditional election system

Tribune Reporter

SIX Swazi Cabinet Ministers have failed to be re-elected to the new parliament and their future is now uncertain.

The traditional Swazi electoral college booted out the Minister of Agriculture, Mr A.K. Hlope; the Minister of Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini; Health, Dr Samuel Hynd; Finance, Mr James Simelane; Deputy Minister of Education, Mr William Magogo, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Lawrence Mncina.

The electoral college also elected two whites to parliament, Mr Charles McSeveney (an Nhlangano commercial figure) and Mr Derek von Wissel (a Big Bend entrepreneur).

The Swazi electoral system is unique, and is a blend of traditional practices and Western institutions.

The country is divided into 40 Inkundla (electoral areas), each of which consists of a number of chiefs.

Each Inkundla chooses four people to be members of the electoral college, and the people of the area then gather and choose two of the four.

The two electoral college members for each area then go to the gathering place of the electoral college, where the 80 then are sequestered until they have chosen the country's MPs.

They first nominate about 80 potential MPs. These are then called to the college and are interviewed by the members of the electoral college.

Afterwards, 40 are chosen to sit in the House of Assembly.

A feature of the system is the absence of a political party system, and the consequent lack of "professional" politicians.

Many Swazis believe the system to be superior to that which operated briefly while the country was governed by a Westminister-style system. The feeling is that the bad tempers and ill-will generated by a government-opposition system did not serve the country well.

The operation of the existing parliament is very like that of a Westminister parliament. The government introduces Bills, which are considered by MPs, who pick the legislation apart.

According to a sitting MP, Mr Derek von Wissel, the MPs do not hesitate to level stinging criticism at the government if needs be.

"The whole of parliament is, in some ways, an opposition in the sense that we all keep the government on its toes," he said.

Police put spotlight on SA men

Star 22/11/83

Pretoria Correspondent

Security Police investigating the involvement of two South African vehicles in a recent shoot-out between a mystery gang and the Botswana Defence Force have not yet identified the men who bought the vehicles in Pretoria shortly before the incident.

Two men, who bought a Datsun Patrol and a Cortina bakkie from Arcadia Motors in Vermeulen Street for R8 000 cash, gave their names as Mr John Carpenter of Brooklyn and Mr Frank Smith of Menlo Park, two Pretoria suburbs.

The addresses had subsequently proved to be false.

The two vehicles transporting six men were involved in a clash near Butale Village on the Zimbabwe/Botswana border last Monday.

A police spokesman said the South African Police were investigating the incident because of their good relationship with the Botswana Police.

Shootout: Botswana wants probe

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

A question mark hangs over the extent of the South African involvement in the latest shootout near the Botswana-Zimbabwe border in which two Transvaal-registered vehicles were abandoned by a mystery group of gunmen.

The clear links with South Africa that have emerged so far are unlikely to help Pretoria debunk Zimbabwe's claims that the Republic is aiding the dissidents who have murdered at least 34 members of the Zimbabwe farming community over the past two years.

The Botswana Government today formally requested South Africa to investigate the involvement of two South African-registered vehicles in the incident.

Evidence which has emerged so far indicates a definite connection between some organisation or individuals in South Africa and a highly sensitive area of Botswana which Zimbabwe alleges is used as a refuge by the dissidents.

The incident occurred shortly after Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe alleged that "Super Zapu" rebels were being trained in South Africa and pushed back into Zimbabwe through Botswana.

On previous occasions Zimbabwe has claimed that the dissidents were being trained in the Transvaal by former Rhodesian security force personnel.

It seems clear that if Mr Mugabe's claims of the existence of "Super Zapu" are correct and they are being controlled from outside Zimbabwe, then there is a second group of political dissidents operating in the country without high-powered leadership.

The situation is further complicated by gangs of bandits, from every faction in the country, carrying out attacks without any political motive.

At 4,30 pm on November 14 a seven-man patrol of Botswana Defence Force soldiers operating near Buthale Village in north-eastern Botswana came upon two vehicles whose occupants, six black men in civilian clothes, appeared to be armed.

Members of the patrol approached the men who opened fire.

When the BDF men returned the fire the men fled into the bush on foot, abandoning their vehicles which were found to contain two AK-47 assault rifles, two "walkie-talkie" radios and a pistol.

One, a 1975 four-wheel-drive Datsun Patrol, carried the registration number HCB 577 T, the other, a Ford Cortina "bakkie", the number GTJ 418 T.

Inquiries at the Pretoria City Council licensing office indicated that the vehicles were bought in two separate deals over the preceeding two days with Arcadia Motors in Vermuelen Street, Pretoria.

The Cortina was bought on the Friday by a Mr Frank Smith who gave his address as 506 Charles Street, Menlo Park, Pretoria. This turned out to be a vacant lot.

The Datsun was bought at about 9,30 am on Saturday by Mr John Carpenter who said he lived at 1092 Duncan Street, Brooklyn, Pretoria. There is no such address.

The false addresses were not part of an attempt to defraud the company. The men paid a total of R8 000 in hard cash for the vehicles.

Licensing department officials said their computer indicated that both vehicles had been reported stolen and referred inquiries to the police.

The police, however, denied the two vehicles were on the stolen list.

The discrepancy has not yet been explained.

No one has yet explained how two cars belonging to two "very English-speaking white men" who obviously wanted to conceal their identities reappeared in Botswana in the hands of six armed black men who were clearly up to no good there.

The area is a highly sensitive one for a number of reasons.

Infiltrators with a South African connection might be interested in the South African exiles living at nearby Dukwi resettlement camp.

But trigger-happy gunmen with something to hide are more likely to be involved in the Matabeleland violence that has flowed over the Botswana border several times lately.

Botswana has granted refuge to at least 3 000 Zimbabweans who have fled their homes over the past year and most of them also live at Dukwi.

But the Gaborone authorities have warned emphatically that they will not allow their territory to be used by dissidents to launch attacks on Zimbabwe.

The Botswana Defence Force has stepped up patrols and a number of Zimbabweans picked up with weapons in their possession have been handed back to Zimbabwe.

President Quett Masire's government has also refused permission for Zimbabwean troops to mount "hot pursuit" raids across the border while chasing dissidents.

Proof of a South African "interest" in the area is likely to increase the Botswana Government's annoyance over the affair.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1983

Two killed in mysterious Swaziland raid

DEATH SQUAD

Soweton 23/11/83

TWO people were killed, and another escaped death, when a hit squad believed to be from South Africa raided a house in Manzini, Swaziland, in the early hours of yesterday morning.

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

The two men were killed when the suspected South African agents attacked a house believed to belong to the African national Congress (ANC) in a posh Manzini suburb.

One of those who died was Mr Zwelakhe Nyanda (29), of Dube and brother of Mr Siphiwe Nyanda, who has been described as head of the "Ghebula Machinery" — a military unit of the ANC.

It is believed that the raiders thought that Siphiwe was present in the house and that he had been the target of the attack.

The other dead man is Mr Keith McFadden. A third man, Mr Cyril Raymond, escaped death by jumping through a window and is being held for questioning by police in Manzini.

Police in Swaziland have launched a nationwide manhunt for the killers.

Mr Nyanda was a second year medical student at Wentworth when the 1976 uprisings occurred and the university was closed. He left the country the following year.

The dead man's father, Mr Henry Nyanda, was distraught at the news of his son's killing.

"There is not much I can say, I am still dazed from the news of my son's death and we are still waiting to get more details about the whole incident.

"What compounds the matter is that I don't have a travel document and neither does my wife," Mr Nyanda said.

He said the family could not make any plans until these matters were cleared.

Niehaus: Why I joined ANC

Soweto 23/11/83

CONVICTED Carl Niehaus (23), who faces a possible death sentence for a conviction on a high treason charge, yesterday stunned a packed Rand Supreme Court gallery when he justified his belonging to the African National Congress (ANC).

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

Niehaus, found guilty on a treason charge this

involvement with the ANC came about in 1982 when he was approached by a Mr Patrick Fitzgerald in Botswana to do work for the organisation.

He said what led him to accepting the request was turmoil he had experienced in his life. He had been expelled from

creasingly exposed to the realities of the situation in South Africa. He had earlier told the court that after his expulsion his life became disarranged.

It was during this period that he left the white NGK because of its stand on apartheid to join the black one in

heid. It was of a structural nature in South Africa in the form of the migrant labour system and forceful removals to rural areas.

The ANC, he said, would continue exploding bombs if the policy of the country continues to remain as it is. It was his Christian belief that the country's system of apartheid was unjust

He had undertaken to

Man held after house attack

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swazi police are holding a suspected ANC member who escaped death after unidentified raiders attacked a house in Manzini and gunned down two men.

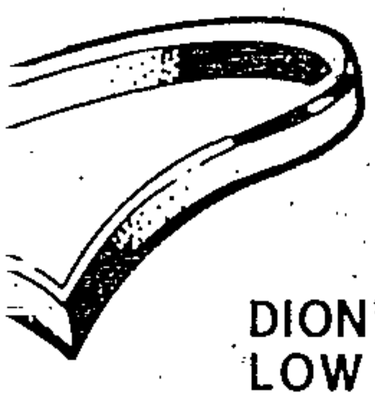
Although a reliable police source confirmed that Mr Cyril Raymond, believed to be a member of the ANC, was being held for questioning at Manzini, police have refused to release details of the incident.

The two victims are Mr Zakhele Nyanda, a former medical student who fled South Africa in 1976, and Mr Keith McFadden, a Swazi citizen. Both men are believed to have been linked to the ANC.

Apart from confirming that the attack took place, Swazi police have released no other details.

The Times of Swaziland reported that the attackers hurled a grenade into the house just before dawn, and then sprayed the victims with gunfire, leaving 22 bullet holes in the walls.

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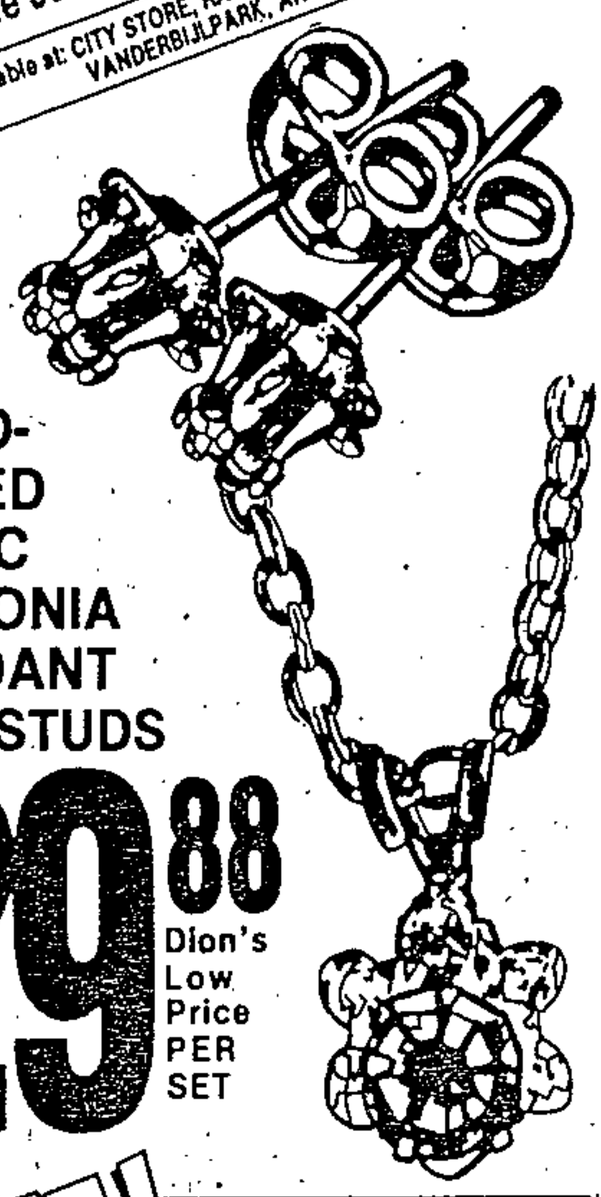
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Gandhi opens Delhi summit with call for world peace

NEW DELHI — Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, today opened the Commonwealth summit with a ringing call for world peace and a new economic order to help the poor.

Addressing the leaders of 48 countries representing a third of the world's population, she said the arms race had almost got out of hand while in poor countries the development process was stagnating.

She declared the Commonwealth must urge the US and the Soviet Union to exercise greater determination to break the stalemate.

She cited crises in Grenada, Central America and Cyprus and attacked continued South African "obstruction" of the independence process in Namibia.

Mrs Gandhi said the five-nation Western Contact Group — including Commonwealth members Britain and Canada — formed to facilitate independence for Namibia, was being used to delay the process.

She urged the summit to reject so-called linkage between independence in the region and the withdrawal of an estimated 25 000 Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

African frustration over a deadlock in Namibian independence talks threatens to boil into a major issue during the summit. But there is no hint that participants have a solution.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma arrived in New Delhi yesterday to lobby behind the scenes against any weakening of the African stand on the linkage question. — Reuter.

'No clues' linking dawn raid to SA

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZILAND police are investigating the murder of an African National Congress exile and a Swazi national by gunmen, but have found no evidence to link the killings with a South African death squad, a spokesman for the Royal Swazi Police said yesterday.

The killers escaped after a dawn attack on a house near Manzini, leaving two dead men, one of whom, Mr Zwelakhe Nyanda, was an exiled member of the ANC. The second man, Mr Keith McFadden, was a Swazi national.

Two people in the house with Mr Nyanda and Mr McFadden escaped death. One was a South African national, Mr Cyril Raymond. The second was a woman whom the police spokesman declined to identify.

Mr Raymond reported the attack to the police and has assisted them with their investigation. Asked whether Mr Raymond was under police protection, the spokesman replied: "He is not in detention. He is living with friends."

The killers left no clue as to their identity, the spokesman said.

Mr Nyanda, who came from Soweto, is the brother of Mr Siphiwe Nyanda, reportedly the leader of "Ghebula Machinery", a military unit of the ANC. Some observers believe Mr Siphiwe Nyanda was the real target of the assassins.

The ANC presence in Swaziland has become increasingly precarious. The Swazi Government has adopted a tough attitude towards ANC expatriates and key exiles have proved to be vulnerable to assassination.

In June last year, Mr Petros Nzima, of the ANC, and his wife, Jabu, were killed by a car bomb.

In December, 1981 two ANC cadres were killed by gunmen just inside the Swazi border with South Africa. At about the same time the senior ANC representative in Swaziland, Mr Stanley Mazibela, was withdrawn, reportedly because he was too vulnerable to attack.

He was succeeded by Mr Nzima. The present senior ANC man, Mr Ablom Duma, has adopted an extremely low profile.

● Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Office of the President of Botswana confirmed yesterday that Botswana had formally requested South Africa to assist Botswana police in their investigations into the involvement of South African registered vehicles in a shootout last week with a Botswana Defence Force patrol.

Last week black men in two South African registered cars reportedly opened fire on Botswana soldiers and fled when their fire was returned, abandoning the cars.

In another development concerning Botswana and South Africa, it is reliably understood that Botswana has not yet responded to a request from Pretoria for a full report on the killing of two men in the Chobe River by Botswana soldiers.

Alleged 'Spanner' gangster sentenced to 15 years' jail

Mail Reporter

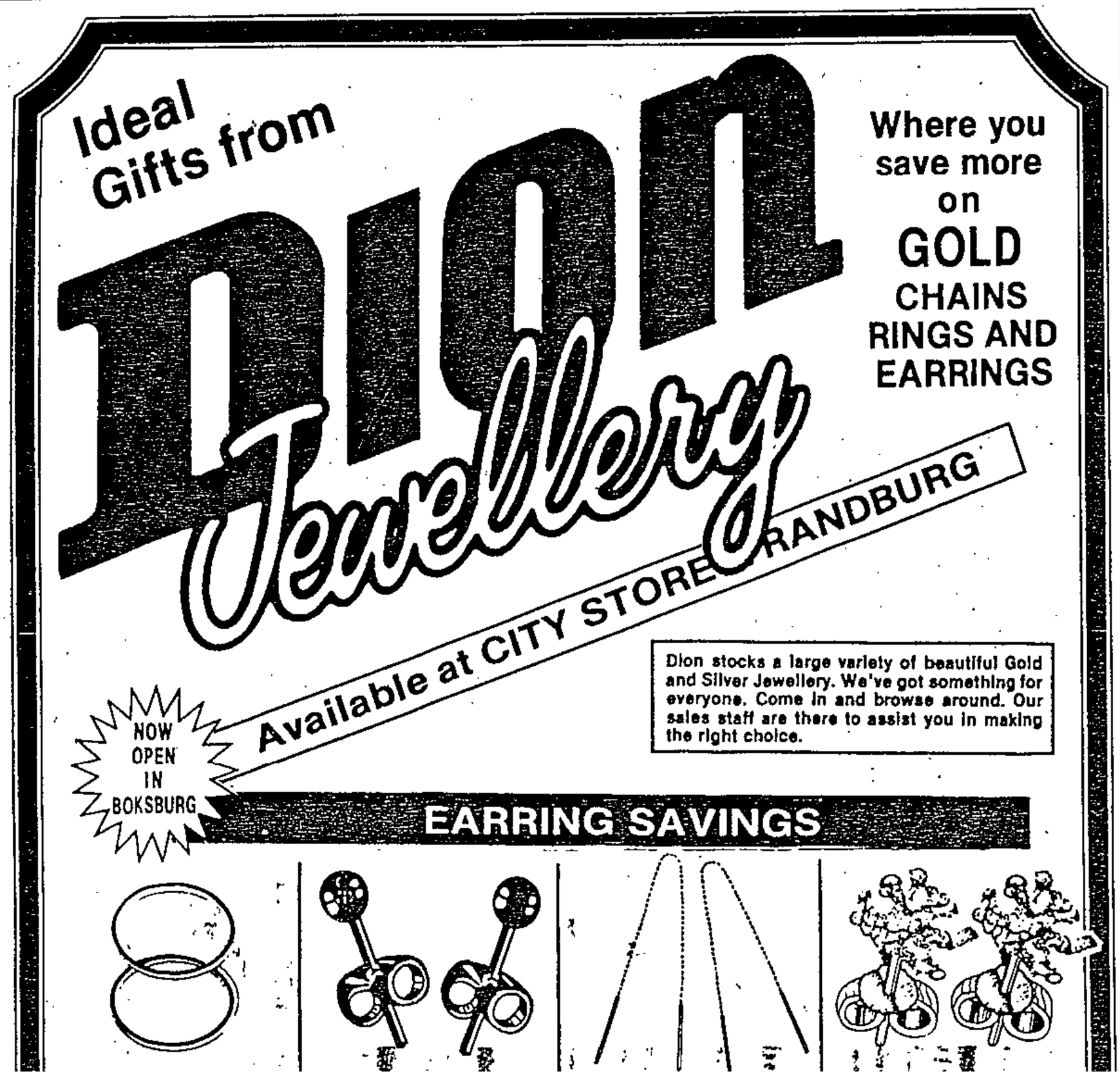
AN ALLEGED member of the "Spanner Gang" was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment after being convicted in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on several charges of housebreaking and theft.

Carl Blatt, 20, of Park Street, Germiston, pleaded guilty on 14 charges of housebreaking with intent to steal and two counts of theft committed between July and August last year.

He told the court he and others drove around in a car, stopped at some houses and knocked at doors to check whether the owners were in.

His request to be examined by a pyschiatrist was rejected by the court.

He said: "I want to be examined because I feel there was something wrong with me."



3 women in detention

MBABANE. — Three prominent Swazi women, arrested last month on charges of alleged sedition, are now reportedly being held under the 60-day detention law.

They are the first women to be held under Swaziland's security legislation.

The three women are Mrs Bonisiwe Belo, the daughter of prominent former judge, Mr Douglas Lukhele, presently undergoing a second period of 60-day detention, and Mrs Mary Kanya, at the Ministry of Education, and Mrs Cynthia Nkosi, a businesswoman.

The three women were arrested last month for allegedly printing seditious pamphlets. — Sapa.

Bomb parts found

MBABANE. — The Swaziland police have seized a quantity of bomb components and explosives found near the Swaziland/Mozambique border at Lomahasha.

They were first discovered by a Swazi woman who found the items packed in two bags, when she was collecting firewood near the border.

The woman, who wished to remain anonymous, said she first thought the bags might have contained money or other valuables because they were very heavy.

She said when she saw what appeared to be strange and dangerous objects in the bags, she called the police.

The police confirmed that the items were bomb components and explosives and took them away.

The Lomahasha border area has been the scene of a number of skirmishes over the past year involving Swazi army patrols and groups of suspected ANC terrorists, and smugglers infiltrating Swaziland from Mozambique. — Sapa.

Swazis to deport captured ANC member

MBABANE. — A member of the African National Congress is to be deported from Swaziland after illegally entering the country from Mozambique last month.

The man, Mr Michael Thabo Mokoena, was arrested by Swazi police after being found without a passport or entry permit.

Mr Mokoena, whose family is in Swaziland, is reported to have told the Swazi police when he was arrested that he had just returned from Mozambique on "assignments".

Mr Mokoena was fined R200, or 30 days jail, and according his lawyer, Mr Sam Earnshaw, he will most probably be deported to Mozambique, where members of the ANC told to leave Swaziland were normally sent. — Sapa

Swazis grab 3 armed men heading for SA

MBABANE — Three men understood to be South Africans, in transit through Swaziland from Mozambique to South Africa were intercepted and arrested on a bus by Swazi police at Mananga on the Swaziland/South African border in northern Swaziland yesterday.

Witnesses travelling on the bus said the three men boarded the bus at the Swaziland border post of Lomahasha.

Swaziland police, apparently acting on a tip-off, intercepted the bus and arrested the trio after searching them and finding that each possessed a loaded automatic pistol.

One had his pistol strapped to his leg, another to his chest and the third had a pistol strapped to his stomach.

The report said they each possessed packets of ammunition and a large amount of South African money.

According to the report the three men were co-operative with the police, but they were heard protesting that they were bound for South Africa and they had no squabble with Swaziland.

A reliable police source in Mbabane later confirmed the arrests, but would give no further details. — (Sapa)

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 4, 1983

Breakthrough for Rumpff probe into land battle for Ingwavuma

By Eddy Andriés

A BREAKTHROUGH in the Rumpff Commission's inquiry into the Ingwavuma land controversy was received this week — by post.

The commission's chairman, former Chief Justice Frans Rumpff, said a memorandum outlining the Swaziland Government's claims to the disputed territory had finally arrived.

"It means that the various parties involved have completed their battle plans ... and each now knows where the other stands," Mr Rumpff commented.

Copies of the Swazi memorandum had immediately been sent to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu Government — each of which had already submitted their own memorandums.

All that was now awaited before evidence could begin to be heard was notification of the appointment by each party of witnesses and legal representatives to put their cases to the commission.

The claims received from Swaziland were in respect of the Ingwavuma territory only and did not include KaNgwane, which was a "separate deal involving a separate commission with different terms of reference", although it comprised the same members with himself as chairman, said Mr Rumpff.

However, nothing had yet been heard from the Swazis on their claim to KaNgwane. He could not estimate when the Ingwavuma inquiry was likely to be concluded.

A limit would need to be placed on the amount of evidence into historical claims to the area in question to prevent argument dragging on too long. Certain facts in this regard had already been established and would have to be accepted, Mr Rumpff said.

The commission had already decided that whatever the outcome of the dispute — no matter whether "border adjustments" were necessary or not — the local tribal authorities would not be changed and the Government's consolidation plans for Natal would not be affected.

The disputed area belonged to KwaZulu until the South African Government initiated a controversial deal to cede the land to Swaziland.

After losing a succession of Supreme Court battles which prevented the land from being handed over, the South African Government appointed the Rumpff Commission to look into all aspects of the whole affair.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, DECEMBER 4, 1983

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Swazi headache

Hospitals and clinics running out of medicine — and there's no money to buy more

By Leon Bekker

GOVERNMENT hospitals and clinics in Swaziland have run out of medicine and have no money to buy more.

The government has told them they will have to wait until next March before ordering new stocks.

The main hospital in Mbabane has no antibiotics, and only one brand of painkiller — which will be finished this week. The hospital also has no cough mixture.

Hundreds of patients are being turned away from government health services all over Swaziland because of the shortage of medicines.

The Swazi Government operates three hospitals — in Mbabane, Piggs Peak and Hlatikulu — as well as about 20 clinics. All have either exhausted their stocks of medicine, or are on the verge of running out.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Health said the problem was financial. He said the country was "in a fairly bad way" financially, and the prices of modern medicines were high and climbing all the time.

An official at the Mbabane hospital, Mr Bertram Dlamini, said no-one had died yet as a result of the serious shortage of medicines.

"So far we have been able to get something from somewhere if a patient is very seriously ill," he said.

Deaths

He said, however, that he would not be aware of possible deaths among out-patients who were unable to get medications from the hospital.

Out-patients come to the hospital from kraals and villages in the countryside, and hundreds have had to be turned away from clinics and hospitals without the medicine they came for.

It is difficult for health authorities to establish what happens to these patients once they have returned to their homes.

Mr Dlamini said many out-patients were unable to afford their own medicines, but all the hospital was able to do was suggest that patients go to pharmacies and buy medicine.

Suffering

He said there were many people who were "really suffering" in the hospital in Mbabane because they needed painkillers but there were none available.

"The nurses try to make them as comfortable as possible, but that's all we can do."

He said the hospital had run out of medicines three weeks ago.

The Ministry of Health had told the hospital that there were no funds available for the purchase of additional medicine.

Hospitals and clinics will have to wait until the end of the financial year when more funds will be available, and medicine stocks can be replenished.

Mr Dlamini said hospitals and clinics had been forced to leave "several thousand people" untreated as a result of the shortage.

Crisis

The country's new Minister of Commerce, Mr Derek von Wissell, said there were three reasons for Swaziland's cash crisis.

The most important was the international price of sugar (a major export from Swaziland) had dropped dramatically this year.

The pulp industry was also depressed, and pulp was another important export from Swaziland.

While the country's earnings have declined, the State's expenditure has remained constant. There have not been the necessary cutbacks in government budgetting to take the decreased revenue flow into account, according to informed sources in Swaziland.

Another problem was that the previous minister of finance, Mr James Simelane, did not have enough political clout to trim the expenditure of his fellow Cabinet Ministers.

New crisis hits Swazi hospitals

MBABANE. — A critical shortage of nurses has hit hospitals in Swaziland, according to nursing staff at Raleigh Fitkin Hospital, Manzini, one of the country's four main hospitals.

So serious is the shortage, nurses say, that the hospital's senior nursing sister, Sister Ruth Vilikati, collapsed on Saturday through exhaustion.

Last month an acute shortage of beds, drugs and medicine was reported.

Nurses said the staff crisis hit the outpatients section, the operating theatres and maternity wards worst.

They claim that even emergency cases often have to wait more than a day before being attended to.

The hospital administrator, Mr Elijah Mdludli, has confirmed the shortage of nurses, but said he could not give details about the seriousness of the situation.

The recent drug shortage has been somewhat eased by offers of assistance by international organisations.

Last week the Taiwanese government donated R42 160 to help relieve the country's drug shortage. — Sapa.

Hungry Swazi families storm centre for maize

MBABANE. — Families in the drought-stricken Lubombo district, in eastern Swaziland, stormed a Swaziland Food Aid distribution centre at Mpolonjeni this weekand helped themselves to bags of mealie meal, eyewitnesses said yesterday.

Told to wait in a queue to receive a ration of three bags of mealie meal each, many of them lost patience, rushed forward and escaped with the maize supplies.

The rush on the food and the reported theft of an undisclosed number of bags from the centre during the previous night, resulted in more than 20 families going home empty-handed and still hungry.

The district commissioner for the Lubombo district, Mr J B Dlamini, is reported to have confirmed the incident, but has declined to comment.

There have been previous incidents and complaints about the Food Aid distribution in the country.

Last month a large quantity of mealie meal, part of Food Aid supplies stored for distribution in the Nhlangano district, was stolen the night before distribution was to have taken place.

Two months ago angry residents in the drought-stricken areas of the country lodged strong complaints about what they said were unnecessary delays which prevented the thousands of tons of UN food aid stored at the Matsapha storage depot from being released for distribution.

The Ministry of Agriculture at the time reacted by saying no distribution could take place until all consignments from the various donors had arrived and had been thoroughly documented. — Sapa.

Villagers arrest ANC man

MBABANE. — Villagers at Mhlangatane in Northern Swaziland arrested an alleged member of the ANC at the weekend who was in possesion of a machinegun and three handgrenades.

Villagers said they became suspicious of the stranger when he clutched his haversack tightly on questioning. Mr Goja Masilela said: "We then noticed the muzzle of a machine gun poking through the haversack and we pounced on him and tied him with a leather rope.

"The man told us that he was going to settle a score with the South Africans."

Mr Masilela said the man was taken to the Emkhuzweni Police barracks where he was detained. — Sapa.

PRESS

312 Star

Six more on treason charges in Swaziland

The Star's Foreign News Service

14/12/87

MBABANE — Six more people have been charged with high treason in Swaziland, bringing the total of those facing the charge to 17.

This was disclosed in the High Court yesterday by the director of public prosecutions, Mr Absalom Thwala, during the bail application of one of the accused, legal clerk Mr. Kislon Shongwe.

Robbers claim cash was to care for detainees

MBABANE — The R114 000 snatched by five hooded, armed robbers from a Standard Bank branch at Matsapha in Swaziland last Monday is to be used "to care for detainees and their families," according to a note left with a cashier at the bank by one of the raiders.

This has been confirmed by reliable police sources in Mbabane.

According to a front page report in the Times of Swaziland on Wednesday, one of the robbers handed the note to a cashier before he ran out and told her "read this and understand it well."

Swazi police said on Wednesday they were holding six people for questioning in connection with the spate of armed robberies in the past 10 days in which two cashiers, a man and a woman, were shot dead in two of the raids and about R116 500 stolen.

A man was arrested on Tuesday at a Manzini furniture store after he had asked to pay cash for furniture valued at R6 000. The shop assistant became suspicious when the man produced the money in R20 notes and he alerted the police.

Meanwhile, roadblocks manned by uniformed and plainclothes police, and in some cases armed soldiers, are still being mounted at strategic points, particularly road junctions on many of the country's arterial roads.

Yesterday, at a road junction some 20km south of the Swazi-Mozambique border post at Lomahasha, several sandbagged, reinforced shelters have been set up on a bridge leading to the Simunye sugar estates and Manzini.

Motorists using the bridge on Wednesday were not inconvenienced, but reported seeing a large number of soldiers of the Swazi Defence Force manning the shelters. They also saw the barrels of machineguns protruding through openings in the sandbag shelters.

Security throughout the whole country, particularly between the border posts and along the main routes to Lobamba where the international reggea singer, Peter Tosh, will perform this weekend, has been heavily reinforced.

The Police Commissioner, Mr Titus Msibi, referring to the public's concern following the recent spate of armed robberies and other violent crimes, has assured the public that every precaution will be taken to ensure their safety and to make sure that everyone, including tourists, had a happy Christmas season. — SAPA.

Pik holds major talks ROM 20/12/83 with Swazi Ministers

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his top aides will hold discussions in Swaziland today with senior Swazi Cabinet Ministers on a wide range of issues, including, observers believe, the possibility of Swaziland hosting a meeting between South Africa and Mozambique.

Today's talks, the first between the two states since July when a full Swazi delegation met Mr Botha in Pretoria, will almost certainly focus on the controversial "border adjustment" proposal and on South Africa's concern about African National Congress activities in Swaziland.

The "border adjustment" proposal involved the transfer of South African territory along the Swaziland border to Swaziland in return for Swaziland's acceptance of South African-born Swazis as its nationals.

Swaziland's claim to the territory was, however, strongly resisted by the administrations of KaNgwane and KwaZulu and the dispute has since been referred to the Rumpff Commission.

On the security front Swaziland's rulers have adopted an increasingly tough stand against ANC activists who were once said to regard Swaziland as a conduit between South Africa and Mozambique.

But last week an alleged ANC member, Mr Thembunkosi Ngcobo, accused of seven acts of sabotage including plans to place a bomb near the Maritzburg City Hall while the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was there, told the court he had been instructed by an "ANC person in Swaziland."

Another possible item on the agenda could be Swaziland's role as a neutral venue for a predicted meeting between South Africa and Mozambique.

No details could be obtained officially on the agenda for today's talks. But Lisbon-based reports that Mr Botha would meet a top member of the Portuguese Cabinet in Swaziland were categorically dismissed.

Pik Botha holds talks with Swazis

312

Mercury

26/12/83

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his top aides will hold discussions in Swaziland today with senior Swazi Cabinet Ministers on a wide range of issues, including, some observers believe, the possibility of Swaziland hosting a meeting between South Africa and Mozambique.

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Activists

Swaziland's claim to the territory was, however, strongly resisted by the administrations of KaNgwane and KwaZulu and the dispute has since been referred to the Rumpff Commission for investigation.

On the security front, Swaziland's rulers have adopted an increasingly tough stand against ANC activists, who were once said to regard Swaziland as conduit on the way to South Africa from Mozambique and vica versa.

Another possible item on the agenda could be Swaziland's role as a neutral venue for a predicted meeting between South Africa and Mozambique, particularly as Swaziland has in the past expressed the wish to play the role of an 'African Switzerland.'

Geographically situated between South Africa and Mozambique and occupying an ideological position somewhere between its two powerful neigbours, Swaziland is ideally suited to host a meeting between the two adversaries.

Improved relations between Pretoria and Maputo would certainly benefit Swaziland, which could easily be caught up and seriously threatened in any conflict.

After Mr Botha's talks last month with the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama, there was speculation that Portugal had offered to set up a meeting between South Africa and Mozambique.

Portugal, it was said, expressed concern over the repeated sabotaging by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique, for which Portugal is responsible financially.

Swazi police kill man in SA vehicle

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — Police here have shot dead a man in a South African-registered car who was apparently trying to crash through a roadblock this week.

Deputy commissioner of police Mr Edgar Hillary yesterday confirmed the incident which happened in the Siteki area.

Mr Hillary said that as the dark blue Mercedes approached the roadblock police flagged it down, but the driver accelerated and drove at them.

Police opened fire and the driver, described only as a Swazi national, was shot between the eyes. Two passengers jumped out and escaped.

SWAZILAND — GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — DEC.

Talks over Swazi ANC arrests

GENEVA — The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, commenting on the recent arrest of South African refugees in Swaziland, has opened consultations with Swazi authorities to try to find an "appropriate solution to the problem", a spokesman said here.

Mr Michel Barton declined to elaborate what solution the agency envisaged. He confirmed a report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in London that those arrested included about 30 members of the African National Congress.

Mr Barton said about half of the arrested were recognised refugees, which puts them under the High Commissioner's protection.

He denied a claim by the AAM that officials of the High Commission were refused admission to the camps where the refugees are being held. — Associated Press.

Swazis expel Tosh fans in swoop on ANC

SHIP 312 Star 23/1/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Swaziland has expelled 19 South Africans, most of them ANC members, and sent them to Mozambique raising fears of a tougher crackdown on exiles by the kingdom's rulers.

The 19, who arrived in Maputo on Saturday, said 14 more refugees were still being held in Swaziland "in poor conditions".

The first group to arrive included three men who went to Swaziland on December 17 for the Peter Tosh concert.

The men, who have not been named so far, told Mozambican journalists that they entered Swaziland with valid travel documents and had every intention of returning to South Africa after the concert.

Now, having been detained with the ANC members, they are afraid of being arrested if they return to South Africa and feel they have been forced to become refugees.

Those deported were arrested on the day of the concert.

They are worried that Swaziland intends expelling more refugees or forcing them into camps until they are willing to leave "voluntarily".

The 14 men still being held are all officially registered as refugees.

Swazi boots refugees

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The 14 men still being held are all officially registered as refugees.

Several are elderly men with conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes.

The refugees say that for more than a week after they were detained these men were not allowed their medicine.

When they were first arrested they were taken to the Mpaka Refugee Reception Centre, which is run by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Staff refused to accept them on the grounds that Mpaka was not a detention centre.

The following day they were moved to Mawelawela, a small camp with few facilities, where they were held since under armed guard.

29/1/84 → cont.

THE LONG SHADOW OF KING SOBH



WHERE THE POWER LIES: Roadblocks are frequent as soldiers sweep the nation for arms

SWAZILAND is in a state of internal siege.

Security police and soldiers are sweeping the tiny nation for arms. Snap roadblocks have been set up on main routes and several opponents of the country's powerful ruling clique have been detained.

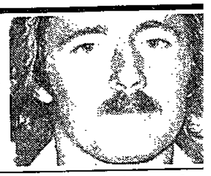
Five senior policemen, including the head of police intelligence and the head of the CID, have been retired early "in the public's interest."

And the chief justice, Mr Justice Charles Nathan, has not had his contract renewed. He is due to leave the country soon.

The judge reportedly annoyed the supreme council of state, the Liqoqo, by refusing bail to two of its members. This was compounded when he criticised a royal decree which put royal matters above the jurisdiction of the court.

Reports reaching Johannesburg have said that the Swazi authorities, prompted by the Liqoqo, have been buying large quantities of para-military equipment. This, the reports say, is because they fear a coup attempt.

Swaziland has been in political turmoil since the death of King Sobhuza II — and whispers of a looming coup are increasing
MIKE CADMAN reports



The country has been in turmoil since the death of strongman King Sobhuza II which left a power vacuum in the mixed democratic/tribal constitution.

During the past three months, roadblocks have been set up throughout Swaziland by police and army units to prevent arms being smuggled into the country.

Recently hundreds of vehicles were stopped and searched but police did not report any arms finds.

The main road between the principal cities of Mbabane and Manzini is regularly blocked. Travellers report that busloads of people have been made to disembark as police search the vehicles.

Referring to the retirement of the five senior policemen, a Liqoqo member said: "It was a form of compulso retirement."

It is believed this was because their loyalty to the former Prime Mi ister, Prince Mãbandla, who is living exile in Bophuthatswana.

The men 'retired' are Deputy Co missioner Anthony Dhlamini, form head of police intelligence; Depu Commissioner Sotsha Dhlamini, f mer head of the CID; Superintend George Motsha, bodyguard of the f mer Prime Minister; officers Philem Nsibanze and Alfred Hlope.

None of the policemen involved w prepared to discuss the issue but it suspected they helped the prince f the country.

• Prince Mabandla was considere 'progressive' Prime Minister and noyed the traditionalist Liqoqo w

UZA

some of his modern ideas.

The prince favoured a more Western style of government: the Liqoqo and ruling Dhlamini royal family see that as a threat to their traditional rule.

There have also been several political detentions recently.

A former MP, Mr Mshefane Shongwe, was detained on January 19. The Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, said the detention was in connection "with an investigation being conducted".

Others detained include the lawyer who represented former Queen Dzeliwe, Mr Douglas Lukhele, the former Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Arthur Khoza, and the editor of the Times of Swaziland, Mr James Dhlamini.

At least seven other people were detained late last year.

The political turmoil started with King Sobhuza'a death in August, 1982.

In a bloodless coup in August last year, the Liqoqo replaced the Queen Regent.

Parliamentary elections were held in November and only two members of the old Cabinet were re-elected.

The Liqoqo consists of 13 members, all appointed by the monarch, and it is the power behind the throne.

Political sources in Swaziland say the latest crackdown is the final mopping up of the Liqoqo's opponents after the recent elections.

"Since King Sobhuza's death the Liqoqo have made their power much more obvious," a well-placed source said. "During King Sobhuza's reign they stayed very much in the background as he was a very powerful leader — in fact some members believed he had too much power.

"The Liqoqo is now setting about to make sure that when 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive becomes king in 1988 (when he turns 21) he will be nothing but a figurehead," the source said. "During the last election some of the more progresssive Cabinet Ministers lost their seats to conservatives — which fits in with the Liqoqo's plans."

The candidates for the election — four from each of the 40 voting districts — are chosen by election officials guided by the Liqoqo.

On polling day, election organisers address the voters who gather at a sports ground or other open space. The voters then pass through a gate of the candidate of their choice.

The two candidates with the busiest gates in each of the 40 districts form an 80 strong electoral college.

The college then meets in secret and chooses 40 people from outside their number to form the House of Assembly.

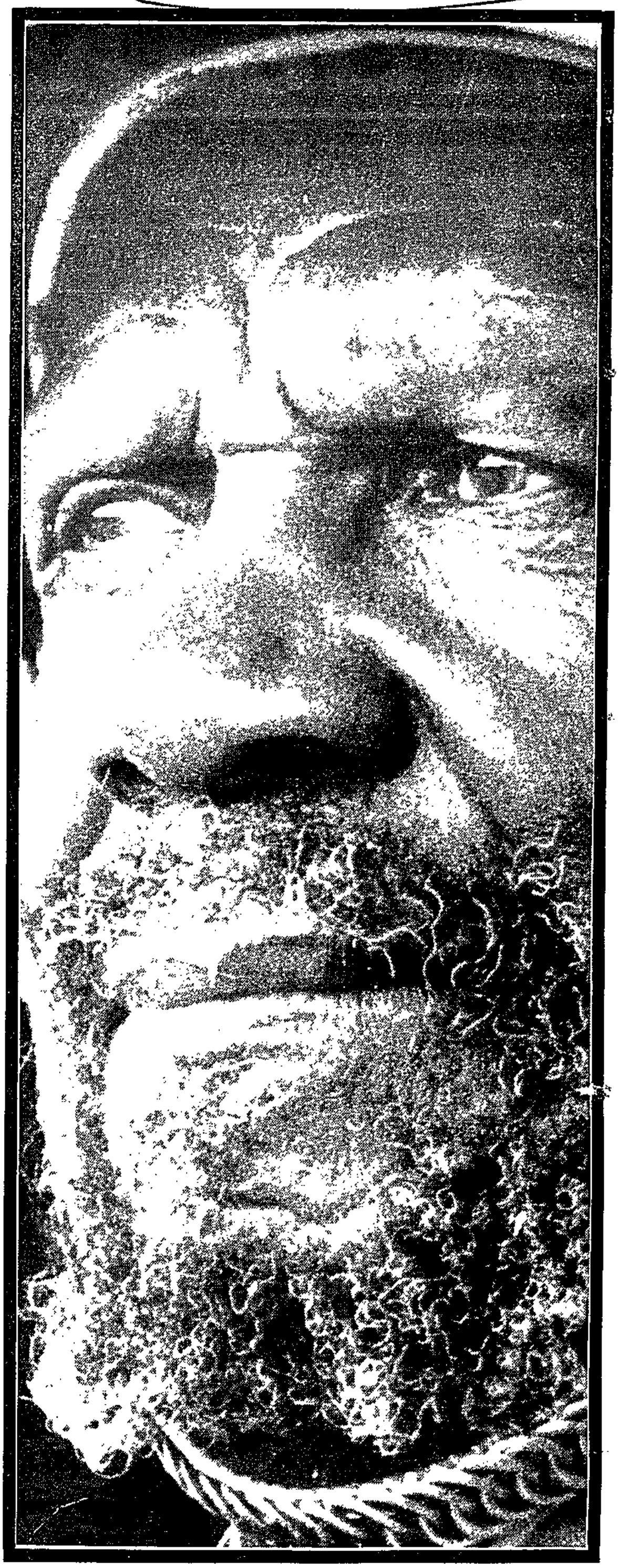
The Liqoqo has the power to appoint ten more people and then chooses a cabinet and prime minister.

After King Sobhuza's death Queen Regent Dzeliwe was appointed to hold the throne until Prince Makhosetive turned 21.

She later fell from favour and was finally removed by the Liqoqo last year.

The queen was replaced by Prince Sozisa, the 'authorised person' appointed by the Liqoqo to look after the throne until Queen Regent Ntombi was officially appointed. Queen Ntombi is the mother of Prince Makhosetive.

"Queen Dzeliwe, who was very popular with Swazi citizens, annoyed the Liqoqo by refusing to sign a document ceding all her power as regent to the Liqoqo," a political source said. "This would have paved the way for the Liqoqo dominating future kings."



WHERE THE POWER LAY: The late King Sobhuza II

Lawyers acting for Queen Dzeliwe made an urgent application to the Swazi high court to have her removal declared unconstitutional but this failed when Prince Sozisa issued a decree putting royal affairs beyond the jurisdiction of any court.

Mr Justice Nathan, warned that the move could seriously affect the good name and standing of Swaziland in international circles.

Earlier this month it was announced that Mr Justice Nathan's contract would not be renewed.

Queen Regent Dzeliwe's lawyer, Mr Douglas Lukhele, was detained minutes before he was due to appear in court. He is still in detention, as is Mr Arthur Khoza, former Secretary for Agriculture and interpreter for King Sobhuza who was detained two days earlier.

ies acting on the instruction of the Dairy Board.

(iv) Approximately 250 000 litres skimmed milk were destroyed over 6 days during new year holiday period.

(v) In terms of the Dairy Scheme, fresh milk which is surplus to the requirements of the distributors, becomes the property of the Dairy Board. Such surplus milk is sold to best advantage for the benefit of the milk pool and is normally delivered to industrial factories at the price for industrial milk.

Due to the increase in the production of industrial milk during 1983, the factories could not accommodate all the surplus milk notwithstanding the fact that they operated 24 hours per day over the new year period. On 28 December 1983, when the Board started with arrangements for the new year's weekend milk deliveries, it was learned from the distributors that they would purchase considerably less milk than usual due to the outflow of holidaymakers brought about by bad weather conditions at the coast. After all possible allocations to industrial factories as far away as the Orange Free State and Transvaal have been made, the Board's Area Office realized that certain quantities of milk could not be marketed or processed and due to the short notice, had to make arrangements for separation facilities so that at least proceeds could be derived from the cream. The Board subsequently requested Co-operative Dairies to separate on behalf of the board, the fresh milk for which no market could be found and to dispose of the skimmed milk at its discretion.

Attempts were actually made to make the skimmed milk available for human consumption. The milk was offered to the Kupugani organization but it could not be handled due to the short notice. The National Co-operative Dairy donated some 6 000 litres to consumers in a Black area near Mooi River but when the donation was repeated the next day, there was hardly any response to the offer.

The board does not have facilities at its disposal to sporadically pasturize, chill and keep such a quantity of surplus milk under chilled conditions. Apart from the fact that pasturization brings about further costs, it would, due to the lack of packing material and transport, not be possible for the Board to sporadically make surplus milk available to consumers in other areas.

(2) and (3) I share the hon member's concern that food had to be destroyed in this manner, but as I have already explained, the Board and the distributor concerned, did everything possible to make the surplus milk available for human consumption without any success.

My Department is not equipped and does not have the funds available to handle the distribution of surplus food and can therefore unfortunately not get physically involved in steps to avoid such exceptional occurrence. the Dairy Board is, however, in close contact with all welfare organizations and I have been informed that the Mayor of Durban, for example, envisages to establish an organization which can be contacted at short notice to collect surplus agricultural products for distribution to the less privileged. I regard this as a very praiseworthy idea which I hope will be successful.

Q Col. 8 1/2/84

Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma

312 Hansard

†3. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the Commission of Inquiry

into Ingwavuma under the chairmanship of Mr Justice F L H Rumpff has completed its investigation; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings;

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

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate with certainty when the investigation will be completed.

(2) No. Not at this stage.

Mr R A F SWART: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he able to indicate to the House how many meetings the commission has already had?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I shall be replying to that in my reply to a later question today.

Bophuthatswana: television programmes

*4. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether an agreement has been concluded between the South African Broadcasting Corporation and/or the South African Government and Bophuthatswana TV and/or the Government of Bophuthatswana concerning the broadcasting of television programmes by Bophuthatswana TV; if so, what is the nature of the agreement;

(2) whether any restrictions on broadcasting are imposed on Bophuthatswana TV by the agreement; if so, what restrictions?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) An agreement titled "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, concerning Television Broadcasting Activities" was signed in Pretoria on 25 November 1983.

An Operational Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the South African Broadcasting Corporation which forms an integral part of the abovementioned Agreement was also signed on 25 November 1983.

(2) The Main Agreement makes provision for the relaying of the contents of the Republic of Bophuthatswana's internal television service to and through distribution facilities situated in the Republic of South Africa to a number of designated South African residential areas where citizens of the Republic of Bophuthatswana reside.

In addition, the Agreement provides that all existing and future television broadcasts—with the exception of reasonable, inevitable or accidental overspill—emanating from the territory of either Contracting Party and receivable in the territory of the other Contracting Party or directed at such territory or part thereof, shall have to comply with a number of requirements enunciated in the Agreement. The said requirements apply in equal measure to the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Bophuthatswana.

In order to enable the hon member to determine whether in his opinion, and if so to what extent, the Agreement places restrictions on broadcasting by any of the Parties' television services, a copy of the Agreement will be made available on request to him and other hon members who may be interested.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask him whether there are in his view any reasons other than commercial reasons why people in South Africa

vision of sporting facilities at schools under the Department of National Education cannot be determined, as such expenditure forms part of the erection costs of schools. During the 1983-84 financial year—

(i) four schools and one technical college (including tennis-courts and the levelling of grounds) were completed;

(ii) grants-in-aid amounting to R15 000 were made to national and provincial sporting bodies for the erection of trim parks and tennis-courts;

(iii) loan authority amounting to R3 117 000 was granted to universities for the provision of sporting facilities. The Department's contribution towards the payment of interest and capital redemption is 85%; and

(iv) loan authority amounting to R250 000 was granted to the technikons on the same basis as for universities.

Work-seekers

345. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Males 53 112.
Females 26 961.

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Customs Union agreements

73. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

What was the total mount paid to each of the (a) independent Black states and (b) foreign neighbouring states as a result of Customs Union agreements with the Republic in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

The following amounts were paid to neighbouring States in terms of the Customs Union Agreement during the 1982/83 financial year. This represents the latest year in respect of which final figures are presently available:

(a)	Transkei	R 98 078 000
	Bophuthatswana	R182 367 000
	Venda	R 13 882 000
	Ciskei	R 46 882 000
(b)	Botswana	R120 368 000
	Lesotho	R 76 746 000
	Swaziland	R117 562 000

Official visits

137. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:†

Whether he paid any official visits abroad in 1983; if so, what (a) were the dates and was the (b) duration, (c) cost and (d) purpose of each visit?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Yes; Taiwan.

(a) 9 to 18 November 1983;

(b) ten days;

(c) R7 833;

(d) State visit.

Decentralization/ deconcentration benefits

195. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

What was the total amount paid out in

respect of decentralization or deconcentration benefits from 1 April 1983 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

R169 212 129,63 during the period 1 April 1983 to 31 January 1984.

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

291. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1983 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 121

(bb) Nil

(ii) (aa) Nil

(bb) Nil

(iii) (aa) Nil

(bb) Nil

(b) Strikes and work stoppages are classified according to industry, trade or occupation and on that basis the position is:

(i) Manufacturing 19
Construction 1
Trade and Accommodation 9
Transport and Communication 3
Local Government and Services 2

(ii) Mining 10
Manufacturing 195
Electrical 1
Construction 13
Trade and Accommodation 54
Transport and Communication 11
Finance and Insurance 2
Local Government and Services 16

Strikes

324. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1983, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 297

(b) 101

(c) Wages and other demands
Trade Union matters
Disciplinary matters
Conditions of work
Various other reasons

Board for religious objection

331. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) (a) Who are the members of the board for religious objection established in terms of section 72A of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, and (b) what are their qualifications in each case;

(2) whether any cases have been heard by the board; if not, when will the board meet to hear cases; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) and (b) *Prof J A Heyns* Professor in Dogmatics and Dean of the Theological Faculty of the University of Pretoria; Moderator of the Northern Transvaal Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.
Dr D J C van Wyk Minister of the Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk and

SA engineers Maputo bound for three-way talks on water

By Stephen McQuillan

Government water engineers will have three-way talks on common rivers during a high-level meeting in Maputo next week.

Senior officials from the Directorate of Water Affairs will meet their counterparts from Swaziland and Mozambique to discuss common water supplies and dams which affect the three countries.

It is understood the talks will cover possible diversion of water and operations of dams on common rivers.

The representatives form a joint permanent technical committee and their meeting has been labelled "routine".

But the group is expected to discuss the operations of Pongolapoort Dam which controls water on the Pongola and Maputo rivers before it reaches Maputo. The official Mozambican news agency AIM said recently water discharged from the dam had caused flooding in Mozambique.

But South African engineers maintain they caused no damage by opening the sluice gates immediately after the rage of Cyclone Domoina.

They say they are not at loggerheads with Mozambique and that their neighbours were grateful the dam was in operation because it prevented additional flooding in the country.

Another topic at the talks will be the possibility of a major water supply project, drawn-up jointly by Swaziland and South Africa.

It is understood the joint committee has submitted a report which is now being considered in Pretoria.

Officials of the Directorate of Water Affairs attended similar talks in Mozambique last year. They say theirs was the second Government department, after South African Transport Services, to open direct links with the neighbouring state.

Talks were held this week between Swazi and Mozambican officials on the reconstruction of cyclone-damaged rail links between the two countries.

The Mozambican delegation was made up of Maputo port and rail officials, who said their side of the link to Maputo would be open by April 1.

The Swazi delegation was unable to say when the line used for exports by the sugar industry would be clear on the Swazi side.

312

Economy takes a battering in Swaziland

MBABANE. — The Swazi economy is going through one of its most difficult periods in the history of the country, the Swazi Minister of Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, has said.

Presenting his budget speech in the House of Assembly last week, the Minister said: "We are suffering not only the effects of the world-wide recession, but also economic stagnation, the effects of the drought, and now the devastating damage caused by the recent cyclone."

He said it was clear the enormous costs the country was faced with could not be borne in one year's budget.

He said there would have to be considerable reallocation of priorities, delay in some programmes, and additional spending for reconstruction over at least the next two years.

The Minister said this kind of cost could not be met purely from local resources and added that Swaziland would have to borrow from overseas, direct some of the currently aid-funded programmes to reconstruction work, and obtain additional overseas funds.

In a strongly worded criticism of the control of finance in various ministries, Dr Nxumalo said many departmental heads in government appeared to have lost respect for the principle that expenditure should be authorised first by the House.

Dr Nxumalo said: "I would like to put it on record that any principal secretary failing to observe the correct procedures for control of funds in the current financial year 1984/1985 will be considered for surcharge under the Finance Act."

The Minister told the House that since many of the problems of financial control had arisen because of the lack of expertise in the accounting section of the Treasury Department, the European Economic Community, the International Monetary Fund and the British and West German governments had now agreed to provide assistance in the form of accounting and budget personnel.

The Minister said Swaziland's total estimated revenue for the 1984/1985 financial year was R208 780 000, an increase of 13,7% on the 1983/1984 forecast.

The biggest source of increased revenue is expected to be general sales tax. The expected yield in the first year of the introduction of the tax in Swaziland is an estimated R10-million.

There will also be an increase in income tax from companies and individuals and an increase in receipts from the customs union revenue pool. — Sapa.

Stop violence, ANC told

MBABANE — The African National Congress could stay in Mozambique only if it accepted the proposal of peaceful negotiations with South Africa, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said at the weekend.

He was speaking in Mbabane during a stop-over en route to the OAU budget session in Addis Ababa.

Mr Chissano, who was being seen off at Matsapha airport by Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, was quoted as saying his government had made it clear to the South African Government in their recent talks that Mozambique would continue to support the struggle against apartheid in South Africa but "only on a diplomatic basis." There should be "no violence."

Mr Chissano denied that his country was drawing away from the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet Union was one of Mozambique's "best friends" and there were no conditions to the Soviet Union's assistance to Mozambique. — SAPA

312 D. Dispatch 3/3/84

Bank heads to roll?

MBABANE — Swaziland's Minister of Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, who recently "declared war" on corruption and nepotism, has asked Parliament for authority to sack the chairmen of certain banks and organisations in Swaziland who have allegedly improperly approved loans totalling over R30 million.

The loans were made to the Swaziland's Chemical Industries (SCI), the country's biggest chemical plant, which is on the verge of liquidation.

Dr Nxumalo told Parliament that SCI owed more than R30 million in loans and guarantees from local banks and the government.

That included R22 million owed by SCI to Barclays Bank, R9 million to Standard Bank and R2 million to the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS), a semi-government organisation.

Dr Nxumalo said the chairman of the banks concerned were Swazi nationals who had allowed themselves to be pressurised by people in high places. He said the managers of the banks were also subjected to pressure by their superiors with the threat in the cases of expatriate managers that their work permits would be withdrawn. — SAPA

Shockwaves and claims of corruption as industrial giant faces collap

S. Tribune 4/3/84 312

R30m Swazi disaste

By Luke Zeeman
and Foreign Service

Minister hints at involvement of some 'high political figures'

THE giant Swazi fertiliser company SCI faces collapse amid claims of corruption in what has been called a R30 million national disaster.

The shockwaves have stunned shareholders and creditors in South Africa.

Swaziland Chemical Industries, owned by Hanmill Industries — now suspended on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange — owes Barclays Bank and Standard Bank of Swaziland about R29 million in overdrafts.

Minister of Finance Dr Sishayi Nxumalo claimed in Parliament this week that the debts had accumulated through loans which had been won as a result of pressure from "high political figures".

Meanwhile nervous creditors in South Africa and Swaziland have urged immediate action, fearing that the chances of any return from National Process Industries, the listed associate of Hanhill, were shrinking.

The developments have been the inverse of Hanhill's expectations. It was hailed as a developing giant in the chemical sector about to blossom into an R80 million fertiliser and explosive group because of its acquisition of SCI exactly two years ago.

Dr Nxumalo claimed that senior political figures had threatened top Swazi executives that experienced expatriate managerial staff would lose their work permits if the loans were not granted.

He asked the House to approve an order for the removal of all the officials who had bowed to the pressure, to be replaced by others capable of withstanding it.

Dr Nxumalo also said that the company was riddled with other shady deals, but did not give any details.

In its best financial year, 1982, the fertiliser company exported R55 million worth of fertiliser, and was Swaziland's second biggest revenue-earner.

Complete figures for 1983 are not yet available, but the records show that in the first quarter of that year just R3,8 million worth was exported.

The Swazi Government has shares in the company through the National Industrial Development Corporation, a semi-Government body.

Hanhill Industries, which specialises in fertiliser sales in the region, has itself run into difficulty because the demand for fertilisier is low through prolonged drought.

Hanhill's managing director, Mr Oliver Hill, was asked by a local business magazine recently how he saw the future of SCI, and he replied "The Government has to decide in the end whether it wants the employment of 400 people, the electricity and rail revenue, and so on."

Figures show, for example, last year, that Swaziland Railways earned R5 million in transporting the fertiliser exports.

In his speech this week the Minister of Finance also spoke of corruption and mismanagement in other areas, without giving details, and asked all MPs for their support in his fight against the problem.

Cryptic

He ended on a cryptic note by referring to a car accident he had early his year.

After the accident the local Press reported that the Minister had been driving alone in a lonely part of the country, and noticed a car following his. The car then overtook him at speed, and some minutes later his car hit some logs strewn across the road, rolling several times.

The Minister was not hurt. At the time there was speculation that the logs may have been strewn on the road deliberately, but there has never been any official reference to the possibility.

Now, however, Dr Nxumalo's reminder of the incident could possibly be seen as recalling that speculation to the minds of his political colleagues

Hanhill's performance began to slide shortly after its acquisition of the Swaziland fertiliser company (SCI). By November 1982, about six months after the deal, its performance was interpreted as somewhere between "damp squib and something of disaster".

According to informed circle the timing of the move could n have been worse for Hanhil They pointed to the drought, t smaller than expected controlle fertiliser price increases and t fierce competition in the fertili er field.

Guess

It has been speculated that t NPI debt is in the region of R6 R70 million. It is also difficu to asses the assets. The SCI pla probably has a replaceme value of about R50 million as going concern .In today's mark it's anybody's guess.



A Swazi call to battle is sounded during the "ummemo" feast at the Embhuleni royal kraal.

Swazis still divided over unresolved land issue

Bitter differences among Swazi leaders, which surfaced when South Africa proposed ceding kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, are far from resolved.

Opposing views on the land issue were voiced at the weekend at the kaNgwane Day of Prayer at Fernie, presided over by Chief Executive Councillor Mr Enos Mabuza, and at the traditional "ummemo" celebration at the Embhuleni royal kraal near Badplaas.

However, political rivals were united in opposing the involuntary removal of black Badplaas residents to kaNgwane.

Mr Mabuza's prayer meeting was chiefly to give thanks "for the revival of hope in our future as South Africans" as a result of the out-of-court settlement between kaNgwane and South Africa, in terms of which the Legislative Assembly was reinstated and an independent commission set up to investigate Swaziland's land claims.

CONTINUE STRUGGLE

Mr Mabuza appealed for unity among Swazis, declaring: "Let us leave the issue of the proposed incorporation of kaNgwane into Swaziland in the competent hands of the Rumpff Commission."

But at Badplaas Mr David Lukhele, secretary of the Swazi Council of Chiefs in South Africa — a group of chiefs who resigned from the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly because of its vigorous opposition to incorporation by Swaziland — asked:

"What moral right has Mr Mabuza to go about telling people that when you agree to border adjustment, you will be taken to Swaziland?

"Which Swaziland? Because Swaziland is kaNgwane and kaNgwane is Swaziland.

"Swazis will continue to struggle for the return of their land, despite opposition from unscrupulous quarters."

Referring to the proposed removal of Badplaas residents to kaNgwane, Mr Lukhele warned those whites who believed they could determine the lives of others that they were heading for disaster.



Beaded and draped in the brightest of hues, their seed anklets whispering in the grass and their voices floating on the afternoon breeze, young girls from the Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland give themselves to the joys of traditional dancing before a huge crowd which attended the "ummemo" feast at the Embhuleni royal kraal at Badplaas.
● Pictures by Clive Lloyd.

le Lebanese girl as she points a toy
s of civil strife in the country, many
ut the sight and sound of war.

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fighting could be expected in the oil-rich Majnoon Islands in southern Iraq.

The Iranian national news agency, Irna, said last night that

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poison gas

for Vatican?

dinals have not reached agreement on the issue of the Ambrosiano payment.

The Vatican figures were largely discounted by observers in Rome yesterday, as the amounts are thought not to include contributions from Saint Peter's Pence

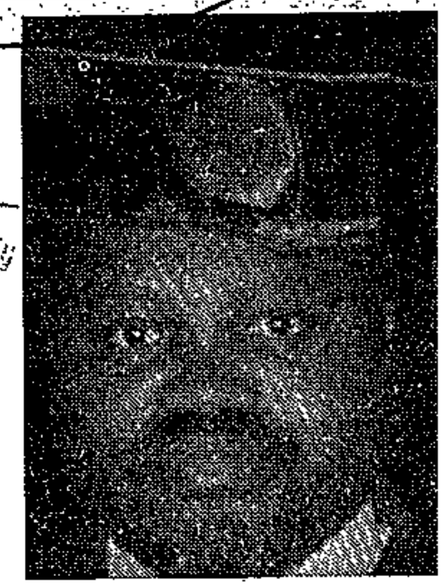
the Muslim opposition say makes too many concessions to Israel.

An opposition leader, Baath Party chief Mr Assem Qansou, said in Damascus that Mr Ge-



PRINCE MFANASIBILI DLAMINI: Royal power base.

Finance Minister challenges prince in the latest struggle for power



SISHAYI NXUMALO: Dramatic comeback.

SWAZI SPAR

312

GRAVE tensions have surfaced between factions of the Swazi ruling group who only recently seized power from former Prime Minister Prince Mabandla and ex-Queen Regent Dzeliwe.

Allegations of an assassination attempt on a leading Government Minister, and corruption in high places in a R30-million financial scandal, are being used in the latest Swazi power-play.

There are also signs of discontent among some army and police units — five of whose top officers were recently "retired" in a security purge — and ordinary Swazis are becoming cynical and hostile to the renewed tensions within their leadership.

The kingdom also faces a serious economic crisis, of which the most recent cause is the devastating visit of Cyclone Domoina — which caused more than R58-million damage to the country's economy.

The main contenders in the new power-play are Swazi Finance Minister Sishayi Nxumalo, a dramatic comeback figure, and Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, a royal power base.

CP Correspondent: MBABANE

bitious men with their sights set on the top job in Swaziland's complicated government system.

Whereas Prince Mfanasibili draws his power base from his royal connections and the country's hardline traditionalists, Nxumalo has a reputation as a clever businessman and financial manager closely aligned to the kingdom's small commercial base.

Nxumalo told Parliament the collapse of a major local employment creator, Swaziland Chemical Industries, had been caused by corruption and mismanagement in "high political places".

SCI, which owes R30-million to local banks, is staring liquidation in the face. And Nxumalo claimed local bank managers had been threatened with the withdrawal of their residence permits unless they granted further loans to save the company.

Nxumalo said SCI had been "riddled with shady deals" — a thinly-velied reference to a leading member of the Liqoqo and a major ally of Mfanasibili who had dealings with SCI. The man is being identified as the target of Nxumalo's remarks.

Nxumalo also told Parliament he believed some people were trying to get rid of him because of what he claimed was his determination to stamp out corruption.

In one incident, he said, logs had been placed on a road on which he was travelling, in an apparent bid to assassinate him.

He did not indicate who he thought was responsible.

Political observers are not yet predicting an open declaration of war between the two factions. But, said one this week: "Something must give soon."

Alleged ANC man on arms charge

(312) 8/3/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — An alleged member of the African National Congress appeared in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday on a charge of unlawful possession of arms.

Mr Jabu Vincent Khoza was not asked to plead and was remanded until Monday.

Police said he was arrested in the north of the country. They found an AK-47 assault rifle, hand grenades, two magazines and 89 rounds of ammunition.

SCI put in provisional liquidation

By JOHN MULCAHY

THE affairs of the National Process Industries group, which includes the listed Hanhill Industries, seem to be approaching a climax.

The group's R50m Swaziland Chemical Industries (SCI) was yesterday placed in provisional liquidation by the Swaziland government, to "protect the company from its creditors".

A simultaneous application was made for the liquidation of Swaziland Nitrates, an agent of SCI, which distributes explosives and other chemicals manufactured by SCI.

Both applications were approved by the high court and a provisional liquidator appointed to assume control of the companies until their final liquidation.

The total debts of the NPI/Hanhill group have been estimated at between R55m and R65m, but reports from Swaziland allege that SCI alone owes R50m.

According to papers before the court SCI's bankers had refused further credit to the group, but had expressed willingness to extend additional credit once a liquidator was appointed.

Hanhill was relisted yesterday after a short suspension, and was immediately bid at 10c, after suspension at 110c, but closed at 50c, less than half the pre-suspension price.There were no sales at 10c.

The National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS), one of SCI's creditors, submitted in an affidavit to the Swaziland High Court yesterday that SCI had no money to pay the salaries of 400 workers who were due to be paid tomorrow.

The affidavit formed part of the application for provisional liquidation, which alleges that SCI has debts totalling R50m.

Chemical industry sources say SCI's assets would probably be worth about R50m as a going concern, and in a healthy market, but the present chemical environment in Southern Africa suggests the assets would be worth a great deal less than R50m if sold on a piecemeal basis.

Several of the group's creditors last week expressed to Business day their concern for NPI's future, and feared negotiations involving Abercom, the Swaziland government and NPI might not be in the best interests of those creditors not involved in the talks.

It was disclosed in the Swaziland parliament during last week's budget debate that SCI owed Standard Bank of Swaziland R9m and Barclays Bank of Swaziland R22m.

According to an NIDCS representative, the banks have refused to advance any more credit to either SCI or Swaziland Nitrates, and therefore the companies had no cash to pay their workers.

Business Day established last week that SCI owed Swaziland Railways R750 000, and the company had been refused further carriage on the rail system.

The amount owing to Swaziland Railways is over and above guarantees provided by SCI's two bankers, which had already been claimed from the banks.

It was not possible yesterday to establish the status of the Abercom Industries option to acquire Hanhill, as Mr Oliver Hill, Hanhill's managing director, said he was "legally bound" not to speak to the Press, while Abercom Industries chief executive Mr Peter Herbert was likewise unable to comment.

But sources in the chemical industry said an asset in the group had been sold for R23m. In the absence of comment from the two main parties involved, this could not be confirmed, and the asset involved is a matter for speculation.

The group's main assets, apart from SCI, include National Explosives, an ammonia terminal at Maputo in Mozambique, a blending plant at Richards Bay and Bonus Fertilisers, which has 50 000 tons of fertiliser stocks, but little else.

It is believed Hanhill will remain listed for the time being, in spite of the provisional liquidation of a major subsidiary, to provide minorities with the opportunity to trade their shares.

Treason accused released

Mail Africa Bureau

MBABANE. — Ten people, among them treason accused, were released from detention in Swaziland yesterday.

They included Prince Matatazala, Mr Douglas Lukele, a lawyer, and Mr A Khoza, a former Permanent Secretary and official interpreter to King Sobhuza.

No reason for their release was given.

Mr Lukele, who represented the former Queen Regent Dziliwe, deposed by the Liqoqo (Supreme Council of State), and Mr Khoza had been in detention since September last year.

Prince Matatazala and others were charged with high treason after allegedly plotting to overthrow the new Queen Regent, Ntombi, the Swaziland Government, the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and the Authorised Person, Prince Soziwa.

Mystery case continues behind closed court doors

Mail Reporter

A CIVIL case being fought in the Rand Supreme Court by some of South Africa's most prominent lawyers, will continue into its third week on Monday behind closed doors.

Mr Justice D A Melamet ordered that no detail of the case, including pleadings and judgment, would be allowed when the case started two weeks ago.

The claim, believed to involve millions of rands, is being brought by British businessman Mr Maurice Sellier, a foreign company, Trade and Technology (Holding) Ltd and Middle East businessman, Mr Erza Nonoo.

Defendants in the case are Sasol Ltd, the Strategic Fuel Fund Association and the honorary consul-general for Peru, Mr Helge Storch-Neilsen.

Legal representatives for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, are holding a watching brief during the case to intevene if the proceedings affect the Minister's interests.

the money was a — ed boost towa R180 000 needed to tages to accomm senior members of

He said while the had most of the ... project, the R10 ... would enable buil... nally start.

The home is ... Fisher's Hill in ... and has 65 ...

"It's important drive for a pop... and this one certa... said one of the ... bers of the golf added that the six ... into organising ... match was well ... sult.

'Fast Freddie' will win, says Sheen

"FAST Freddie" Spencer, world 500cc champion, should have little difficulty clinching the honours in today's South African Motorcycle Grand Prix at Kyalami — if the weather is dry and if he actually races.

That's the opinion of former world champion Barry Sheene, who also hopes to be among the front-runners.

He said this in an interview with British television reporters at the track yesterday.

"If it's dry today, no one will catch Freddie," said Sheene, who is the most famous name in motorcycle racing, having won ... world champion... He crashed during ... for a British g... Silverstone in ... unable to regain ... year.

But Sheene is ... ward to this ...

THE WEATHER PAGE

Information supplied by the Weather Bureau in Pretoria

How to use your weather guide

Use the colour key to see today's high temperature range on the big map and tomorrow's forecast below The numbers under the towns are minimum and maximum temperatures

% CHANCE OF RAIN

10-33 · 33-66 · 66-90 · 100

Type of rain

D Drizzle S Showers R Rain T Thunderstorms

Snow in white

TEMPERA... in °C

BELOW ...

11-15

...

21-25

FORECAST FOR TODAY

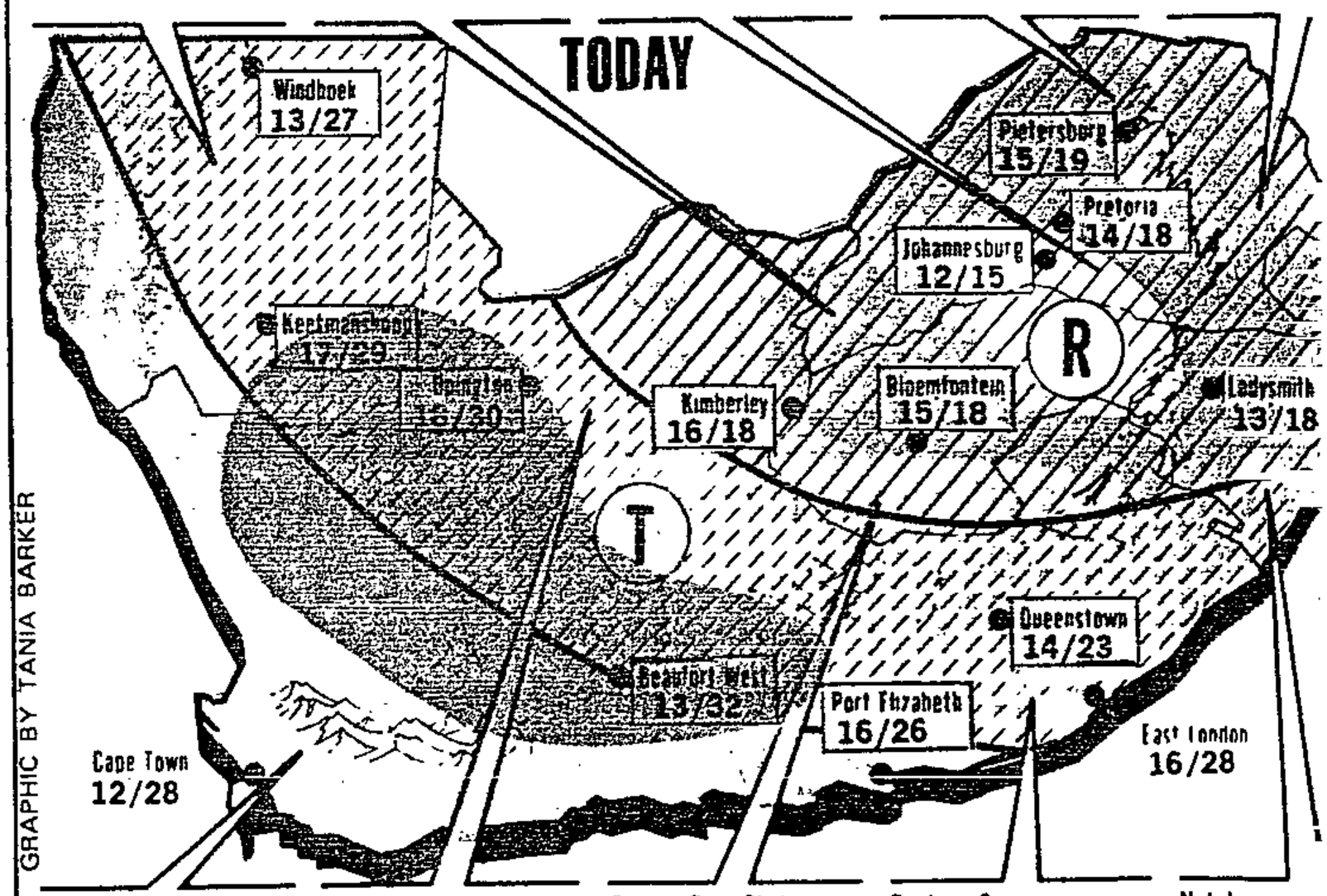
South West Africa
PARTLY cloudy and warm to hot with scattered thundershowers

Transvaal W SW
CLOUDY and cold with fairly general rain

Transvaal S SE
CLOUDY and cold with fairly general rain

Transvaal N NW
CLOUDY and cold with fairly general rain

Transvaal ...
CLOUDY and ... fairly general ...



GRAPHIC BY TANIA BARKER

Cape Peninsula
FINE and hot but partly cloudy and cooler tomorrow

Northern Cape
CLOUDY and cool with scattered rain and thundershowers

Orange Free State
CLOUDY and cold with fairly general rain

Eastern Cape
PARTLY cloudy and mild with scattered showers

Natal
OVERCAST with occasio... drizzle

THE WORLD YESTERDAY

Maximum temperatures

Amsterdam	9 Clear
Athens	15 Cloudy
Berlin	7 Clear
Brussels	13 Clear
Buenos Aires	27 Clear
Chicago	2 Cloudy

SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

Bloemfontein	17 °C	Nelspruit	°C
Cape Town	34 C	Pietersburg	17 °C
Durban	21 C	Port Elizabeth	23C
East London	23 C	Potchefstroom	16 °C
Jan Smuts	14 C	Pretoria	18 °C
		Skukuza	23 °C
		Standerton	15 °C

Hottest in SA yesterday: Vredendal 34 C

Jan Smuts Airport

Temperatures:
09h00 14h00 21h00
13°C 14°C 15°C
Humidity:
94% 98% 95%
Max temp: 15°C
Min temp: 12°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00. 20mm
Sunset today: 18h17

RAIN 24 hr

Bapsfontein 15, Brakhu...
Delareyville 2
42, Ellisras
23, Germi...
lersdal 40; ...
Joubert Park
dorp 44, ...
Krugersdorp ...
8, Marnitz 3...

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SA-Swazi secret pact disclosed

Weekend Argus Reporter

A SECURITY agreement between Swaziland and South Africa has been in existence since February 17 1982.

This was disclosed today in an official statement released after talks in Pretoria between the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini and Mr R F "Pik" Botha.

In the previously secret security agreement, which was signed by Mr Dlamini, King Sobhuza II of Swaziland and South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the two countries outlined steps which they would take to protect their respective countries and nationals against terrorism.

Insurgency

Both Swaziland and South Africa undertook to combat terrorism, insurgency and subversion.

They agreed to call on each other for such assistance and action as may be deemed necessary or expedient to "eliminate this evil".

The two countries further agreed to refrain from the threat or use of force, as well as any other act "which would be inconsistent with the purposes and principles of good neighbourliness".

Sovereignty

The security agreement also required the two countries to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Foreign military bases or foreign military units within their respective territories would not be allowed by either countries — except when it was in accordance with their right to self-defence in the event of armed attacks.

It was further announced after today's talks that the two countries would exchange trade missions as soon as possible.

"The interests of both states would be well served by the exchange of permanent representatives for promoting such interests in the economic, labour, trade, tourism and related fields," their mutual statement said.

"It is the belief of both governments that such a step would further promote the spirit of good neighbourliness and constructive co-operation which characterises the relationship between them," it concluded.

● The Argus Africa News Service has reported from Mbabane that Swaziland's Army Chief of Staff has confirmed the arrest by his troops of seven members of the African National Congress on the kingdom's border with Mozambique.

Group of 25

Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze said that the seven were part of a group of 25 which crossed into Swaziland illegally from Mozambique.

He said the men were "armed with guns and grenades and are dangerous". He also said that army patrols were searching for the rest of the group, believed to be in the Lomahasha area of Swaziland.

The seven men, five caught on Wednesday and two on Thursday, had been handed directly over to the Swazi police. The Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, would not comment on the report.

Barnard

7 ANC members seized in Swazi search

RDM 31/3/84

MBABANE. — Seven members of a group of about 25 armed ANC members from Mozambique, who crossed into Swaziland to avoid the clampdown on ANC operations by the Mozambican authorities, have been captured, it was reported in Mbabane yesterday.

A Swazi soldier said the seven were carrying guns and bombs.

Heavily-armed Swazi soldiers at a military roadblock at Maphiveni, some 25km south of the Lomahasha border post in northern Swaziland, stopped and searched every vehicle and the occupants on Thursday.

A soldier at the roadblock said they were looking for further ANC members and weapons.

A reliable police source said yesterday the search by both the police and army for the remainder of the group was continuing and known addresses and areas to which members of the group might be heading were being watched.

An army spokesman later confirmed the capture of the seven men and said the authorities had confiscated one AK47 rifle and a hand grenade.

One of the men had to be overpowered when he tried to throw the hand grenade at the Swazi soldiers manning the roadblock. — Sapa.

(312) S. Times 1/4/84



Mr Botha and Mr Diamini at the formal signing . . . "Good neighbourliness"

Now Pik signs the Swaziland Accord

SOUTH Africa and Swaziland yesterday formally unveiled a non-aggression and good-neighbourliness agreement.

The Swaziland Accord is already being implemented by Swazi police in an action against ANC refugees fleeing the Mozambican crackdown.

■■■

In Pretoria yesterday Mr Pik Botha and the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Diamini, signed the non-aggression accord and also agreed to an upgrading of diplomatic relations with the establishment of trade missions in each other's countries.

The agreement, similar to the Nkomati Accord, is intended to set the tone for future good-neighbourliness agreements on the sub-continent.

By BRIAN POTTINGER and WIM VANVOLSEM

Among the key points of the Swaziland-South Africa Accord are:

● The countries undertake to combat terrorism, insurgency and subversion, and can call on each other for assistance.

● The parties will respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and will not use force or any other measure not consistent with good neighbourliness.

■■■

● The parties will live in peace and maintain friendly relations, and not allow any activities within their countries which threaten force against each other's integrity.

● The countries will not allow foreign military forces to have bases in their countries to attack the other except in the event of armed attack as provided in the UN Charter.

■■■

The agreement was, in fact, concluded by exchange of letters between the two Ministers representing their respective sovereign authorities in the middle of February, 1982. Yesterday was the formal announcement.

At the same time it was agreed that there should be an exchange of trade missions between the countries with the task of promoting interests in the economic, labour, trade, tourism and related fields.

Answering questions from the Press, Mr Botha said the reason the two-year-old agreement had been made public only now was that at the time it had not been thought expedient to give it publicity. The political climate on the sub-continent was now more favourable.

Mr Botha also said that he had mentioned the existence of the agreement with Swaziland to the Mozambican Government during preliminary discussions on the Nkomati Accord.

"I am convinced that this facilitated the reaching of the Nkomati Accord."

■■■

Mr Botha and Mr Diamini refused to disclose whether South African forces had already been directly involved or called in to assist Swazi security forces in the successful clampdown they have been waging against the ANC over the past two years.

Mr Botha also did not rule out any future multilateral talks between all the countries of Southern Africa, but said that there was first still more work to do on a bilateral basis.

■■■

The South African delegation to yesterday's talks included, besides Mr Botha, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel; the Deputy Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Killen; and the chief legal adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pieter Oelofsen.

With the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Diamini, were the Minister of Labour and Public Service, Mr M S Matsebula; the Secretary to the Swazi Nation, Mr A M Diamini; and the Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr T L L Diamini.

Blows to SA peace moves

Cant Times 2/4/84 312

Political Staff

THE weekend announcement that South Africa and Swaziland are to establish diplomatic ties, and the confirmation — after months of speculation — that the two countries signed a formal peace pact more than two years ago, seem set to be overshadowed in the coming week by deteriorating relations between South Africa and two other immediate neighbours, Lesotho and Botswana.

The existance of the Swazi pact was confirmed at a press conference in Pretoria on Saturday after talks between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Swazi counterpart, Mr Richard Dlamini.

It was also announced that diplomatic ties at the level of trade and labour missions would be established "as soon as practicable".

It is reliably understood that the pact had been kept secret at the insistance of the Swazi Government. The current internationally-accepted climate of dialogue between South Africa and her black neighbours obviously makes it less embarrassing for Swaziland to now admit to the pact.

The treaty is basically the same as the Nkomati pact with Mozambique and prohibits the harbouring of dissidents planning or carrying out acts of violence against each other's territory.

For some time, Swaziland has exhibited open hostility towards the African National Congress, including the detention and deportation of suspected ANC operatives and the arrest of ANC guerillas.

In contrast to the latest development on the Swazi front, relations with Lesotho are set to slump even further this week following last week's allegations by Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, of a South African plot to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan by military force.

The allegations were vehementally denied by Mr Pik Botha, who accused Chief Jonathan of seriously threatening the good relations between the Basotho people and South Africa.

Lesotho Government officials are due to disclose more details of the allegations in Maseru today.

In the light of these developments, a peace pact between South Africa and Lesotho in the near future seems unlikely.

Relations with Botswana are also not particularly good, although there are indications that a 'security agreement' with South Africa is on the way.

Government leaders in Botswana have been remarkably hostile towards the Nkomati accord.

There have been recent allegations in Botswana that South Africa is exerting economic pressure to force the government in Gaborone into a peace treaty. The charges have been denied by Mr Botha.

The South African Government believes Botswana is incapable of controlling the activities of ANC operatives living in the country and allegedly planning acts of violence against South Africa.

Bridge in London — Sapa

Swazi coup plot exposed

MBABANE — The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, and a senior member of the Swazi royal family, Prince Mfanasibili, foiled a coup plot by the "Gang of Four" on March 20, it was reported today.

Prince Mfanasibili was quoted in a Times of Swaziland front page story on the coup plot, as saying the "Gang of Four" comprised two Cabinet Ministers in the present government, a member of Parliament and a prince.

He said the gang had recruited innocent members of the royal family to accompany them to the Queen Regent's royal residence, Phondo, on March 20.

The prince did not identify the plotters or say whether action against them was being contemplated. — Sapa.

RSM

Swazi PM foils coup plans of two Ministers

3/4/84

312

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A PLOT to oust Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has been foiled, according to Prince Mfanasibili, a key man in ruling circles in the Swazi kingdom.

The coup bid was disclosed by Prince Mfanasibili, a member of Liqoqo or Supreme Council, in an interview published in the Times of Swaziland yesterday.

Prince Mfanasibili charged that a "gang of four", including two Cabinet Ministers, had plotted to overthrow Prince Bhekimpi, himself and their allies. He did not identify the alleged conspirators or indicate what action would be taken against them.

The coup bid points to dissension in governing circles in Swaziland, which has witnessed two successful palace coups in the past year.

The first coup resulted in the overthrow of the previous Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, last March, and his replacement later by Prince Bhekimpi. The second saw the dismissal of Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent last August and the appointment of Queen Ntombi in her place.

Prince Mabandla subsequently fled to South Africa, where he was granted asylum. He is at present living in one of South Africa's "independent black states".

Queen Dzeliwe resisted her deposition and was backed by powerful members of the Swazi Royal Family, including Prince Gabheni, who was suspended as Minister of Home Affairs and excluded from Liqoqo when the struggle was resolved in favour of Queen Ntombi.

Leading Swazis were detained during the dispute. Ten detainees were released last month, including Mr Douglas Lukhele, a lawyer who represented Queen Dzeliwe in her unsuccessful bid to contest her deposition in court.

Eight of the 10 detainees will be charged with treason next month, the Minister of Justice, Mr David Matse, announced last week.

Prince Mfanasibili's allegations of a coup spearheaded by two Cabinet Ministers confirm the view of observers that political rivalry in Swaziland is not simply between those in positions of power and those aspiring to the same positions.

There are, if his allegations are taken as a guide, deep divisions within the Cabinet and even within Liqoqo, which some analysts see as the real source of power.

Swazi police raid known ANC refuge

MBABANE —The Royal Swaziland Police have confirmed that a large contingent of police raided the Mobeni Flats, a sprawling low-cost housing estate near Manzini, at the weekend.

It is known that ANC refugees live in the estate.

On Friday Swazi soldiers detained seven of a group of more than 20 ANC members, who had apparently fled Mozambique after a clamp-down on the movement there.

The flats were the scene of a number of violent incidents in the past few years. These include the shooting of a pilot and two women — believed to have been the work of the ANC — and the car bomb deaths of the then ANC representative and his wife.

The raid coincided with Saturday's announcement from Pretoria of the South African/Swaziland security pact and trade agreement.— Sapa.

Security tig Jerus

JERUSALEM — Israeli security authorities today began examining ways of combating what they described as a new type of terrorism after yesterday's guerilla attack in central Jerusalem which wounded about 50 people.

Calling the attack a new phenomenon, Jerusalem police chief Mr Rahamim Comfort told Israel radio that security forces would reinforce their presence in the city.

Three Arab gunmen, hurling grenades and firing sub-machine guns into crowds of shoppers, took part in the attack in one of the main streets of Jerusalem's Jewish sector.

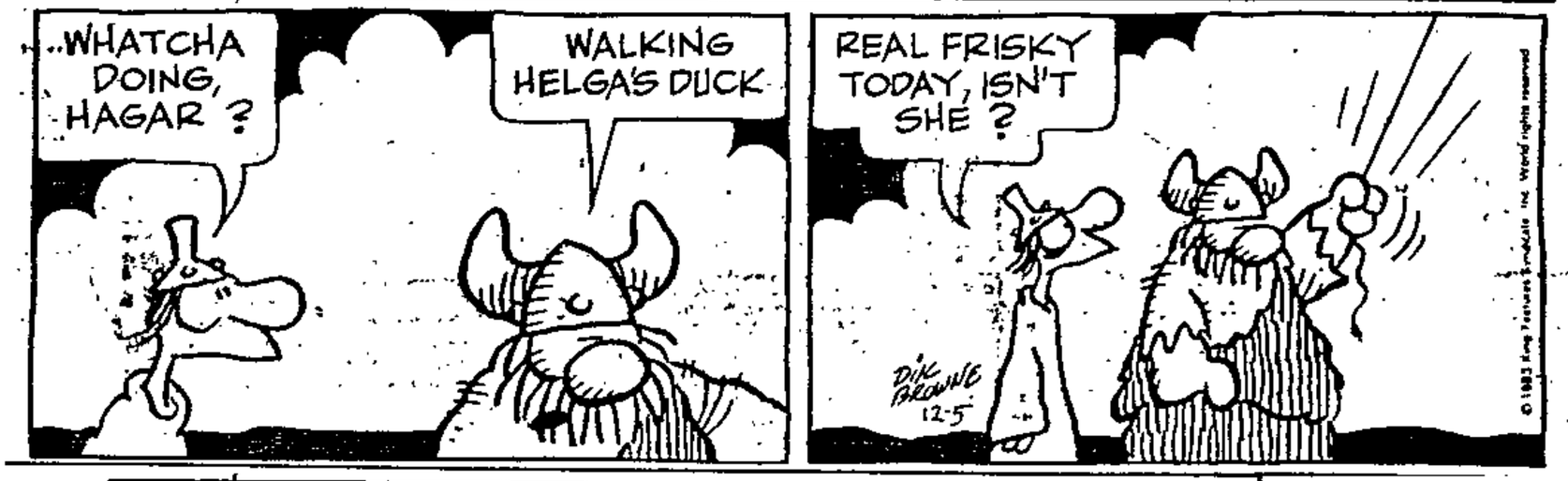
Shopkeepers and passers-by fired back, killing one of the attackers. Police caught the other two.

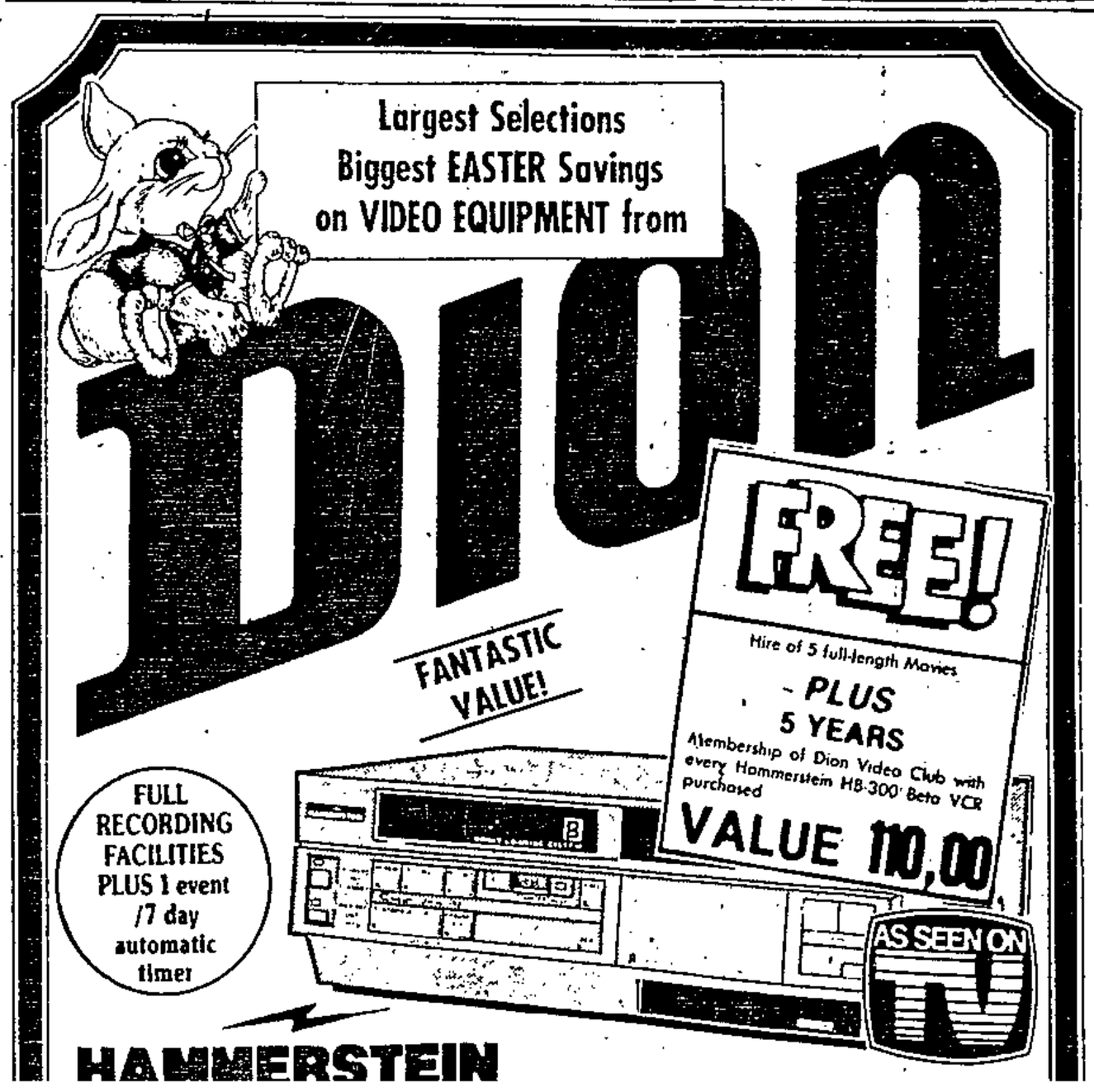
Grenade wounds soldiers

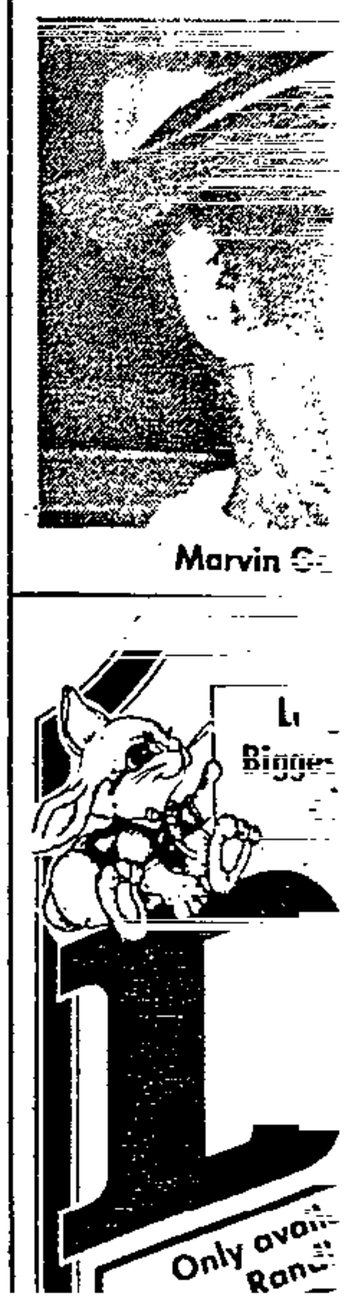
NABATIYEH — Guerrillas in south lebanon hit an Israeli armoured personnel carrier with a rocket-propelled grenade today and eyewitnesses said they saw seven Israeli soldiers evacuated by ambulance. The vehicle was on patrol on the outskirts of the southern market town of Nabatiyeh when the attack took place, the witnesses said.

Thick black smoke poured out of the personnel carrier. A second armoured vehicle was immobilised and several civilian bystanders were wounded. Israeli occupation forces cordoned off the area and began searching for the attackers, according to the eyewitness reports. Israeli troops in south Lebanon took additional security measures today, closing the only road which links the area with the rest of the country. — Reuter.

HÄGAR the Horrible ® By Dik Browne







10 held after raid on 'ANC flats'

312

3/9/84 Star

The Star's Foreign News Service

Ten people, most of them Mozambicans, are being held after Swazi police raids on a block of flats in the industrial area of Matsapa, near Manzini.

Police Commissioner Mr Titus Msibi said today: "There may be two or three African National Congress members among them, but we are still sorting them out."

The building has become known locally as "Beirut" flats after a number of shootings and explosions there over the past few years.

The worst incident was when a car bomb killed the local ANC leader and his wife about two years ago. Many of Swaziland's ANC community live in the flats.

● A cache of arms was found near a border post on Swaziland's eastern border with Mozambique at the weekend.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Diplomatic drive

The significance of last week's disclosure that an official SA-Swazi security pact has been in existence for two years could well lie in its timing. Announcement of the pact could be designed to put pressure on Lesotho, which is still resisting the idea of signing a treaty with Pretoria.

Despite difficulties with Maseru (relations are officially described as "not very good at this stage"), SA is actively pressing its neighbours to sign a series of non-aggression pacts. A Foreign Affairs spokesman this week confirmed the hope that Botswana, too, would sign an Nkomati-type agreement.

One observer suggests that Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Swazi colleague, Richard Dlamini, revealed the existence of the Swazi pact to maintain the momentum of Pretoria's regional peace drive. The Swazi agreement is not, in itself, surprising. It was no coincidence that Mbabane's crackdown on the African National Congress (ANC) and its land-claim negotiations with SA began at about the time the pact was signed.

In addition, Swaziland now seems to be doing better than before out of the (largely SA-controlled) Southern African Customs Union. In 1981, Swaziland received R63m in customs union payments. By the end of 1982, its receipts, disbursed by SA, had increased to R117m (some 60% of its total government revenue) and a figure of around R120m is budgeted for 1983-84.

The surprising aspect is that SA and Swaziland have not exchanged ambassadors. Such a move would give Pretoria full diplomatic relations with another African state (in addition to Malawi).

However, SA and Swaziland are to exchange trade representatives "as soon as practicable." Their role will be to promote bilateral economic, labour, tourist and and other relations. This could well be a first step towards full diplomatic relations — although a belated one, considering that even hostile Zimbabwe has long maintained a trade representative in SA.

It seems that the momentum of Pretoria's regional "normalisation" drive is being maintained. As Foreign Minister Botha put it last week: "It may be a bit late in coming, but it is raining peace in southern Africa."

Even leaving aside traditional hostility, there are still outstanding matters to be settled. These include Swaziland's territorial demands and the implementation of the revamped Customs Union Agreement for which Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS) are pressing. Some observers believe SA is stalling the customs union negotiations to pressure Lesotho and Botswana into signing formal non-aggression pacts.

Despite ministerial-level talks with Botswana on various matters, relations with that country have always differed from those with other neighbouring states. The Foreign Affairs spokesman describes relations with the frontline state as "aloof and correct". One seems to be the alleged use by Swapo of Botswana as a transit route into Namibia. This is being "followed up," the spokesman says, adding that "security is a discussion point" with Gaborone. Both Botswana and Lesotho could be tougher diplomatic nuts for Pretoria than Swaziland. Botswana's President Quett Masire is no admirer of the Nkomati accord (*Current Affairs* March 23).

Cape Times 11/4/84 (312)

Swazi move against ANC

MBABANE. — Reliable African National Congress (ANC) sources in Swaziland said yesterday that the government had ordered all ANC members in Swaziland to leave the country immediately.

The government's warning, according to the sources, was prompted by the escape of a number of ANC members from Simunye police station in north-east Swaziland at the weekend.

Informed police sources said that 14 members of a group of 17 members of the ANC arrested about 10 days ago after they had crossed into Swaziland illegally from Mozambique, made a mass escape from Simunye police station after forcing their way past the night duty policemen.

The ANC sources said the government order had put many of the refugees, numbering about 50, in a difficult position, as many had been in Swaziland for several years and had families.

Another source said the resident representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Swaziland would neither confirm nor deny the report concerning the government order. — Sapa

ANC men in mass break-out

MBABANE. — Fourteen ANC members — part of a group of 17 arrested 10 days ago — escaped from police custody at Simunye in north-eastern Swaziland at the weekend.

Police sources in Manzini and Simunye said the 14 staged a mass break-out on Sunday night while two police officers were placing other prisoners in a cell occupied by some of the ANC men.

The sources said the men fled into surrounding cane fields forming part of the vast Simunye Sugar Estates.

Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, was reported yesterday to have declined to comment on the break-out.

Police and army patrols have launched a massive search for the escapees and road blocks have been set up at strategic points on Swaziland's main roads to Mozambique and South Africa.

Armed police have again raided the Mobeni Flats near Manzini, where a number of the ANC members were arrested after fleeing from Mozambique about 10 days ago. — Sapa.

Swazi police in suburban gunbattle

MBABANE — Swazi para-military policemen engaged in an hour-long gunbattle with unidentified people in a suburb here today.

It is not known if the police's attackers were members of the ANC, but 15 ANC cadres are on the run in Swaziland after breaking out of a jail in the north-east of the country on Sunday night.

Last year an ANC man was shot dead in the same suburb.

Today's shoot-out began at 12.45 pm after police raided a house in Veni, a new suburb on the outskirts of Mbabane. By 1.30 pm the armed men were firing on about 30 members of the police para-military unit from positions in vacant lots.

The shooting stopped at about 1.45 pm and police were seen questioning the occupants of a house.

Another 18 ANC members were ordered to leave the Kingdom yesterday.

The 15 men on the run staged a mass breakout while two policemen were placing other prisoners in a cell occupied by some of the ANC men.

Sources said the men forced their way past duty officers and fled into canefields on the Simunye sugar estate.

Police and army patrols have launched a massive search for the escapees and roadblocks have been set up at strategic points. — The Star's Foreign News Service, Sapa.

27 ANC men arrested

CAPE TIMES 12/4/86 (312)

MBABANE. — Another 27 members of the African National Congress have been arrested by the Swaziland police in the past two days, according to a police source in Manzini.

The source said last night that only two of those arrested were members of the group that staged a mass escape from the Simunye police station last weekend.

He said those arrested included seven members of a group of armed men. Six of these were arrested yesterday afternoon after a shoot-out between them and Swaziland police in a residential suburb of Tembilihle, Mbabane.

The seventh member, who had been hiding out in the same house, was arrested earlier in the day after he had produced a gun during an argument at a disco.

The raids during the past two days were concentrated mainly in areas known to be frequented by ANC members, in particular the Mobeni Flats, a sprawling housing estate in the Matsapha industrial area near Manzini.

Although the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland, Mr Emmanuel Owusu, has confirmed that he had been informed by the Swaziland Government that all ANC members must leave the country without delay, there has still been no official government statement regarding this directive.

Another reliable source said that ANC members in Swaziland and the Swaziland Government were faced with a difficult problem, as it was understood that none of the frontline states were prepared to accept ANC members following the recent political developments in Southern Africa. — Sapa

ANC refugee reports cause concern

Cart Trans 13/4/84 312

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — The African National Congress yesterday expressed "grave concern" about the expulsion of ANC refugees from Swaziland and about "persistent reports" that some of the refugees would be handed over to the South African Police.

In a statement released from Lusaka yesterday, the ANC information department said it was "reliably informed" that the Swazi Government intended to expel 25 ANC families immediately.

Swazi crackdown

The Swaziland crackdown follows the Mozambique Government's ultimatum to hundreds of ANC refugees to leave or reside in camps controlled by the United Nations. The ANC disclosed at the weekend that it had approached the Zambian, Tanzanian and several other African governments about resettling refugees from Mozambique.

In yesterday's statement, the ANC said all the ANC members due to be deported from Swaziland had proper refugee status there. They included infants, schoolchildren and pensioners, as well as some people who had lived there for almost 20 years. No charges of improper conduct had been made against any of the refugees.

It appealed to the Organization of African Unity, the UN, the international community and the government of Swaziland "to do all in their power to ensure the protection and humane treatment of these victims of apartheid terror".

Schoolchildren

According to an informed source, several schoolchildren refugees from Swaziland arrived in Harare yesterday on their way to Dar es Salaam.

Political observers see the Mozambican ultimatum and Swazi expulsion as reflecting South Africa's determination not to take any chances in its campaign to cripple the ANC's guerilla operations.

Mozambique is expected to be left with about 10 ANC officials manning a diplomatic office in Maputo.

Swazi Govt says it will 'clean its house' of ANC

13/4/84

By Jasper Mortimer, The Star's Foreign News Service

Swaziland has decided to "clean its house" of the ANC, according to a senior government spokesman.

In the Swazi Government's first reaction to yesterday's unprecedented shootout between the African National Congress and the Swazi police, Dr George Msibi, a member of the Liqoqo (Supreme Council of State), said that when people escaped from custody the police had a duty to apprehend them.

The shootout in the suburbs of Mbabane occurred when police tried to arrest 15 ANC guerillas who had escaped from a Swazi police station on Sunday.

"The Nkomati Accord has made Mozambique unhealthy for the ANC," Dr Msibi said. "Until the ANC high command decides where its cadres should go, they will temporarily sojourn in Swaziland."

He was asked if Pretoria had, in the wake of the Durban bomb blast, threatened to take action if Swaziland did not expel the ANC, and if the stringent South African Police security checks along the Swazi border were part of such pressure.

"I think South Africa is merely taking precautions against a possible influx of ANC members because of the Mozambican situation," he said.

Mr Msibi denied that the deportation orders served on 18 ANC members on Tuesday meant that Swaziland was taking a tougher line on South African exiles.

Love-play triggered gun-battle

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Reckless love-play by a trigger-happy South African exile led to Wednesday's shooting between the Swazi police and the ANC, Deputy Police Commissioner Edgar Hillary has revealed.

Mr Hillary said the first hint of an armed ANC presence came from a nightclub on Tuesday evening.

An ANC member at Club 701 apparently became a little over-excited when a girlfriend refused to go home with him. He pulled out a pistol and began firing.

Police arrested the man and the next day took him home to search the premises.

On entering the house the policemen encountered several South Africans.

One brandished a revolver, saying: "Are you coming to fight?"

An unarmed officer overpowered the man and took his firearm. The exile struggled free and the gang fled.

The police found weapons in the house and realised the exiles had taken AK-47s.

After returning with re-inforcements, the police caught up with the gang.

After an hour-long gun-battle seven ANC men surrendered. One man escaped.

Fourteen ANC men still on the run in Swaziland

By Jasper Mortimer,
The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Fourteen ANC men are on the run in Swaziland after two violent clashes with the police, the deputy commissioner of the Royal Swaziland Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, has disclosed.

Swazi police have captured 10 African National Congress men in the past three days — two at a roadblock, one at an Mbabane discotheque, and seven after the hour-long shootout here on Wednesday.

The influx of ANC guerillas from Mozambique to Swaziland has increased since the signing of the Nkomati Accord on March 16, said Mr Hillary, but he would not hazard a guess as to numbers.

His observation confirmed theories that the ANC was trying to infiltrate as many cadres into South Africa as possible before Maputo could fully implement the crackdown implicit in the accord.

While about 20 ANC men were detained after crossing the Mozambique-Swaziland border, the "shoot-out" group of eight had got as far as Mbabane when the police discoverd them living in a house complete with AK-47s, handgrenades and pistols.

After the first of the police-ANC clashes, when 15 of the border detainees escaped from custody on Sunday night, the police imposed roadblocks across the kingdom and recaptured two escapers outside Manzini.

Breaking the police's silence on Wednesday's shooting, Mr Hillary yesterday said that — contrary to first reports — the seven who surrendered after the gun-battle were not part of the 15 who escaped from Simunye Police Statio five days ago.

Police were looking for an eighth man involved in the shoot-out, he said.

● Sapa-Reuter reports from Lusaka that the ANC is concerned over the planned expulsion of what it called ANC refugees from Swaziland and said it feared some of those affected could be handed over to South Africa.

ARGUS 14/4/84 3?2

ANC gang kills Swazi officer

Putting the squeeze on ANC refugees

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A police officer was killed and an ANC member shot during a pitched battle between Royal Swazi police and a group of ANC men in Manzini today.

The shootout and another earlier clash between police and ANC members came after a tense week in which Swaziland expelled 14 ANC refugees.

And now South African refugees in Botswana have been warned that they would be kicked out if they engage in acts of sabotage against South Africa.

Warning

Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, warned yesterday that refugees would be handed back to their country.

"We are serious. It is known that we take all our refugees and put them in the Dukwe camp, which we monitor. It is true that people escape and if we catch up with them we will return them to the South African authorities," Mr Mogwe told the Agenda Press Services.

The tightening-up on refugees by Botswana comes amid talk that Gaborone and Pretoria are negotiating a security pact similar to that of the Nkomati Accord.

And recent developments have pointed to the three host countries, Swaziland, Mozambique and Botswana, putting the squeeze on ANC guerrillas and refugees.

Botswana's attempt to control ANC activities follows closely on the heels of Mozambique, which has ordered refugee camps to be moved farther north.

The situation in Swaziland got out of hand this week when Swazi police and ANC men clashed openly.

Residents of Ngwane Park, a sprawling township outside Manzini, were awakened by heavy shooting early today when police tracked down a suspected ANC hideout, determined to flush out 12 men.

Surrender

The shooting started when policemen approached the house. After a five-hour gun battle 11 of the men indicated they wanted to surrender and police, unaware of the man remaining inside, approached the house.

The man then opened fire, hitting six officers, killing one of them and critically wounding another. The gunman also wounded one of his own men in the leg.

The wounded were taken to Manzini's Raleigh Aitkin Memorial Hospital.

According to a resident, Mr Harry Shirley, the shooting continued sporadically until 8am.

Three escaped

Three armed ANC men escaped and the rest were captured.

Residents in Manzini said six heavily armed ANC members involved in the shooting had escaped and were on the loose.

In an earlier incident eight ANC men were rounded up by Swazi police after a gunfight in a suburb near Mbabane on Wednesday.

No one was hurt in the hour-long shooting.

The eight men appeared in a magistrate's court and were remanded until Thursday.

According to court records, the eight were found in possession of eight hand-grenades, four AK-47 rifles, 293 rounds of ammunition, two Kalashnikov pistols and two ammunition magazines.

The men, all from South Africa, were identified as Bruce Mpho Thula, 22, of Alexandra township, Eric Matyobani, 24, of Diepkloof, Themba Msibi, 30, Thabo Mokoena, 28, Michael Mabuza, 30, Kenneth Mabaso, 30, all of Soweto, Raymond Kakiamye Tsi, 30, of Daggaskraal and Samuel Moyeki, 27, of Nigel.

Police said that contrary to reports earlier today the eight were not connected to a group of 15 ANC men who escaped from custody on Sunday, seven of whom have since been recaptured.

April 15, 1984

City Press
312

Swazis set to boot out ANC

THE SWAZI Government is about to announce the expulsion of all ANC members after this week's dramatic hour-long gun battle between ANC men and about 80 paramilitary police near the Mbabane golf course, about three kilometres from the centre of town.

CP Special Correspondent

Sources in Swaziland say an announcement to this effect by Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi is imminent, but the issue is regarded as "very delicate".

UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland Emmanuel Owusa has meanwhile been quoted as saying all ANC personnel have been ordered to leave.

This could mean an exodus by between 300 and 500 people, among them the families of ANC members. Of this number some 18 ANC members who had earlier been held in the Mawelawela Camp, plus their families, have been ordered to leave immediately.

The gun battle erupted at midday on Wednesday as office workers sat down to lunch at homes in the Mbabane suburb of Eveni.

Police had raided a house in Eveni looking for 15 ANC men who were among a number who had escaped from Swazi police custody after being arrested while entering Swaziland, apparently from Mozambique en route to South Africa.

The ANC men bolted, according to sources. Several of the men who were armed mounted a rearguard action to allow their colleagues to make good their escape, holding off about nine truckloads of Swazi paramilitary police in the process.



PRINCE BHEKIMPI: Announcement soon.

Swazi police and government officials contacted yesterday refused to give details of the incident.

But Swazi sources said about eight ANC men were believed to have got away and about seven were held by police.

Unconfirmed reports said one man was wounded in the fierce exchange of fire, but his identity was not known.

According to another unconfirmed report circulation in Mbabane, about 30 refugees were being held in Swazi police custody.



Why does Pretoria love Savimbi?

— Page 4

'WARDERS STAGED' CONVICT BATTLE

City Press

Another Barberton bombshell!

ANC manhunt to be stepped up after killing

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — The hunt for armed African National Congress cadres here is to be stepped up after the "cold-blooded murder" of a police inspector on Saturday, Swaziland police sources have said.

Police launched sweeping checks yesterday in Mbabane and Manzini, where Inspector Jabu Dlamini was shot during a dawn raid.

More than 20 ANC members are reported to have been arrested over the past few days.

Senior police officers were shocked by the killing.

Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, said: "Our intention (during Saturday's raid on a Manzini suburb) was not to shoot or kill ANC members, but to arrest them for unlawful possession of arms of war.

'MURDER'

"The shooting of inspector Dlamini was murder in cold blood."

Deputy Commissioner Edgar Hillary said: "The boys (ANC members) have never shot at us before and this is a completely new development. If we wanted, we could call in the army and wipe them out.

"If they are going to kill promising police officers like this we will not take it. Now we are treating them just like other criminals."

The intensification of police raids on suspected ANC hideouts follows an influx of armed ANC men from Mozambique after the signing of the Nkomati Accord and the expulsion of ANC members from Mozambique.

Deputy Commissioner Hillary said the men were slipping across the eastern border in independent groups of between five and 20 and then dispersing throughout the country.

The ANC members had plenty of money and were able to buy their way through. One youth arrested recently had R5 000 in cash on him, he said.

At least 24 ANC members have been arrested in Mbabane and Manzini since the first shootout in Mbabane last Wednesday.

Inspector Dlamini is the only fatality so far, but four other policemen are in hospital with injuries and one, shot through the eye, is reported to be critical.

Police have denied earlier reports that an ANC man was killed in Saturday's shooting.

Police have also noted a new tactic by ANC men during raids.

In Saturday's raid, they approached the house in Manzini and called on the occupants to come out.

A number of men came out and Inspector Dlamini walked into the house. He was promptly shot dead by an ANC man who had remained in the house.

Two more Swazis die in ANC encounter

3/2

Star

16/4/85

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Two more Swazi policemen have been shot dead in a clash with African National Congress guerillas near the kingdom's north-eastern border with Mozambique, according to a senior government source.

A member of the Liqoqo (Supreme Council of State) said the latest shoot-out occurred last night in the Lomahasha area.

He said the government was seriously concerned about the ANC activity in Swaziland, and an emergency meeting of the Liqoqo was to be held today to discuss the situation.

HAND-GRENADE

A Swazi Defence Force spokesman said he had not heard of two more policemen being killed. But he said a guerilla died last night when a hand-grenade which he tried to throw at a Swazi army patrol blew up in his face.

The patrol had caught the man crossing into Swaziland from Mozambique

The hunt for ANC members was stepped up after what shocked Swazi officials described as the "cold-blooded murder" on Saturday of a police inspector.

● See earlier report on Page 4.

PRICES ...

RDM 16/4/84 (HHH) 312

Search for ANC killers hots up

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

HUNDREDS of Swazi police scoured Swaziland yesterday in their hunt for three fugitive members of the African National Congress following the shootout on Saturday between police and ANC men in which a senior Swazi policeman was killed.

The shooting of the Royal Swaziland policeman by ANC gunmen was "cold-blooded murder", the Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, said yesterday.

Mr Msibi said he hoped the Swazi government would take "firm and decisive action" against the ANC in the Swaziland.

He said he was still wondering why the ANC had suddenly decided to start shooting at the police, who had never before opened fire on members of the ANC.

Mr Msibi confirmed that five armed men were arrested at a house in the Mbabane suburb of Dalriach yesterday afternoon, and that two men armed with AK47 automatic rifles, not three as reported, were arrested at the Happy Valley Hotel in the Ezulwini Valley, near Mbabane.

The killing of the policeman who, according to the Swazi police, was shot as police approached to arrest ANC men they believed had surrendered, is certain to lead to the deportation of dozens, if not all, ANC men Swaziland.

Even before the weekend shootout, relations between the two sides were tense enough for the ANC's Lusaka office to issue a statement late last week expressing its concern at the anticipated expulsion of scores its members in Swaziland and its fear that some of its Swaziland-based cadres might be handed over to the South African Police.

Weekend reports that ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo had decided to fly to Swaziland to try to defuse the situation could not be verified yesterday.

Police have been rounding up ANC men for the past week, during which time they have arrested at least 24, eight of whom have already appeared in court on charges of unlawful possession of arms.

Nine of the 24 were arrested on Saturday at the site of the fatal, dawn gun battle near Manzini. The nine were part of a band of 12 ANC men at the house. Three members escaped and, as far as could be established, were still on the run yesterday.

The immediate cause of the crisis in the relations between the Swazi regime and the ANC was the influx of armed ANC fighters into Swaziland from neigbouring Mozambique after the signing on March 16 of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique.

The accord commits both parties not to allow their territory to be used by anti-government rebels.

The Mozambique-based ANC fighters reportedly fled to Swaziland to avoid expulsion from Mozambique under the pact.

They presumably choose Swaziland because it adjoins South Africa and it is well situated for cross-border attacks.

About 25 ANC men were reported to have crossed into Swaziland at the end of March.

But even before the Nkomati Accord, relations between the Swazi authorities and the ANC were uneasy, as evidenced by the internment in the past two years of ANC men at the Mawelawela detention camp, in 1982 and 1983, between Mbabane and Mzanini and the later "voluntary" departure of ANC men from Swaziland.

Ironically, the interned ANC left Swaziland for Mozambique, which in pre-Nkomati days was a safe haven for the ANC and, according to Pretoria, the main base for its underground war against South Africa.

Easter blitz on drunk drivers

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

IT WILL BE all systems go for the country's police, traffic departments and emergency services when they go on full alert in preparation for the Easter holidays.

Police and traffic authorities have sounded a tough warning to those violating the law, particularly to people who drink and drive.

Last year, a total of 240 people were killed and 537 seriously injured on South African roads.

Spokesmen for the police in Soweto, Pretoria and the East Rand said special patrols would be mounted, as in the past, to deal swiftly with Easter violence.

Soweto's Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier D J D Jacobs appealed to residents not to drink excessively and to avoid walking alone at night.

Appeal

In the Transvaal and Natal the traffic department and National Road Safety Council will join forces in "Project Per-

Sweeter 17/4/84

312

ANC MAN KILLED

Grenade explodes in clash

AN ALLEGED ANC guerilla was killed and a Swazi police officer seriously wounded yesterday morning in a grenade blast during the latest clash involving the organisation and the Swazi authorities.

The officer, wounded in the leg, arm and chest is Assistant Superintendent Alton Dlamini, who has been admitted to the Good Shepherd Hospital in Siteki.

By SAM MABE

The unidentified guerilla is reported to have died instantly when he was blown to pieces by a hand-grenade which he tried to throw at the police who were searching people entering Swaziland from Mozambique.

Mr Dlamini was injured by shrapnel from the grenade which exploded not far from where he was standing.

The deputy-Commissioner of the Swazi Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, said the man was one of six ANC men who were entering Swaziland from Mozambique.

He said yesterday morning's incident had increased tension inside the country and that the Swaziland Defence Force had been placed on the alert.

He would not say how many members of the ANC have already been arrested and how many were still at large.

"It is impossible to say how many ANC people there are in the country because the army is picking them in groups of five, six and sometimes twelve at a time," Mr Hillary said.

Refugees

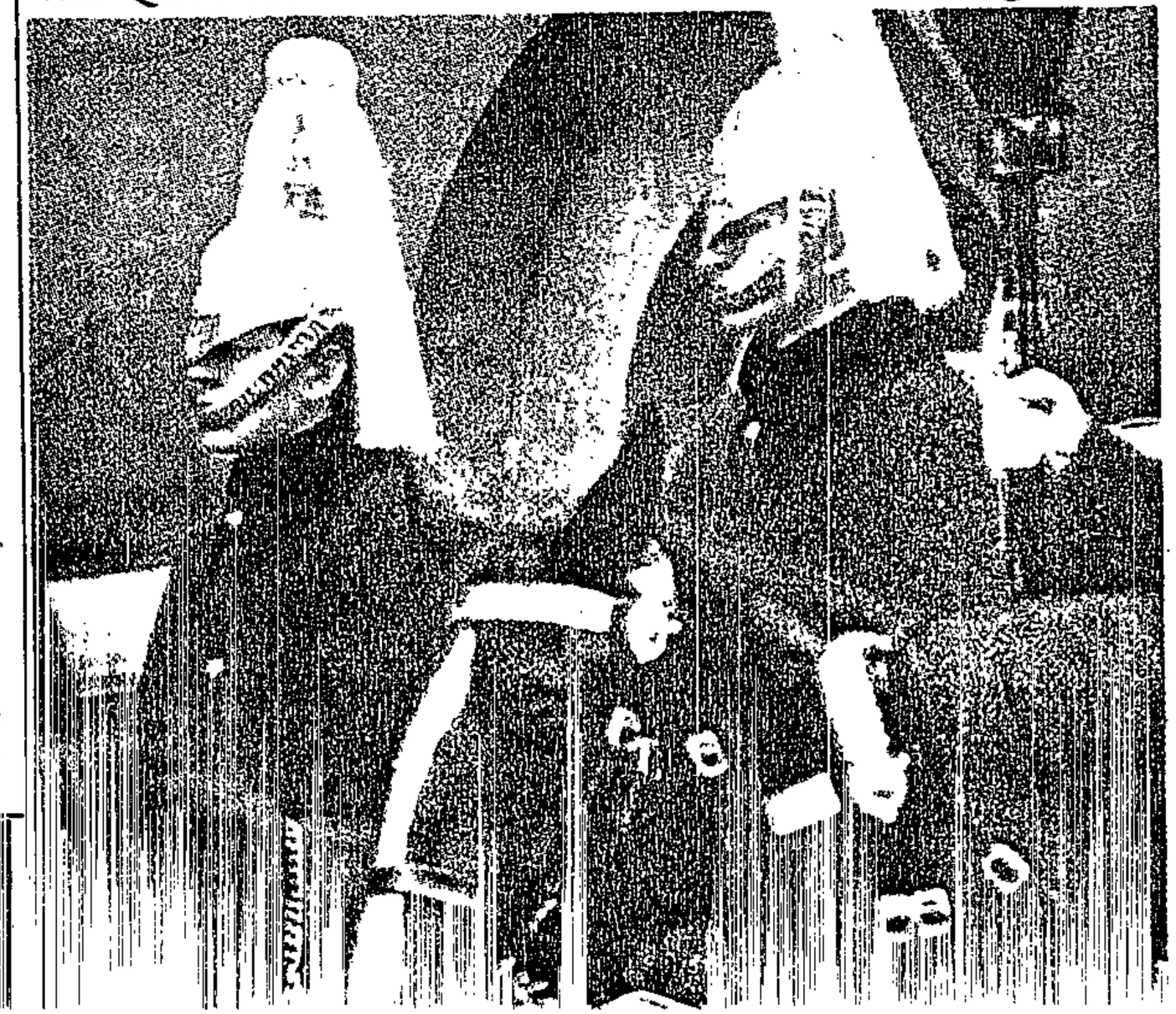
He said all South Africans living in Swaziland with their families for many years, were now being viewed with suspicion.

"There are no refugees from South Africa here — even those who came 15 years ago are ANC. The whole lot of them are involved," he added.

He went on to say that the police officer who was seriously injured during Saturday's clash with ANC cadres, was yesterday flown to a Johannesburg hospital he would not name.

The Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, confirmed that a quantity of arms and explosives were seized by the police during the raid on an ANC hideout in the Mbabane residential suburb of Dalriach on Saturday afternoon.

The Queen's Life Guards. London's most senior regiment.



CAPE TIMES 17/4/84

ANC man killed in clash

Own Correspondent

MBABANE. — An African National Congress member was yesterday killed by his own hand-grenade in a further clash with members of the Swaziland Army near the Mozambican border, according to government sources.

And while the army and police mounted a large-scale operation to apprehend ANC fugitives, a warning was issued that harsher action would be taken if more policemen were killed.

This follows the death of a senior policeman in a shoot-out with ANC refugees on Saturday.

Yesterday the operation to catch the fugitives was concentrated on the area near the Mozambican border, but roadblocks were also mounted near the South African border.

Six ANC members were apprehended and ordered to surrender. They tried to flee and were fired on. One of them tried to throw a granade, but blew himself up.

At least one of those who escaped was seriously wounded and one policeman was injured.

No other incidents were reported.

● **ANC slated for attack, page 4**

Cape Times 17/4/84

ANC slated for attack

MBABANE. — In its front page comment yesterday, the Swazi Observer daily newspaper launched an attack on the African National Congress for what the paper called the ANC's "heinous and barbaric act".

In a reference to the shoot-out bewteen police and an ANC gang at Zakhele near Manzini on Saturday morning when a senior police officer, Inspector Javu Dlamini, was shot dead and five people were wounded, the paper said that such acts could be perpetrated only by "feeble-minded people playing politics with human life".

The paper said "this kingdom has made its stand categorically clear on this issue", (a reference to the kingdom's previous policy statement that it would not allow its territory to be used for attacks on its neighbours).

"Some African governments have criticized Swaziland for harassing or not giving refuge to ANC guerillas.

"We wonder what they will say now that their men in cold blood have killed one of our police officers and wounded four others.

"Why should our people die and for what cause?"

The paper said if "one sees a snake about to enter one's house, one would not wait to see if the snake was viscious". It said one would immediately defend one's family and crush the snake's head with a sledgehammer.

It said: "In such circumstances, one cannot take orders from neighbours to leave the snake alone just because they say it is not harmful."

The comment concludes by saying Swaziland would fight back to see that this problem with which they were faced and of which the ANC was the architect did not harm the country. — Sapa

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1984

Sweeter 17/4/84 HA 312

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Keep eye on neighbours for ANC activity, Swazis urged

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Get to know your neighbour — this is the police message to Swazi residents in the wake of the recent shootings, deaths and prison break-outs involving armed members of the ANC.

The ANC men have been crossing into Swaziland in small independent groups since the Maputo Government ordered all members of the organisation out of the country in terms of the Nkomati agreement.

The illegal crossings are relatively easy, as Swaziland's border with Mozambique is bounded by a rugged mountain range, the Lubombo. Once in Swaziland, the ANC members scatter.

Now police have told residents here to keep an eye on their neighbours and to report any suspicious behaviour.

An official pamphlet says that any house which is quiet by day and comes alive late at night should be reported.

It says any house with a high turnover of occupants, especially males without families, is suspect.

It also warns that houses which are visited frequently by strangers could be one of the many hideouts used by the current influx of ANC members.

Swazis may ask ANC to leave country

MBABANE — Swaziland Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi has indicated that members of the African National Congress (ANC) may soon be asked to leave the country.

In a strongly worded statement, Prince Bhekimpi said ANC refugees began arriving in Swaziland in 1960 and, since then, their treatment had always been based on humanitarian grounds as required by international conventions.

They had never been segregated but had been fully integrated into the Swazi society — in schools, employment and businesses.

The Prime Minister said that, despite "our humanitarian treatment", from 1961 the ANC refugees had been violating the conditions of their asylum. They had mobilised school students of South African origin in Swaziland to join the ANC and trained them.

Prince Bhekimpi said that, since 1975, ANC refugees had systematically imported massive amounts of arms illegally into Swaziland.

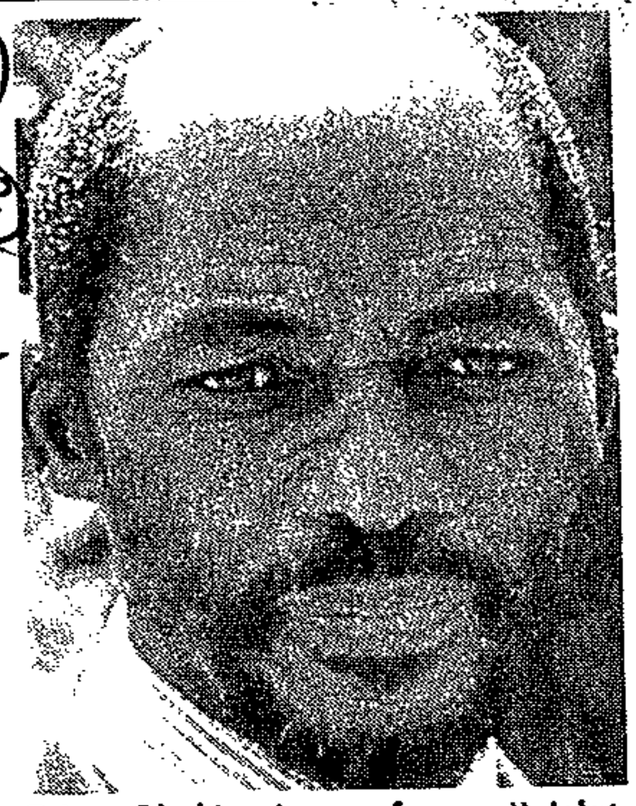
He said the arms confiscated so far included 86 assault rifles, submachineguns, pistols and revolvers, 4364 rounds of ammunition, 80 handgrenades, 52 mines, 292 explosive devices, 141 magazines, one rocket launcher and three projectiles.

He then referred to three recent violent incidents involving ANC refugees:

● A Swazi police officer was shot dead and four other police officers were wounded by the ANC in Manzini.

● A soldier in the Siteki area of north-eastern Swaziland was crippled for life when he was injured by a hand-grenade thrown by a member of an ANC group which had been stopped for questioning by an army patrol.

● Armed ANC men raided the police station at Bhunya in western Swaziland where they held the police on duty at gunpoint and forced them to release four ANC prisoners with whom they escaped in a car.



Prince Bhekimpi . . . refugees "violating conditions of asylum".

Prince Bhekimpi said: "During this period the ANC leadership was constantly consulted and requested to advise its members in Swaziland to adhere strictly to the conditions of their political asylum. All these appeals went unheeded by the ANC leadership.

"The latest events in this country are but the culmination and manifestation of the failure or unwillingness of the ANC leadership to honour and respect the conditions of asylum in Swaziland."

He said Swaziland was being inundated with "an unprecedented influx of extremely militant, highly trained and heavily armed ANC cadres."

The cadres did not attempt to apply for political asylum in Swaziland, but went into hiding.

But, despite all the provocation, Swazi police and army personnel had never retaliated by opening fire at these ANC men and, to date, no casualties or deaths had been suffered by the ANC at the hands of Swaziland's security forces.

Prince Bhekimpi said: "At no stage did Swaziland return ANC cadres or refugees to their country of origin as has been suggested by the ANC leadership in its recent statement in this regard. The office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is witness to this and the ANC leadership is hereby challenged to furnish any proof to the contrary."

He said he had mentioned but a few examples of the "undesirable activities of the ANC in Swaziland" and added that the lives and security of the citizens of Swaziland were in constant danger from "these irresponsible ANC members".

"We have the responsibility to protect the lives and properties of the citizens of Swaziland."

Prince Bhekimpi concluded: "Therefore, it is in these circumstances that the Swaziland Government will find it difficult to continue to provide asylum to the ANC refugees in this country." — Sapa.

RSM 20/4/84

2 more ANC members arrested by Swazi police

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Royal Swazi Police yesterday arrested two more African National Congress members who had allegedly crossed the border from Mozambique.

One unarmed man was arrested in Big Bend, Swaziland, and another was found in a Manzini house with four revolvers, ammunition and explosives, according to the deputy commissioner of police, Mr Edgar Hillary.

The Swazi police and army yesterday continued their extensive search for the ANC men who are believed to have crossed from Mozambique to avoid expulsion.

A roadblock, manned by soldiers in camouflage uniform and carrying rifles, caused major delays on the main road from the South African border to Mbabane yesterday.

● The release of eight political detainees in Swaziland this week means that all 19 people held since last year's political changes have now been freed without being charged.

Ten others were released earlier this month.

Announcing their release, the Queen Regent, Princess Ntombi, said she was satisfied that they were "sincere and genuine in their efforts to amend their ways and in becoming useful and constructive members of our society".

The secretary of the Liqoqo, Mr Robert Mabila, said the Queen Regent had asked for individual confessions from the detainees.

"She listened favourably and will now make follow-ups on your behaviour from here on," he said.

It was still the duty of the former detainees to wipe out any trace of doubt in the mind of the Queen Regent, he said.

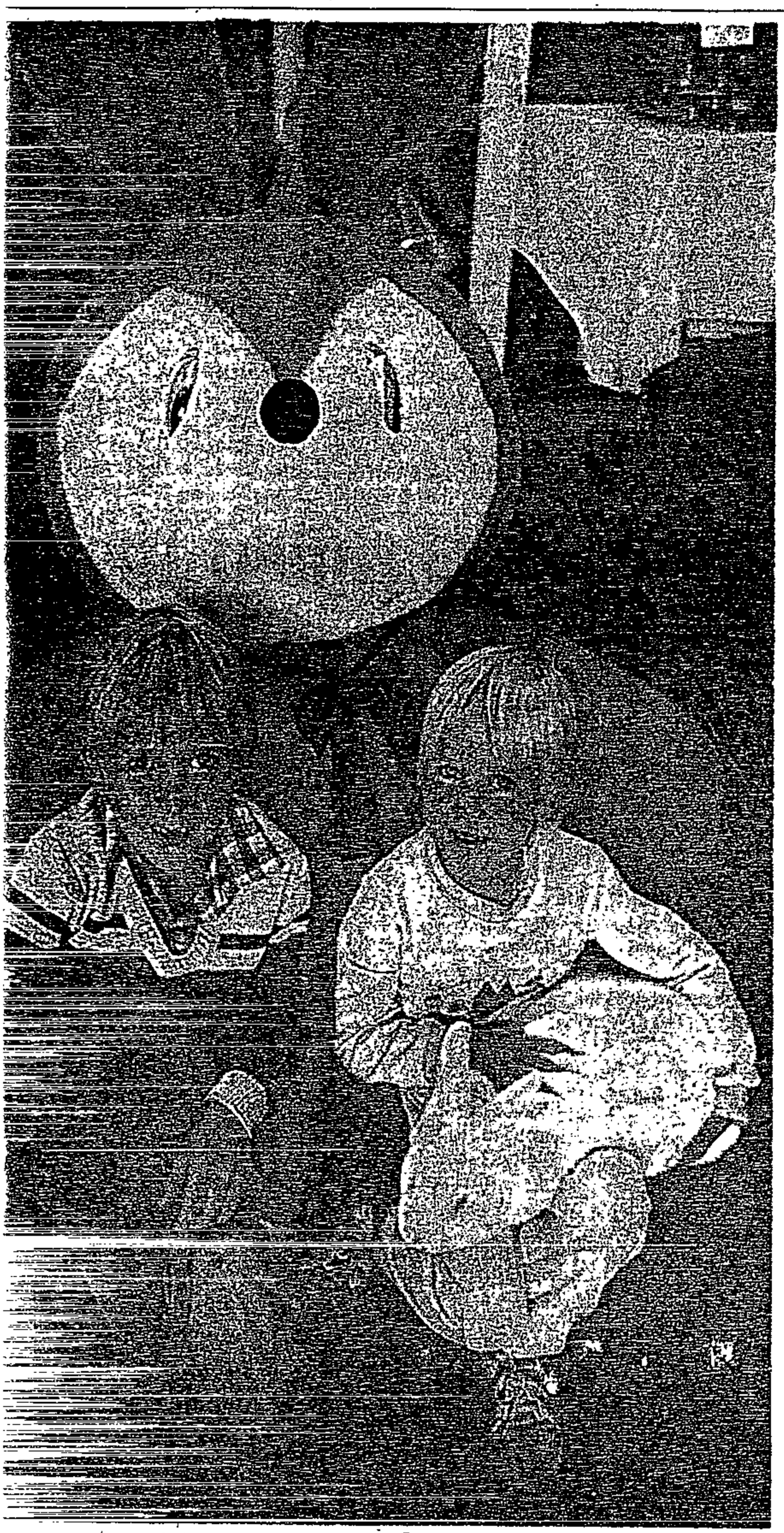
The eight were Prince Sulumlomo, Prince Thunduluka, Chief Dambuza Lukhele, Mr Kislon Shongwe, Mr Africa Mhlanga, Mrs Mary Khanya, Mrs Bonisile Bello, Miss Beauty Hlophe and Mrs Susan Dhlamini.

The Ministry of Justice later released a terse statement withdrawing all high treason and sedition charges that may have been pending against all former detainees.

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Two ANC members die in shootout

3/2

21/4/84 Star

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swazi police, backed up by members of the army shot dead two members of the ANC in Ngwane Park, a suburb of the town of Manzini, on Thursday night.

Police yesterday confirmed the deaths of the two men who were the first ANC members to die in at least five clashes between Swazi police and the organisation over the past two weeks.

Last Saturday night a Swazi policeman was shot dead as he approached a house — also in Ngwane Park — where he suspected illegal arms were being kept by ANC members.

Swaziland's Police Commissioner Mr Titus Msidi said yesterday that Thursday's clash began after an Ngwane Park resident reported that people in a neighbouring house were behaving "suspiciously".

Police went to the house and called on the men inside to come out.

Small arms fire broke out from the house into which the police then threw tear gas.

The shooting started at about 8.30 pm and lasted for about two hours.

Afer more shooting, members of Swaziland's army were called in and the fighting intensified.

After 10 pm, two of the men inside the house tried to make a run for it but were shot dead, Commissioner Msidi said.

Eyewitnesses said one of the men had his head literally blown off.

When the shooting died down, towards midnight, two men in the house were found to be injured. Three other men surrendered.

A policeman was shot in the foot, but no other injuries were reported.

Police this week appealed to the public to report suspicious activities by strangers in their areas.

● ANC face another showdown — see page 2

Police appeal for ANC surrender

MBABANE. — Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, has appealed to all African National Congress members who are illegally in Swaziland to give themselves up immediately to avoid further bloodshed.

Mr Msibi's appeal came in the wake of the two days of clashes between militant groups of ANC and the Swazi police and army.

Swazi police last night shot dead two suspected members of the ANC after a gun battle in Manzini close to where a Swazi policeman was killed last Saturday.

The clash was the latest in a series of violent incidents this month during a round-up of suspected ANC gangs which police say have crossed the border illegally from Mozambique.

Arrest

Mr Msibi has assured the ANC that the police and army do not wish to fight them. He said: "We are only trying to arrest those who are in the country illegally, bearing guns and explosives."

He assured the ANC members still at large that they need not fear torture should they surrender. "We do not torture anyone in Swaziland and our history and reputation bear this out."

Mr Msibe praised the public for co-operating with the authorities in trying to flush out the illegal ANC members.

Tip-off

It was a tip-off to the police which led them to Fairview township in Manzini, where they found one of the largest caches of arms and explosives yet discovered in the country. The weapons were hidden in a South African-registered van, BXM 961T.

This discovery in turn led the police to a house in Ngwane Park, Manzini, where last night's bloody shootout between a group of seven ANC members and the police took place.

The police called on the people inside to come out, but were met by small-arms fire.

Teargas

Police fired teargas canisters into the house after being reinforced by army units. Two men dashed out and were shot down as they tried to escape.

Five others later surrendered, two of them with bullet wounds. A policeman was wounded in the foot.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, has confirmed that extra security measures have been taken at police stations throughout the country.

Raid

The move follows the armed raid by ANC on a police station in the Usutu Forest area in western Swaziland last week when the police on duty were forced at gunpoint to release ANC militants.

ANC members in Swaziland are reported to have threatened to take revenge on Swaziland's fire service if the brigade continues to aid the police and army in their operations against the militant groups of ANC in the country, a newspaper report said today.

The fire brigade at Lobamba has confirmed that a number of threatening anonymous telephone calls have been received. — Sapa-Reuter.

Guerillas may face expulsion from Swaziland after 10 days of gun battles and killing

Yet another showdown for the ANC

By Jasper Mortimer
The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — In 10 days of killing, maiming and jailbreaking, small bands of ANC guerillas have all but provoked from Swaziland what took years of South African economic and military pressure to wring from Mozambique.

They have not provoked another Nkomati Accord, for Swaziland secretely signed such a pact in February 1982. But, from the ANC's viewpoint, they have sparked something worse: the Swazi Government's active hostility to the entire ANC community in Swaziland.

Whereas before the ANC—police gunbattles the Swazi Government seemed content to put up with the non-violent South African exiles as an unfortunate, but bearable, burden, today they are all threatened with expulsion.

This week the Prime Minister warned that, in view of the shoot-outs, his Government "will find it difficult to continue to provide asylum to the ANC refugees".

What this meant exactly he did not explain, but 250 to 300 South African political refugees are anxiously awaiting his decision.

The question is why, after suffering the Nkomati setback, did the ANC jeopardise its presence in Swaziland?

As the most conservative of South Africa's neighbours, Swaziland has always been the first to co-operate with Pretoria over security matters.

The ANC must have known this, had already seen the Mbabane Government expel its leading figures in Swaziland and about 100 lesser members, and yet seems to have allowed a showdown to occur. Why?

If one examines the elements of this showdown, two traits emerge: the guerillas are determined men, if not desperate, and; they are capable of recklessness.

Whereas previously the ANC had obeyed orders to surrender to a host state's authorities when challenged, the guerillas who began infiltrating Swaziland in the wake of the March 16 accord with Mozambique were apparently determined to get to South Africa at all costs.

Fifteen guerillas, arrested shortly after crossing from Mozambique, broke out of Simunye jail on April 8. Another band fired on the police who chased them on the outskirts of Mbabane on April 11.

Three days later a cornered insurgent shot dead the unarmed police inspector Jabu Dlamini in Manzini. Later the same day four cadres raided Bhunya police station, held up three officers and released four of their comrades.

"These are desperate men with nothing to lose," said a Swazi source, who has been watching the ANC for several years. "They have been thrown out of Mozambique and have nowhere to go."

After Nkomati the Maputo Government reportedly offered the guerillas the choice of an air-ticket or laying down their arms and living in camps. The insurgents who came to Swaziland evidently wanted to be closer to the action.

But the carelessness of some ANC guerillas brought unnecessary confrontations with the Swazi forces.

The first shoot-out with the police on April 11 was triggered by a silly incident at an Mbabane discotheque the night before. When an insurgent failed to persuade a woman to go home with him, he pulled out a pistol and began firing, recalls Deputy Police Commissioner Edgar Hillary.



Gun-toting Swazi soldiers search a car for ANC weapons at a 15-vehicle-long roadblock at Ndumo, halfway between Mbabane and the South African border.

The police arrested him and, on taking him home the next day to search his house, they encountered the rest of his band. Not put out by the police presence, one guerilla brandished a pistol and said to the officers: "Are you coming to fight?"

A couple of hours and many bullets later seven insurgents were in custody. One escaped.

In the past four weeks Swazi security forces have arrested about 50 ANC insurgents, and the house-searches, border patrols and road-blocks are continuing.

How many have managed to slip through the Kingdom undetected is "anybody's guess", says Mr Hillary.

The Prime Minister was more definite:

"Swaziland is being inundated with an unprecedented influx of extremely militant, highly trained and heavily armed ANC cadres," he told the nation this week.

What nobody in the Swazi Government will admit today is the extent of Pretoria's pressure on Mbabane to crack-down on the ANC.

There is the rumour that after the Durban bomb-blast, South Africa told Swaziland "clear out the ANC or we will do it for you".

One ANC refugee believes that it is this pressure, not the shoot-outs, that is the crucial factor in what is happening today. The violence has merely shortened the refugees' time in Swaziland, but their expulsion was on the cards anyway, he said.

"Everything depends on who South Africa says must go, and Swaziland dances to that music," he added. He has lived here for six years and does not expect to see the year out in Swaziland.

"South Africa has struck its luck with the Nkomati Accord. Now it thinks it is in a position to clear the ANC out of all the frontline states."

He may be right.

ANC men still stream into Swaziland

ANC cadres are continuing to stream into Swaziland from Mozambique despite the massive anti-ANC security operation being mounted by the Swazi army and police.

CP Correspondent

In the latest incident, 12 more ANC men were spotted coming into Swaziland from Mozambique on Tuesday afternoon, according to a top Swazi police source, but only four were captured.

The captured men were unarmed, but the police source speculated that they may already have cached their arms in the Big Bend area.

The capture of the four followed another dramatic escape by ANC cadres on Saturday, when gunmen held up Swazi cops at the Bhunye Police Station and released four detained ANC cadres before jumping into a waiting car and speeding off

Meanwhile, usually reliable sources in Swaziland said yesterday senior leaders of the ANC External Mission were expected in Swaziland to try to ease the now deeply-troubled relations between the movement and the Swazi government.

Swaziland's intention to expel all ANC refugees is expected to be held off at least until these top level talks have taken place.

These sources said about 12 long-established and registered ANC refugees, who were formerly held by Swazi authorities in the Mawelawela camp, have been re-detained.

The senior police source told City Press his forces were now "scrutinising anyone with connections with the ANC".

Whether any distinction was being made between long-established registered refugees and armed newcomers from Mozambique was a "matter being discussed by the Government at a high level".

At present, at least 21 ANC cadres are on the run from Swazi forces after the string of incidents over the past two weeks, and about 40 have been arrested, according to the police source.

Meanwhile, Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini has issued a stern warning to Swazis not to help or harbour ANC cadres.



MR ENOS MABUZA (dar
Inyandza Movement at Jan

Rothschild may visit KaNgwane

PROMINENT international banker Edmond

Swazis urge ANC to give up

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, appealed at the weekend to African National Congress fighters still at large in Swaziland to surrender to avoid further bloodshed.

His appeal came after another violent clash between Swazi police and ANC insurgents at the start of the Easter weekend, in which two ANC men were shot dead while trying to flee from a house in Manzini besieged by police.

Meanwhile the first fatal casualty in the fighting between Swazi security forces and ANC gunmen over the past fortnight, Inspector Jabulani Dhlamini of the Royal Swazi Police, was buried yesterday.

In his appeal to ANC fighters to surrender, Mr Msibi assured ANC exiles that the Swazi police had no desire to fight them simply because they were members of the organization.

"We are only trying to arrest those who are in the country illegally and bearing guns and explosives," he said. Pledging that fugitive ANC gunmen need not fear torture, he added: "We do not torture anyone in Swaziland. Our history and reputation bear that out."

Mr Msibi's tone was softer than that of the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekempi, who last week hinted at the imminent expulsion of all ANC members from Swaziland.

Accusing the ANC of violating the conditions of asylum and of constituting a threat to the "lives and properties of the citizens of Swaziland", Prince Bhekempi said: "In these circumstances the Swaziland Government will find it difficult to continue to provide asylum to the ANC refugees."

Tip-off

Swazi police have urged the public to assist them in their hunt for ANC fugitives and have placed notices in loyal newspapers requesting them to report suspicious behaviour to the police.

Praising the public for its co-operation, Mr Msibi disclosed that a tip-off had led the police to an arsenal of weapons and that it, in turn, had led to the weekend shootout at the Manzini house.

Seven ANC fighters were trapped in the house, two of whom were killed attempting to flee. The remaining five — two of whom were injured — were arrested.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, confirmed that security had been tightened at all police stations following an ANC raid on a police station last week.

Armed ANC raiders last week held up police at the Bhunya police station in the Usutu Forest area, and forced them to free two captured ANC members.

Blast

The immediate cause of the clash between Swazi security forces and the ANC was the influx into Swaziland of ANC fighters from Mozambique after the signing on March 16 of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique, which prohibited the presence of armed insurgents in either country.

But two additional factors helped bring the long-simmering tension between the conservative Swazi regime and the ANC to a head:

- The disclosure on March 31 of the existence of a secret security pact between South Africa and Swaziland.
- The killing of three civilians in a bomb blast in Durban on April 3, which the South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, blamed on the ANC.

Disclosure of the secret treaty in the context of the Nkomati Accord provided the Swazi police with the right psychological climate for action against the ANC, while the bomb is said to have led South Africa to put pressure on the Swazis to fulfil their commitment under the treaty.

Swaziland police plea to ANC

PM asks insurgents to surrender

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, appealed at the weekend to African National Congress fighters still at large in Swaziland to surrender to avoid further bloodshed.

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Praising the public for its co-operation, Mr Msibi said a tip-off had led the police to a huge arsenal of weapons and that it, in turn, had led to the weekend shoot-out between police and ANC gunmen at the Manzini house.

Seven ANC fighters were trapped in the house. Two were shot dead while attempting to flee. The remaining five — two of whom were injured — were arrested.

As Swazi security forces continued to man their network of roadblocks on all main roads at the weekend, particularly those leading to South Africa and Mozambique, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, confirmed that security had been tightened at all police stations following an ANC raid on a police station last week.

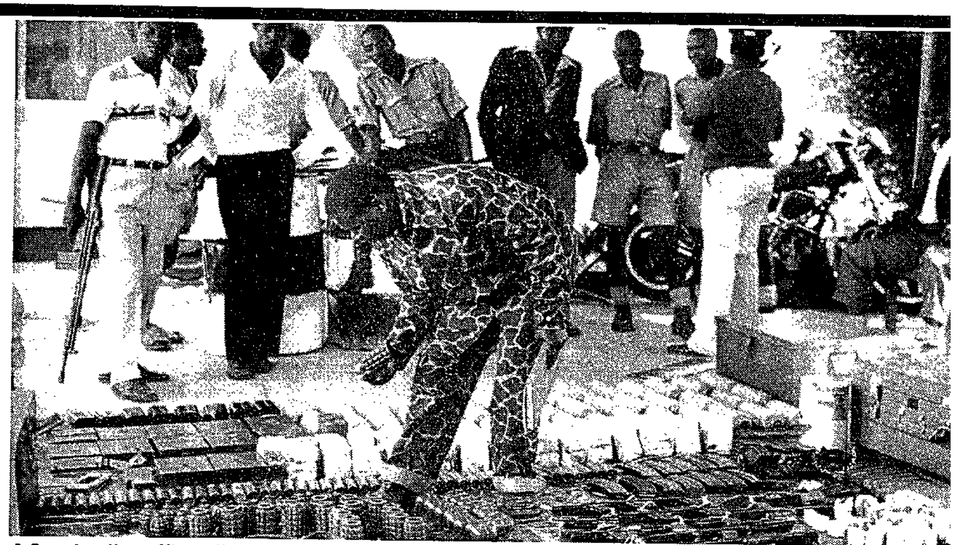
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- The killing of three civilians in a bomb explosion in Durban on April 3, which the South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, blamed on the ANC.

Disclosure of the secret treaty in the context of the Nkomati Accord provided the Swazi police with the right psychological climate for action against the ANC, while the bomb explosion is said to have led South Africa to put pressure on the Swaziland authorities to fulfil their commitment under the secret treaty by moving in on the ANC.



A Swazi police officer displays arms said to have been been confiscated from the ANC. According to the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, ANC men have been importing arms into the country.

Picture: PATRICK LAURENCE

Swazi appeal to Tambo

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, has appealed to African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo to discipline his men, who have been involved in at least five shoot-outs with security forces here.

A Swazi policeman and three ANC men died in the shoot-outs, which began earlier this month as small bands of South African insurgents fled Mozambique in the wake of the Nkomati Accord.

Prince Bhekimpi also confirmed that the controversial nephew of the late King Sobhuza, Prince Dumisa, had left Swaziland to return to Britain "to attend to his business interests". He was detained for his political activities in the 1970s.

● See Page 6, World section.

Tambo invited to Swazi talks — PM

MASERU — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi said yesterday he had invited Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Council, to come to Swaziland for discussions about the chaos caused by members of his organisation.

"We are still waiting for his reply," he said.

The Prime Minister was speaking at a press conference in Maseru where he was briefing Swazi diplomats.

The diplomats have been recalled to be told about the trouble caused by members of the ANC so that they could give a true picture to the world about the situation that led to a shootout between Swazi police and ANC members.

Among the diplomats was Mr N. Malinga, based in New York who represents Swaziland at the United Nations, Mr P. Mthathwa based in Washington, Mr G. Mamba based in London, Mr V. Mamba representing Swaziland in east and central Africa and Mr C. Masuku in Mozambique.

Prince Bhekimpi reiterated that Swazi police were shot at without provocation in two different incidents in which a Swazi policeman and two ANC members were killed.

Meanwhile, it has been reported in Swaziland that some of the armed men arrested after shootouts with Swazi police near the eastern border of the country have claimed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) fleeing South Africa.

However, the Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, has denied any knowledge of the claim made yesterday in the Swazi Observer.

According to the report an officer in the Swazi Defence Force who arrested the man on the north-eastern border of Swaziland last week, said the man was one of a group who shot and wounded a member of the Swazi patrol which arrested him.

The paper said the officer claimed the arrested man had said he was a member of the MNR.

The paper stated that the same army officer also said a group of armed men arrested in another incident in Swaziland's eastern lowveld had also claimed they were operating under the banner of the MNR and not the ANC.

Yesterday Mr Msibi said there had been no further incidents and no further arrests. — DDC

RDM 25/4/84

Men 'part of MNR, not ANC'

Mail Reporter

IT HAS been reported in Swaziland that some of the armed men arrested after shoot-outs with Swazi police near the eastern border of the country have claimed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) fleeing South Africa.

However, the Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, has denied any knowledge of the claim, made yesterday in the Swazi Observer newspaper.

According to a front page story, an officer in the Swaziland Defence Force who arrested a man on the north-eastern border of Swaziland last week, said the man was one of a group who shot and wounded a member of the Swazi patrol which arrested him.

The paper said the officer claimed the arrested man had said he was a member of the MNR.

The paper stated that the same army officer also said a group of armed men arrested in another incident in Swaziland's eastern lowveld had also claimed they were operating under the banner of the MNR and not the ANC.

The officer said he was told by the arrested men that members of the MNR were fleeing from South Africa following the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

Yesterday Mr Msibi said there had been no further incidents and no further arrests.

● A controversial member of the Swazi Royal family and former political detainee, Prince Dumisi, left Swaziland unexpectedly yesterday for Britain.

According to staff at Matsapha Airport, Prince Dumisi was escorted to the plane by Swazi police.

Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, later confirmed the prince was returning to Britain to look after his business interests there.

Prince Dumisi returned to Swaziland from Britain about two years ago for the funeral of King Sobhuza. Prior to that he had been in Britain for about four years, following his release from a number of consecutive periods of 60-day detention in Swaziland.

ANC unaware of Swazi plan to meet Tambo

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE African National Congress was "unaware" yesterday of an invitation to its president, Mr Oliver Tambo, to visit Swaziland to discuss the conflict between ANC fighters and Swazi Security Forces in the tiny kingdom.

The invitation was made public at a news conference on Tuesday by the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, who said: "We are still waiting for a reply."

In Lusaka, the ANC department of information and publicity said: "We are not aware that the Swazi Premier has invited Oliver Tambo to Mbabane. The Government of Swaziland has not officially informed the ANC of the reported incidents in that country."

But, it added, the ANC was prepared to discuss the situation of "ANC refugees" with Swazi authorities to "find an amicable solution to any problems which may have arisen".

There have been at least five separate clashes between ANC fighters and Swazi security forces in the past fortnight, in which three ANC and one senior Swazi police officer have died.

Prince Bhekimpi has accused the ANC of firing at police with provocation on two occasions and called on Mr Tambo to discipline his men.

Meanwhile, according to Sapa, the Swaziland authorities have invited the Organisation of African Unity to send a fact-finding mission to the kingdom to investigate the conflict there.

The mission was due to arrive in the next few days, Sapa said, quoting a source in the Swazi Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Neither the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, nor the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Zacharia Mkhonza, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

The Swazi Minister of Labour and Public Service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, was reported to have briefed the OAU secretary, Mr Peter Onu, on the conflict during his visit to Addis Ababa last week.

Swaziland would welcome an OAU investigation because it wanted "the whole world to be made aware of the true facts of the situation in Swaziland", the Foreign Affairs source is reported as saying.

In another development, a leading member of the Swazi Royal Family, Prince Dumisa Dlamini, has left Swaziland to "attend to his business interests" in Britain.

Prince Dumisa is a nephew of the late King Sobhuza II and a potentially powerful force in Swaziland's continuing internal political strife.

He is a former secretary-general of the banned Ngwane National Liberation Congress and rose to prominence 20 years ago when he led workers in a general strike.

He later joined King Sobhuza's Imbokodvo movement, but was viewed by the political establishment as a man best kept out of the political arena, preferably in exile in the United States as a scholar of economics, or in Britain as a businessman.

According to Swazi exile sources, he was suspected of being one of the "Gang of Four" which allegedly plotted the overthrow of Prince Bhekimpi's regime.

Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, a member of the powerful Liqoqo or Supreme National Council, recently alluded to the "Gang of Four" in an interview with a Swaziland newspaper, claiming that he had foiled its plans to overthrow and detain Prince Bhekimpi and his loyalist lieutenants.

SOWETAN, Friday, April 27, 1984

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Confusion on Swazi invitation to Tambo

MBABANE — There is confusion in Swaziland over reports that African National Congress leader Oliver Tambo has been invited here for discussions on recent clashes between fugitive members of his organisation and local security forces.

The invitation was first mentioned by Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi on Tuesday, when he was briefing Swazi envoys from abroad on the situation.

However, yesterday a local newspaper reported that in a telephone call to ANC headquartrs in Lusaka an official there denied any knowledge of an invitation, and said their had been no official communication from the Swazi Government about clashes.

The official also said that neither Mr Tambo nor secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo was available, and would not be for the next day or so.

The confusion is followed by another report

SOWETAN Correspondent

that Swaziland has invited the Organisation of African Unity to send a team to assess the situation.

This has not been confirmed here, but reliable sources believe that the suggestion may have been made by Minister of Labour and Public Services, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, during a visit to Addis Ababa earlier this week.

Mr Matsebula was at the OAU headquarters to attend a conference of the International Labour Organisation.

And closer to home the Swazi authorities have another problem — there is no sign of anyone coming to collect the bodies of three ANC members who died during skirmishes last week.

One of the men died when his hand grenade went off prematurely, and his body is in a mortuary in the town of Siteki.

The other two men were shot dead when police and army personnel laid siege to a house where they were hiding, just outside Manzini. Their bodies are in the nearby Raleigh Fitkin hospital.

Authorities expressed fears that the bodies may never be claimed because of fear of prosecution.

Students slate Swazi goyt

JOHANNESBURG — The Black Students' Society of the University of the Witwatersrand has criticised the government of Swaziland for "hounding and killing" African National Congress members. This, they claim, is being done to appease the South African Government.

Wits students were also told at a mass meeting organised by the National Union of South African Students' (NUSAS) projects committee that there could be no peace in South Africa unless apartheid was demolished.

This was said by the Reverend F. Chikane, general secretary of the Institute for Contextual Theology who also said the South African Defence Force is seen by a majority in this country to be defending the interests of the minority.

The president of the Students' Representative Council at the university, Mr Brendan Barry, called on students to complete a survey done by the SRC to determine student attitudes to the SADF to enable the SRC to launch an education campaign on the campus in regard to the SADF.

A spokesman for black students read a statement issued in co-operation with the Azanian Students' Organisation. They rejected the "violence against the South African refugees and the attempts by the Swazi Government to portray them as murderers of Swazi people".

The "refugees" were not criminals or terrorists but exiles from apartheid, the statement read. "We call on Swaziland to refrain from hounding and killing these sons and daughters of South African soil." — DDC.

Fear of deportation in Swaziland

EXILES IN FEAR

SOUTH AFRICAN exiles in Swaziland are living in fear of their lives and of being deported, following recent clashes between ANC cadres and Swazi security forces.

By SAM MABE

AN investigation by **The SOWETAN** in Swaziland at the weekend revealed that some exiles had left their homes and were hiding for fear of Swazi police who have launched a day and night hunt for ANC members.

One exile who refused to be named in Manzini said he lived in constant fear because of the lurking possibilities of being captured.

"We expect anything to happen any time. One could be caught and detained, kidnapped by South African agents or even shot on sight. As a result, we distrust almost everybody around here," he said.

In another shock move, Swazi authorities have issued a list of names of South African as well as some Swazi students who they said should be expelled from the University of Swaziland, because they manned the ANC's "headquarters" on the campus.

But this was rejected by the university's senate and council meetings where it was decided that no student would be expelled unless he or she breached conditions of his/her admission.

Professor F M Guma, vice-chancellor of the university, denied any knowledge of the existence of a blacklist, but confirmed the decisions of the senate and the council not to expel any student over their political activities.

Although many students were pleased by the university authorities' handling of the blacklist issue, they expressed fears that there might be a clampdown on students whose names appear on the black list when the university closes early next month.

Meanwhile the deaths of ANC cadres who were shot by police has generated feelings of anger among students. They told **The SOWETAN** that Swazi authorities needed to be taught a lesson for allowing a foreign government to turn their country into a bantustan.

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- *16 page Jojo supplement* – **INSIDE**
- *R900 super Soccerpot* – **PAGE 31**
- *Pirates go down* – **PAGE 32**

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RAND 30/4/84

Swaziland warns plotters

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MBABANE. — Anyone who plotted to overthrow the Swaziland Government faced an impossible and dangerous task, Dr George Msibi, a senior member of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State, warned yesterday.

Dr Msibi was addressing diplomats on the latest economic and political situation in Swaziland, including recent problems caused by the African National Congress.

Dr Msibi said it was not unusual for power struggles and political unrest to follow the death of a head of state and therefore the unrest that Swaziland had experienced was not unique.

What was unique, he said, was the way the Swazis were bound together by tradition and this was what made a coup an impossible task.

"It is unfortunate that despite the peaceful nature of the Swazi nation the African National Congress (ANC), whose members have been given such friendship and protection by the Swazis, have now begun shedding the blood of our innocent citizens," he said.

Swaziland's Minister of Education, Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi, addressing delegates of the 5th general conference of the Association of Agricultural Faculties in Africa on the subject of ANC militant activities, said the Swazi government was "saddened by the uncalled for ridicule by our African brothers who enjoy the convenience of distance from our situation of reality".

This left Swazis wondering if they could rely on these people as their friends on the African continent. — Sapa.

Police arrest 5 ANC suspects in suburb search

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Five suspected African National Congress members were arrested yesterday when a force of about 100 armed police searched houses in Thokoza, an Mbabane suburb.

Witnesses said police took the five men away at gunpoint, but the captives did not appear to be armed and were not resisting.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr Edgar Hillary confirmed the arrests, but would not give details.

The ANC had deliberately ignored the conditions of asylum in Swaziland and had formed armed gangs of bandits "roaming the country killing, maiming and robbing the Swazi people," Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, told the director of the OAU Bureau for Refugees, Dr G J Bakwesegha, in Mbabane yesterday.

Dr Bakwesegha is in Swaziland for an investigation of ANC activities in the country.

Mr Dlamini told him the ANC "refused to respect Swaziland's policies."

The present situation and the ANC's refusal to co-operate "could not, and would not be tolerated", he said.

Mr Dlamini said the situation where "black ANC members in Swaziland are fighting and killing their brothers, the Swazis, would be welcomed in quarters where they would like to see the region destabilised".

Referring to Swaziland's security pact with South Africa which was signed secretly in 1982 following an initiative by the late King Sobhuza, Mr Dlamini said "the fact that Swaziland had given ANC refugees protection since the signing of the pact, proves we do not wish genuine ANC members harm, but see them as our brothers, not as enemies".

The ANC had "deliberately ignored the conditions of their asylum in Swaziland, and have responded to our kindness by forming armed gangs of bandits". — Sapa.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, May 1, 1984

ANC 'ignored conditions of their asylum'

MBABANE. — The African National Congress had deliberately ignored the conditions of their asylum in Swaziland and had formed armed gangs of bandits who were "roaming the country killing, maiming, and robbing the Swazi people", Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, told the director of the Organisation of African Unity's Bureau for Refugees, Dr G J Bakwesegha, in Mbabane yesterday.

Dr Bakwesegha is in Swaziland for an on-the-spot investigation of ANC activities and its alleged militant behaviour in Swaziland.

Mr Dlamini told him in two hours of discussions that the ANC "refused to respect Swaziland's policies".

The present situation and the ANC's refusal to co-operate "could not and would not be tolerated", he said.

Mr Dlamini gave Dr Bakwesegha a detailed account of the history and behaviour of ANC refugees in Swaziland since they first began arriving in 1966.

Mr Dlamini said the situation caused by the ANC where "black ANC members in Swaziland are now fighting and killing their black brothers, the Swazis, would be welcomed in certain quarters where they would like to see the region destabilised".

Referring to Swaziland's security pact with South Africa, which was signed secretly in 1982 after an initiative by the late King Sobhuza II, Mr Dlamini said: "The fact that Swaziland had still given ANC refugees every care and protection as brothers since the signing of this security pact, as it had done in the past, proves that we Swazis do not wish genuine ANC members harm, but see them as our brothers, not as enemies."

He said Swaziland's policy of refusing to allow its territory to be used by anyone as a base for attacks on Swaziland's neighbours, and its belief in negotiations in solving disputes instead of "using the gun", was known internationally.

Dr Bakwesegha, in a message to Mr Dlamini from the secretary-general of the OAU, thanked the Swaziland Government for giving his organisation the opporunity to obtain an on-the-spot assessment of the situation.

The purpose of his mission was not to take any decision but to take all the information he obtained back to the UN Secretary-General so that he, in turn, would be in a position to brief members of the OAU regarding "the true facts".

It would then be possible for the OAU to consider how best the organisation could assist in resolving the problem, such as resettling ANC members elsewhere, Dr Bakwesegha said. — Sapa.

● See Page 11, World section.

Dead men poachers, court told

The Star's Foreign News Service

GABORONE — The South African farmer and his friend who were allegedly murdered by Botswana soldiers here last October, had been poaching elephant, the High Court in Kasane heard yesterday.

The two men had been using their fishing boat to drive a herd of 11 Botswana elephant, with tusks worth R33 000, across the Chobe River into the Caprivi Strip, alleged senior defence counsel, Mr L Lawrence.

He was cross-examining Mr Stephen Visser (28) of Pietersberg in the trial of Corporal Anthony Toteng (23) and Private Baithoki Ngwenya (25) of the Botswana Defence Force.

The accused have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Corduff to the murder of Mr Visser's cousin, Mr Ronald Thomas Visser (33) of Pietersburg, and Mr Albert Daniel Bekker (28) of Botswana, and to the attempted murder of Mr Stephen Visser.

Mr Stephen Visser told the court he, his cousin and Mr Bekker were fishing in the river on October 28 when they passed a Botswana patrol and came to a herd of elephant grazing on the bank. As the herd entered the water, they moved out the way to watch the crossing.

A burst of automatic fire made the three men dive to the bottom of the boat, he said. Mr Visser said he saw three armed men on the Botswana bank, who ordered them ashore.

The soldiers fired shots at the men, and when his cousin Ronald dropped with a shoulder wound, Mr Visser fled "in fear of my life".

The trial continues today

OAU probes claim about 'SA killers in Swaziland'

MBABANE — An official of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Mr G J Bakwesegha, is touring Swaziland to investigate Government charges that "exiled South Africa guerillas are roaming the country killing, maiming and robbing the Swazi people".

He said his visit would help the OAU decide how to help solve the problem, including the possible resettlement of ANC members elsewhere.

Mr Moses Mabhida and Mr Jacob Zuma, representing the ANC leadership, arrived from Maputo yesterday to apologise to the Government for the deaths of Swazi citizens in recent confrontations with ANC members.

They are also to make arrangements with the Swazi Government for a meeting with the ANC leadership.

The Swaziland Defence Force announced yesterday that Private Godo Langwenya had died of wounds suffered when a hand grenade exploded when an ANC member attempted to throw it at a Swazi army patrol while being questioned in the northern border area.

Five ANC members were arrested in Mbabane yesterday in the Thokoza area near Mbabane.

A police spokesman said no arms were found.

The five were being held on charges of contravening immigration laws and would appear in court shortly. — Sapa.

Mother: Bride was bewitched

KINGSTON (Jamaica) — A wedding was called off after a mother, displeased with her daughter's choice of a prospective husband, wrestled the bride-to-be away from the church, ruining her bridal costume.

Witnesses said Mrs Hilda Simms, upset because she believed her daughter had been "bewitched" by the would-be bridegroom, grabbed Hilda Matilda Reid (26) at the door of Pentecostal Tabernacle Church in central Kingston on Monday.

Hilda's wedding bonnet and ribbons were damaged in the scuffle.

Mrs Simms told reporters she had sold her car and pickup truck to buy a house for her daughter, not for the intended son-in-law, Mr Leroy Augustus Williams (29).

"Now he wants to come in and inherit," Mrs Simms said. "I do not want him in my family. I believe my daughter was bewitched to marry this man."

Mr Williams, reported by witnesses as angry, refused to speak to reporters. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Ulster is British — Eire leaders

The Star's Foreign News Service

DUBLIN — The Irish Republic's three main political parties have formally accepted continued British sovereignty in Northern Ireland — considered a an element crucial to progress by the British Government.

The acceptance is embodied in the report of the New Irish Forum, which was signed by the three Irish parties and Ulster's Social Democratic and Labour Party.

It marks Dublin's acceptance for the first time since partition in 1922 that Ulster unionists are British and have the right to political and administrative structures which secure their Britishness.

The report also insists that no new political structures can bring security and stability to north and south unless they are supported by unionists and nationalists.

Cape Times 2/5/86

Swazi police hold five ANC suspects

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Five more members of the African National Congress have been arrested in Swaziland on charges of illegally entering the country.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Deputy Commissioner of the Royal Swazi Police, Mr Edgar Hillary.

The five, who were unarmed, were apparently arrested during a major swoop on two houses in the Thokoza area of Mbabane on Monday.

The arrests were carried out by armed paramilitary police and detectives.

Witnesses said the police had sealed off all approaches to Thokoza before closing in.

Police entered the first house and later appeared with three handcuffed men.

After moving to another house in the neighbourhood, police arrested two more men. In each case the men were escorted to police vehicles at gunpoint.

Mr Hillary declined to give the names of the five. He said no arms were found in the two houses.

Eyewitness tells of ANC kidnap

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city Pers

6/5/84

CITY Press has obtained an eyewitness account of the mysterious kidnapping of four ANC cadres by unknown foreign agents from a Swazi police station.

The eyewitness account bolsters suspicion of complicity in the abduction by at least one senior Swazi police officer.

CP Correspondent

The eyewitness, another ANC cadre, who was also being held at the Bhunya Police Station when his four comrades were dragged off still in leg-irons, has since escaped to tell the story.

ANC sources have meanwhile confirmed that the movement was not involved in springing the men.

The whereabouts of the four has been a mystery since their abduction on April 14 from the remote police station which is only 15 minutes drive from the South African border.

The eyewitness, whose identity is being witheld, told City Press the men were transferred to the remote police station at Bhunye after the shootout in the Manzini suburb of Ngwani Park, in which one Swazi policeman was killed.

Shortly after the chained and manacled men had arrived, Bhunya Station Commander, a Mr Mamba, sent all his other staff to the Bhunya football ground, saying there was another incident involving the ANC there.

Station Commander Mamba also told his men not to return until he instructed them to over the police radio.

The eyewitness told City Press, Mamba then took the four men, still in leg irons, into his office where he started taking down their particulars.

The eyewitness, who was in a nearby cell, said: "While this was taking place, a strange car pulled up outside the station and strange people invaded the station.

"Mr Mamba started screaming: 'The ANC is coming to kill me!'

"The next thing, I heard the sound of leg-irons leaving the station.

"The car then sped off."

Another news report has meanwhile quoted a Swazi police source as saying he suspects that some senior Swazi police officers worked hand-in-hand with the foreign agents.

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Tambo's visit to Swaziland is confirmed

3/2

Star 1/7/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's Minister of the Interior, Mr King Mtetfwa, has confirmed that African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo is expected here today or tomorrow for talks on ANC activists.

Mr Mtetfwa said Mr Tambo had asked for permission to visit the country after clashes between ANC men fleeing Mozambique and local security forces. This had been granted for either today or Tuesday. It is still not clear which day Mr Tambo will select.

Earlier, police commissioner Mr Titus Msibi described as "trash" allegations from ANC headquarters in Lusaka that Swaziland had handed over four ANC detainees to South African security forces.

He pointed out that just last week two ANC representatives visiting Swaziland from Mozambique had themselves denied that Swaziland was handing ANC members over to South Africa, a local newspaper reported here this morning.

A team from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees met Swaziland's Minister of the Interior this weekend to discuss recent clashes between ANC members and local security forces.

The team is led by the UN director of International Protection, Mr P Moussalli, who is based in Geneva.

The gun battles erupted last month as ANC refugees fled Mozambique, which expelled them following the Nkomati Accord, and entered Swaziland illegally, carrying arms.

Three ANC members and two members of the local security forces died in the clashes, police have confirmed.

Earlier this week an ANC representative from Mozambique, Mr Moses Mabhida, visited Swaziland and apologised to the government for the shootings, saying that it was not ANC policy that its members should resist arrest.

Visa delays Tambo's Swazi visit

Star 8/5/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — African National Congress (ANC) president Mr Oliver Tambo will not be landing in Swaziland today as he is "having difficulties" in obtaining a visa to fly in through Mozambique, a Swazi Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced.

The Swazi Government invited Mr Tambo to discuss the recent clashes between armed ANC insurgents and Swazi security forces which have resulted in the deaths of three guerillas and two security men.

Mr Tambo could still get to Swaziland on Royal Swazi flights from Lusaka, Nairobi, Blantyre or Port Louis. He could also charter an aircraft.

Maputo's reason for the apparent stalling in giving Mr Tambo a visa has not been disclosed but it may be in terms of the Nkomati Accord which prohibits Mozambique and South Africa from allowing their territories to be used as a "thoroughfare" for each others' enemies.

In New York, the ANC observer mission has appealed to the United Nations to help secure the release of four of its insurgents whom, it alleges, Swaziland handed to South Africa recently.

Swazi police commissioner, Mr Titus Msibi, has dismissed this allegation as "trash" and said that two ANC representatives who visited Swaziland last week had also denied the charge.

Swazi PM's visit reflects improved ties

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA'S rapidly improving relations with her black neighbours were dramatically illustrated yesterday when the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, and a delegation of senior ministers arrived in Cape Town for talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other government leaders.

Although it is not a State visit, the delegation is being regarded as the most important from a black African country to have visited South Africa since President Kamuza Banda toured as a guest of Mr John Vorster in 1971.

It is also the biggest delegation of black African politicians ever to visit South Africa officially.

The Swazis will hold talks on a wide range of topics with a South African delegation in Cape Town today. They will travel home tomorrow.

Meanwhile South African security and foreign affairs officials held talks with Lesotho officials yesterday on security matters. It is understood that a security agreement between the two countries may be signed soon.

Talks with Botswana

Talks on security matters with Botswana — originally understood to have been scheduled for yesterday — are now likely to take place within the next week.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, indicated that South Africa was considering establishing diplomatic links, probably at trade mission level, with Lesotho and Swaziland.

South Africa already has ties at this level with Zimbabwe and it is considered likely that negotiations are under way with Mozambique to establish a similar link.



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his Swazi counterpart, Prince Bhekimpi, at D F Malan Airport yesterday. Picture: Dan Bosman

CARL TIMES 8/5/84

Swazi PM calls for regional meeting

3/2

By GLEN GARVEN

THE Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, yesterday called for a round-table meeting of all countries in the region "for peace and stability to prevail".

Heading what is considered to be one of the most important delegations from a black African country to the Republic, Prince Bhekimpi was replying to Mr P W Botha's opening address of welcome at the start of talks at the Castle.

The two top-level delegations faced each other across a couple of polished tables in a City hotel in a brief photo session before discussions got under way.

Delegations

With Mr Botha were cabinet ministers representing the sectors of foreign affairs, cooperation and development, transport, law and order, health and welfare, defence, industries commerce and tourism, environment and fisheries, mineral and energy affairs and finance. The Swazi delegation was made up of equally high-ranking members.

During the inaugural meeting between the two heads of state, the Prince said that he was aware of the discussions concerning the future of SWA/Namibia, and that he prayed the territory could become independent.

He reiterated the bond between South Africa and Swaziland, saying: "A neighbourly friend is more important than a friend who is far away."

'Cordial relations'

Although Swaziland was a member of the Organization of African Unity, and other groups opposed to white rule, it would not "blind us to our cordial relations with South Africa".

Mr Botha praised the late King Sobhuza II and Swaziland as an example of "moderation, stability and progress".

Both countries, he said, were determined to "change the stumbling blocks into stepping stones to peace".

New round of regional talks

Cape Times
16/5/84
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By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, arrives in Cape Town today for two days of discussions which will include meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha himself will be at D F Malan Airport this afternoon to welcome Prince Dlamini and his entourage which includes 10 other cabinet ministers and three members of the Swazi royal council.

The government is arranging a red-carpet reception for the Swazi delegation with guards of honour and the playing of the two countries' national anthems.

Arrests

The high-level visit follows recent discussions in Pretoria at which it was disclosed that Swaziland and South Africa signed a non-aggression pact two years ago.

This has resulted in the arrest of ANC guerillas in Swaziland and the ejection of others from the country.

Rapid changes in the regional climate are illustrated by the fact that Swaziland is only one of four independent black neighbours with whom the government will be discussing security agreements in the near future.

The other three are Mozambique, the other country with which South Africa already has a non-aggression pact, Botswana, which seems about to sign a different peace pact

and Lesotho, with which relations have recently been strained.

Announcements about the meetings, except that with Lesotho, were made yesterday by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, during the budget debate on his portfolio.

Mr Botha said Prince Dlamini would arrive today with his entourage. They would meet government members, including Mr P W Botha, and would have discussions on Friday on a variety of matters including security, land affairs, transport, power and water supplies and health.

Mr Botha praised the attitude adopted by the late King Sobhuza II, under whom the peace pact with Swaziland was reached.

He did not say whether the government's controversial proposal to give the Ingwavuma and Kangwane areas to Swaziland, now being investigated by the Rumpff Commission, would be broached this week.

Discussions with the Botswana government security forces also take place today, but Mr Botha did not say where.

He told Parliament that Botswana had not been happy with South Africa's request for an Nkomati-type agreement.

"We are negotiating not for an agreement like Nkomati but for a satisfactory, practical arrangement which will allow our security forces to prevent violence being planned or executed either from South Africa or Botswana."

The third meeting is with Mozambique representatives to negotiate arrangements for a Joint Security Commission as envisaged in the Nkomati Accord.

Complaints

The commission will not only deal with complaints about either country being used as a springboard for attacks on the other, but will be responsible for securing the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric plant and power lines both in South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr Botha said South African and Mozambican security forces would start negotiating that part of the agreement tomorrow.

A Lesotho delegation was in Cape Town yesterday for meetings with the Minister of Trade, Industries and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

RDM 11/5/84

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Swazi leader slams Tambo

MBABANE. — The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, yesterday attacked the African National Congress and its leader Mr Oliver Tambo.

Prince Bhekimpi said in a statement released to the Press that the ANC leader had shown neither the courtesy nor the courage to accept the invitation extended to him last month to discuss the ANC situation in Swaziland.

"Instead, we have received excuses from 6 000 miles away that he has visa troubles. The two ANC representatives in Maputo, Mr Mabidah and Mr Zuma, had no such problems when they visited us last week. So why should Mr Tambo?" he asked.

The Swaziland government, he said, still stood by the original invitation and was prepared to provide an aircraft to fly Mr Tambo from either Nairobi or Lusaka.

He accused the ANC of using the international media to spread propaganda about the ANC in Swaziland.

He also condemned the leaders of those countries prepared to accept the stories they read in newspapers.

Such leaders had not even had the courtesy to extend condolences to Swaziland "over the death of its sons" who had been gunned down by the ANC, he said. Yet ANC members had been given every care and protection by the Swazis since 1966.

"Instead of sending envoys here to find out the true facts they went about the world howling from international forums, such as the United Nations, about Swaziland's inhumanity towards these so-called freedom fighters.

"The truth is that the ANC is repaying Swaziland's kindness and hospitality by allowing armed gangs to roam our country and kill and rob our people," he said. They were even accusing the Swazi police of actually handing over those in custody to the South African authorities, he added.

Swaziland was still prepared to provide asylum to genuine refugees — so long as they were prepared to abide by the internationally agreed conditions, he said. — Sapa.

SOS over SA's suspected deal with Swaziland

ULUNDI — International assistance is being sought because of a belief that the South African Government might already have concluded an agreement with Swaziland over the transfer of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

SAW RIFKIND

Commenting in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night on reports that Mr Enos Mabuza, kaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, recently went to Europe to see the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said he had also discussed the matter on his recent visit to Britian.

"I conveyed to Sir Malcom Rifkind, British Secretary for the State and Foreign Office, that when Prime Minister Mr P W Botha is received, they should raise the issue of handing over nearly a million Zulu and kaNgwane residents to Swaziland."

Chief Buthelezi said that the Assembly should not be surprised if an agreement had already been made on Ingwavuma.

"It would be naive to think, with the recent high-powered Swazi delegation to Cape Town, that these issues were not discussed."

He pointed to the recent violent clashes with the African National Congress in Swaziland and said that this had to be seen in the context of the secretly concluded treaty.

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Star

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Swaziland holding 86 ANC members after recent clashes

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland is holding 86 members of the African National Congress who were arrested after clashes with local security forces over the past five weeks, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

Five people — three ANC men and two members of the Swazi security forces — died in shoot-outs, according to police spokesmen.

The number of arrests was officially revealed yesterday for the first time. The Interior Ministry under the Secretary for the Interior, Mr Dan Dlamini, also said all the arrested men had been found with arms, but he could not give details on the quantities.

Police spokesmen also declined to comment on the amount. However, this is believed by observers in Mbabane to be considerable, because most of the arrested ANC men were said at court hearings over the past two weeks to have been carrying AK-47 rifles, machine pistols, automatic pistols and grenades.

The clashes began after Mozambique expelled all ANC members in the wake of the Nkomati Accord in March.

Militant ANC members then began crossing illegally into Swaziland and resisting arrest when challenged by police on routine patrols, especially in the Mozambique border areas.

There have been no further reports of clashes over the past two weeks, although there have been arrests of ANC men.

It is believed other members of the organisation who crossed from Mozambique are now lying low.

The 86 arrested ANC men are being held without bail pending their trials for illegal entry into Swaziland, possession of arms of war and resisting arrest.

Curb MNR or we cut rail link, Maputo warns Swazis

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has warned that it may block Swaziland's main rail link to the sea unless the Swazis take action against MNR activists.

The warning coincides with the escalation of MNR activity in Mozambique and in the border areas of some of its neighbours.

Although the Swaziland Government has said ANC insurgents were responsible for the derailing of the Swazi sugar train on May 17 as it crossed into Mozambique, Maputo blames the MNR, according to well-informed sources.

Besides causing trouble along the Swaziland border, the Mozambican rebels are said to have become a headache for Malawi.

Last month, a Malawi-bound train was attacked close to the border. Newly printed Malawian banknotes were taken from the train.

Departure of ANC 'to ease regional tension'

MBABANE — ANC militants were destabilising South Africa's neighbours and their departure from the whole region would ease tension between the countries, the principal secretary in the Swazi Ministry of the Interior, Mr Vusi Mamba, has said.

Mr Mamba was quoted as saying that the Swazi Government considered "a good idea," suggestions made by the UN High Commission for Refugees that ANC militants should be moved away from states bordering South Africa.

Another government source said plans were well advanced for airlifting all 87 ANC militants held by Swazi police.

ANC detainees fly out free — no charge

By Revelation Ntoula and Sapa

MBABANE — Detained members of the African National Congress in Swaziland are to be freed and flown out of the country without facing charges.

Several trained ANC members had been held in recent police swoops on charges of illegal possessions of arms of war and/or illegal entry.

A spokesman confirmed that the total number involved is 86. He said the government was arranging in conjunction and consultation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to fly the group, almost certainly by Royal Swazi Airways, from Matsapha to Maputo.

● Meanwhile in Namibia Peter Honey of the The Star's News Foreign Service reports that 54 of the more than 100 Swapo prisoners being held in the controversial Mariental detention camp were released yesterday.

The announcement was made by the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, last night.

The prisoners, including about 32 women, have been held at the camp since May 1978 after they were captured by security forces during the South African raid in southern Angola.

Swaziland silent on accusations

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — The Swazi Government has failed to respond to accusations that it is refusing to release the corpses of African National Congress militants killed in recent shoot-outs with the police.

Mrs Selinah Molefe of Soweto said the Swazi police refused to allow her to remove the body of her son, Mr Popo Daniel Molefi, from the Manzini mortuary for burial.

Asked to confirm this the Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr Edgar Hillary, said he did not know of the incident because he had been away. He referred the matter to the Department of the Interior.

Mrs Molefe said she spent two weeks in Swaziland trying to get her son's body before being told the Government would bury him to avoid any ANC funerals in the kingdom because they were a "security risk".

Three ANC militants, including Mr Molefi, were killed in gun battles with Swazi security forces in April.

Late last week a spokesman for the Department of the Interior said another 86 ANC members were being held in custody.

Swazis say ANC men not moving

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Mercury 28/5/84

MBABANE—Swaziland Minister Mhambi Mnisi yesterday denied reports that Swaziland had begun to move refugee members of the ANC to other countries.

About 90 ANC members are detained in Swaziland on charges of illegally possessing arms. They apparently crossed the border from Mozambique after the signing of the Nkomati Accord two months ago.

Last month there was a series of clashes between Swazi security forces and refugee groups, in which at least five people were killed.

Sources in Mbabane said yesterday that ANC members were being moved out of the country in an operation which started on Saturday.

They would go by road to Maputo or by special flights to the Tanzanian capital, Dar-Es-Salaam.

The sources said that the charges against them were being dropped, after mediation by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

But Mr Mnisi, who is Minister without Portfolio, denied that the Zambian leader had approached the Swaziland Government, or that the refugees were being moved out of the country.

Mr Emmanuel Owusi, the representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland, said last week he was trying to find countries of asylum for about 15 ANC refugees who had been resident in Swaziland for some time and who were not part of the recent influx.

But, he said, no country had been willing to accept them. — (Sapa-Reuter)

ANC suspect is held for shooting Swazi policeman

MBABANE — An alleged African National Congress militant and his Swazi girlfriend are being held here in connection with the fatal shooting of a policeman last month.

Police arrested the man in Manzini after he had put up a fierce struggle.

About 15 ANC members, who have been living here for some years, will be sent to Tanzania tomorrow.

The men were detained recently and then released early this week to make arrangements for their departure.

Their situation is different from that of more than 80 ANC members who were arrested by security forces after they crossed illegally from Mozambique last month. Those men are likely to appear in court to face charges of possession of arms and will serve their sentences before being sent out of the country, legal sources said.

● In Morogoro, Tanzania, a magistrate yesterday postponed until June 11 the trial of an ANC member charged with dangerous driving in a car crash which killed the Tanzanian Prime Minister, Mr Edward Moringe Sokoine.

Mr Sokoine died on April 12 when his car and a vehicle driven by Mr Dumisani Dube (23), collided at Luhindo, near Morogoro, some 160 km west of Dar es Salaam.

The magistrate agreed to the postponement after defence lawyers said they needed more time to study instructions from the ANC's offices in Dar es Salaam and Lusaka.

However bail was refused, as the magistrate said it was in Mr Dube's "interests" to remain in jail because he is accused of killing the Prime Minister. — The Star's Foreign News Service and Sapa-Associated Press.

Shroud of secrecy over ANC airlift

MBABANE — Final arrangements for the airlift of more than 100 ANC members from Swaziland have been completed, according to a reliable source in Mbabane.

But a shroud of secrecy covers the details of their departure from Matsapa Airport in Manzini.

The Swazi Government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees neither denied nor confirmed the report.

A well-informed source concerned with refugee matters in Swaziland said the airlift of the ANC members was planned to begin tomorrow.

At least some of the first batch of 60 will fly to Tanzania via Harare.

The source said it was planned to have the airlift of all the ANC members listed for deportation — about 100 — completed within a week.

He said security measures involved made their departure a top secret matter.

This was for the safety and welfare of the refugees and officials involved, as well as others using the airport. — Sapa.

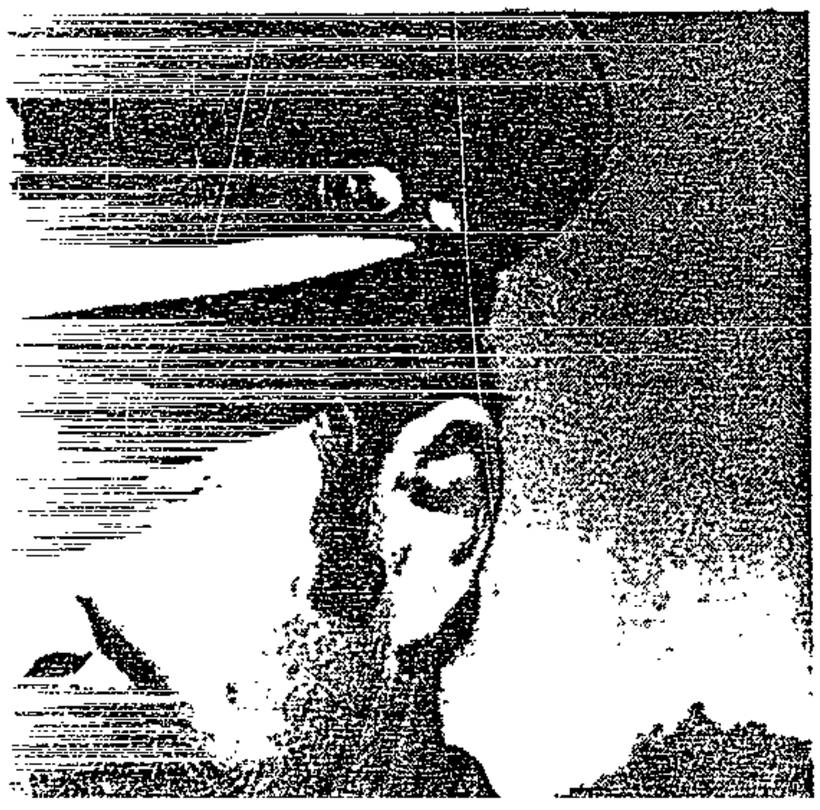
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ANC men fly out at Swaziland's request

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — Six African National Congress (ANC) refugees who have lived for some years in Swaziland have flown out of the country for Tanzania, it is reliably understood.

The six are believed to be the first of 15 ANC refugees to leave at the wish of the Swazi government.

They were seen off on their Royal Swazi Airways scheduled flight bound for Dar-Es-Salaam via Harare by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees representative, Mr Emmanuel Owusu.

NOT ACTIVISTS

He emphasised that the 15 refugees, for which his office is responsible, were not activists and had no connection with a series of gunbattles between ANC men fleeing Mozambique and Swazi security forces last month.

A police spokesman said yesterday the situation of the 15 refugees was in no way similar to a group of more than 80 who are in police custody awaiting trial for entering the country illegally from Mozambique, and for possession of arms.

He repeated an assurance given by a senior Minister recently that the 80 will stand trial and serve their sentences if convicted before any decision is taken about sending them out of the country.

SUGGESTIONS

The spokesman denied suggestions made in the South African press that charges may be dropped against the ANC militants from Mozambique in order to get them out of the country quickly.

Mr Owusu said his office paid the air fares of the six refugees who left yesterday.

Although Swaziland maintains an open door policy towards refugees, it is accepted here that last month's shootings alarmed and annoyed the government, and could well have been taken as an opportunity to remove all ANC refugees from the country.

14 die on roads over holiday

Staff Reporter

FOURTEEN people have died in road accidents so far this holiday weekend.

No road deaths have been recorded in the past 24 hours in the Western Cape but accidents have claimed the lives of two people in the Eastern Cape .

The 20-year-old son of an East London policeman was killed early today when his car overturned on a bridge in the city.

Mr Kim Roberson, the son of Warrant Officer W T Roberson, died instantly when his car overturned on the John Vorster Bridge, in Settlers Way at about 2.40 am.

FAILED TO STOP

Police are investigating the death of a child, Boyboy Mthi, 11, who was killed today in Redhouse Road in Veeplaas near Port Elizabeth. The driver of the vehicle which struck him failed to stop.

Transvaal has the highest road death toll with six deaths reported in the first two days of the holidays.

Four people have died in the Free State and two were killed in Natal.

Traffic conditions on the N3 highway were chaotic on Wednesday night as thousands of holidaymakers headed towards Durban to spend the long weekend at the sea.

At its peak the traffic count reached 1 540 cars an hour between Durban and Maritzburg.

A spokesman for the Natal Provinical Administration said 90 percent of the cars were heading towards Durban.



IF you would like an item published in Community Calendar, telephone The Argus news desk (23 1163) 48 hours in advance between 8.30 am and 3 pm on weekdays, and before 11.30 am on Thursday for events from Friday to Monday afternoon.

TODAY:

Farm museum

Worcester Farm Museum will be open on Friday and Saturday — distilling apple witblits.

Meetings

AL-ANON Family Groups meet all over the Peninsula for those whose lives are being affected by someone else's drinking. ☎ 23 3412.

Doglovers

National (Kennel Union of SA) Championship Shows at 8am daily at Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood, ends tomorrow. Overseas judges, all breeds of dogs, obedience-class tests, valuable prizes and refreshments.

Crusade

End-Time Ministry at Uluntu Centre, Guguletu at 7pm until Monday. Evangelists Brother Matthews and Sister Joyce Mbane from the Ciskei.

Ride Safe

National servicemen needing lifts and motorists willing to give lifts, ☎ 73 3534 Mrs S Geldenhuys. From Monday ☎ 903 2694 Mrs I Hanekom.

Blood-donors

WP Blood Transfusion Service needs donors. ☎ 21 2570, public relations department, Medipark, Foreshore, Monday to Sunday.

News

Israel Speaks — for news broadcasts direct from Kol Israel ☎ 24 8604 all hours. A service of the Western Province Zionist Council.

TOMORROW

Six ANC men leave Swaziland for Tanzania

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Six African National Congress refugees, who had lived for some years in Swaziland, have flown out of the country, headed for Tanzania, it was reliably understood.

The six are believed to be the first of 15 ANC refugees who have lived here for some time and are now to leave at the wish of the Swazi government.

They were seen off on their Royal Swazi Airways scheduled flight bound for Dar Es Salaam via Harare by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees representative Mr Emmanuel Owusu.

He stressed that the 15 refugees for which his office is responsible were not activists and had no connection with a series of shootouts between ANC men fleeing Mozambique and Swazi security forces last month.

A police spokesman also said the situation of the 15 was in no way similar to a group of more than 80 who are in police custody awaiting trial for entering the country illegally from Mozambique, and for possession of arms of war.

He repeated an assurance given by a senior minister recently that the 80 will stand trial and serve their sentences if convicted before any decision is taken about sending them out of the country.

The spokesman denied suggestions made in the South African Press that charges may be dropped against the ANC militants from Mozambique in order to get them out of the country quickly.

Mr Owusu said that his office paid the air fares of the six refugees.

Although Swaziland maintains an open door policy toward refugees, it is accepted here last month's shootings alarmed and annoyed the government, and could well have been taken as an opportunity to remove all ANC refugees from the country, even non-militants who had been settled here for some years.

'SA MAY HAVE ALREADY GIVEN AWAY KANGWANE'

3/6/84 City Pres

THE SOUTH African Government may have already concluded an agreement with Swaziland to give it Ingwavuma and KaNgwane.

CP Correspondent

It was this fear, said KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza, which sent him dashing to Europe earlier this month to consult the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva and a British millionaire with mining interests in KaNgwane.

On his return Mr Mabuza attacked Swaziland in the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and accused it of collaborating with South Africa "to balkanize the Republic".

And KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week that he shared Mr Mabuza's suspicions.

He said he had taken the opportunity during his own recent visit to Britain to raise the land transfer issue with Foreign and Commonwealth Office secretary Malcolm Rifkind.

He said he had also asked some local embassies to ensure that the issue is raised when Prime Minister P W Botha is in Europe.

Chief Buthelezi said it would not be surprising if an agreement had already been concluded because of the following factors:

- A new bill drafted by Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, which would block any future court action on the border readjustment issue.
- It would be naive to think the land transfer had not been discussed at the recent meeting in Cape Town between a high-powered Swaziland delegation and the SA Government.
- The secret pact between Swaziland and South Africa was only revealed after the Nkomati Accord.

Chief Buthelezi said this was the context in which the violent clashes between Swaziland forces and African National Congress guerillas should be seen.

"The actions of the Swaziland Government against the ANC have produced consternation in the black community," Chief Buthelezi said.

He criticised Swaziland's use of arms to "flush out" the ANC and the fact that "some ANC members were handed over to the South African Police by Swaziland police."

Chief Buthelezi warned Mr Botha that he should not "test our patience beyond endurance".

Post Focus

Community that will die rather than move

312

E Post 9/6/84

Special Correspondent

THE people of Kwangema — a beautiful and bountiful farm near Piet Retief — are under threat of forced removal. They wrote to Queen Elizabeth last week because they say they have been unable to talk to the South African authorities.

For months the community has sent letters and telexes to officials in Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development in an attempt to discuss their pending removal from the land they have occupied for 80 years.

Very few of these have been answered.

In their last letter to Dr Koornhop in May the community pointed out it was the Government's stated policy to negotiate with communities that were to be moved.

They asked him to issue the necessary directives to his officials to implement this policy.

The Government, however, had chosen to deal with a deposed leader of the Kwangema community, Mr Gabriel Ngema.

The department told the community that Mr Ngema — "their chief" — had agreed to move and the community were obliged to follow him.

However, the community rejected Mr Gabriel Ngema and voted in Mr Moses Ngema as their head.

Last December, the committee invited officials to attend a community meeting to find out who their leaders were.

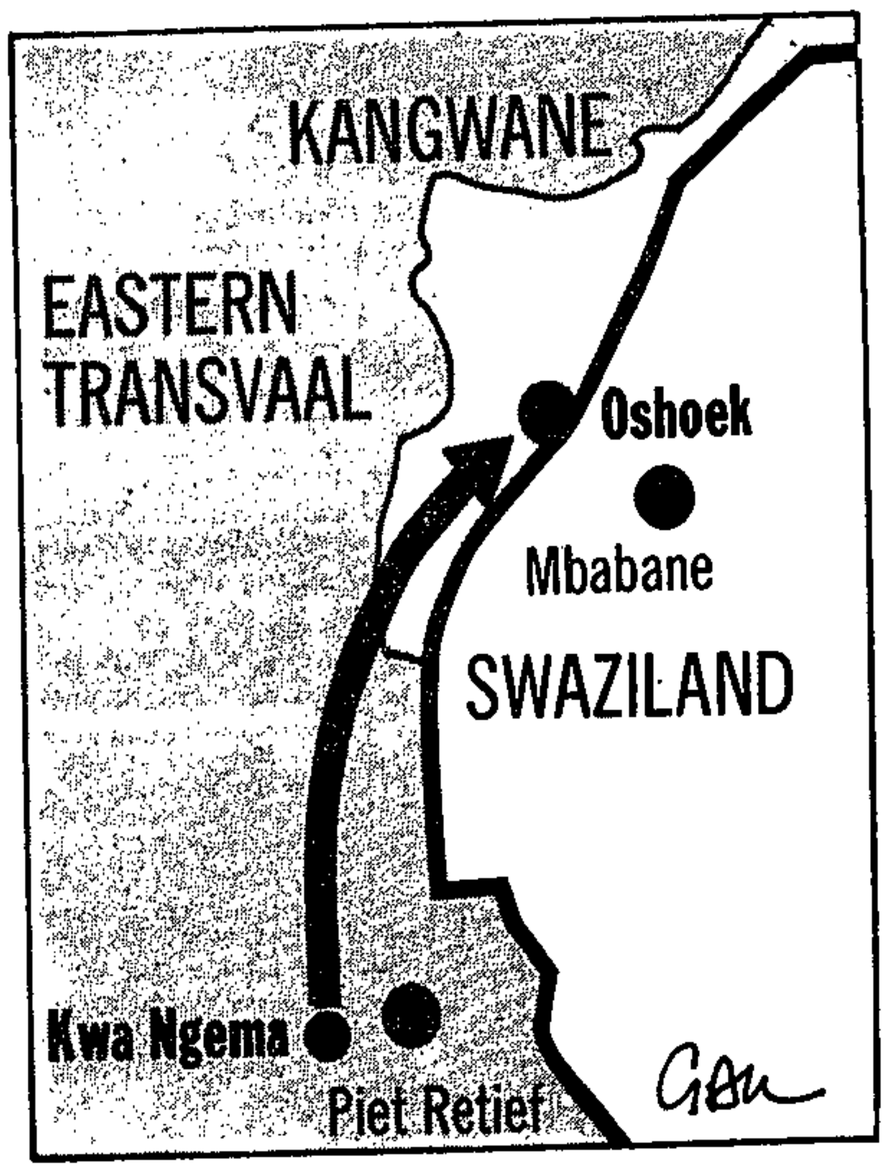
The officials did not attend the meeting, but were sent a full list of those who attended — representing about 75% if the community — and who unanimously endorsed Mr Moses Ngema's committee.

When Mr Gabriel Ngema died last year, Government attempts to uphold his "leadership status" led to a bizarre confrontation at the graveside.

Officials went to his funeral and tried to talk his family into burying him at Lochiel, the place to which they are to be moved.

Had the burial taken place at Lochiel, it would have been an important step in the Government's attempts to get the community to move there. However, the family refused and Mr Gabriel Ngema was buried at KwaNgema.

After his death, the Ngemas wrote once again to the department to say there was no longer any reason why the committee should not be recognised as the representative leaders of the community.



The department, however, replied that a new leader would have to be appointed out of the family of Mr Gabriel Ngema "in accordance with custom".

This "custom", however, was the department's invention. The Kwangema committee has always been elected and was never considered hereditary.

The argument is still going on. The Government refuses to recognise the elected committee and no negotiations are taking place. However, the people of Kwangema are fearful that their removal is imminent. Numbers have been painted on their doors . . . a sure sign the community does not have long to go.

Kwangema is one of a cluster of three communities under threat of removal, allegedly because a dam is being built in the area.

The other two are Driefontein — which made world headlines last year when community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, was shot dead — and Daggakraal.

They believe the real reason they are being moved is that they are a "black spot", one of the few black-owned areas still remaining in the 87% of the country which has been declared "white".

They have been told they may choose between resettlement camps in Oshoek, Lochiel and Babanango. At the moment, a camp is being built in Oshoek and the community fears they will be forcibly moved as soon as it has been completed.

Both Oshoek and Lochiel are in Kangwane, which means that if the proposed land deal with Swaziland goes through, they could find themselves in a foreign country.

It is easy to see why they ae so opposed to moving. Kwangema — or "Kaffir Lokasie" as it is named on maps — is a large, fertile and scenic farm.

It is an underpopulated area, with houses dotted far apart on picturesque Eastern Transvaal hills.

The land was given to Mr Stuurman Ngema for services rendered during the Anglo-Boer War and most of the people living there today are descendants of Stuurman. The title deed today is in the name of the family as a whole.

During most years, the extended family of Ngemas grow more maize and beans than they can eat.

In good years, each of the 150 families sells 20 or 30 bags of maize to the local co-operative.

They own about 16 tractors and many cars. They have built a school and hired teachers to educate their children.

Faced with the possibility of living in an overcrowded and arid resettlement camp, they are determined to stay.

"It is better to die than to leave this place. If they come and want us to move, I might as well gather all the people together and tell them to bring machine-guns to shoot us," Mr Moses Ngema said.

There is little likelihood the Government will succeed in convincing the Ngemas to change this attitude, especially since they are not negotiating with them at the moment.



Queen ELIZABETH . . . appeal made to her

This is an edited version of the letter sent to Queen Elizabeth

Dear Queen Elizabeth,

We are writing to you as representatives of the Ngema community. We live on a farm given to us in 1904 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal in the name of King Edward VII, your late great-grandfather.

We believed this land was ours forever. Accordingly, we have made our homes here, developed the land, built the schools and have lived in peace.

Now the South African Government wants us to move away from here.

We love this land of ours. It has two rivers and very good rich soil. We own tractors and we plough maize and beans and often sell our surplus. We also own large herds of cattle and they are fat and healthy. Our ancestors are buried here and we are able to tend to their graves.

We are not sure where the Government intends us to go. The places that have been mentioned to us are Oshoek, Lochiel and Babanango. All are in homelands.

We fear that we will suffer great hardship and loss.

What will happen to the houses we have built over the years? Where will our many cattle graze in these barren places? How will we be able to grow or sell maize on the poor soil in these places? Most importantly, will we still be able to get our passes registered for work in urban areas?

The reason that has been given for the removal is that a dam is being built in our area. This is indeed true. But we welcome the dam.

We believe that the South African Government may be using this as an excuse to get our land, as well as to remove us blacks from a white area.

At the moment we are suffering because of this. In recent months we have not even been allowed to hold meetings to discuss the situation. Before that, the Government would not deal with the democratically elected Kwangema committee.

This means that the Government might move us without negotiating with us, or holding proper discussion. This is against the policy even of our Government.

Your Majesty, we are writing to you to inform you of our plight in the hope that you can somehow intercede for us with the South African Government.

We feel sure that you will understand and sympathise with us. We appeal to you to raise this matter with your Government and that of South Africa.

We are aware that our Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will be in England in June. Please will you or your Prime Minister ask the South African Government to leave us in peace? Since England gave us this land, how can South Africa take it away?

Yours in gratitude,
The Kwangema Committee.

Top Swazis sacked: R13m fraud link?

Cape Times 9/6/84 3/2

From PATRICK LAURENCE

IN A dramatic late flash on Swazi TV last night, the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, announced the dismissal of his Foreign and Finance ministers, Mr Richard Dlamini and Dr Sishaya Nxumalo, and the heads of the Swazi army and police, Colonel Manenomeni Ndzimantse and Commissioner Titus Msibi.

The decision to sack the four men was made by the Queen Regent, Queen Ntombi, with the approval of the Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, which is widely seen as the real source of power in Swaziland.

'Told to go home'

The dismissal appears to be connected to an announcement by Dr Nxumalo on Tuesday that he had ordered an investigation into an alleged fraud involving unpaid customs duties.

The fraud is thought to total R13-million and suspected beneficiaries may include top men in the government.

The firing of the four men follows a report in The Times of Swaziland that two top members of Liqoqo, Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, a son of the late King Sobhuza, and Dr George Msibi, had been ousted and "told to go home to their children". The report, however, was later denied.

None of the four is a member of Liqoqo and their sacking suggests they were the losers in a struggle against political enemies in Liqoqo.

Mr Dlamini was the only member of the cabinet to survive the shake-up after last October's general election.

Earlier last night, Mr Robert Mabila, Swaziland's ombudsman, announced that he had ordered his own investigation into corruption. As ombudsman, Mr Mabila — who, significantly, also holds the key post of secretary to the Liqoqo — is empowered to investigate anyone, except members of the Royal Family.

Mr Mabila attacked Dr Nxumalo for "besmirching" Swaziland's good name without naming the alleged culprits. He had ordered Dr Nxumalo to give all relevant information about the scandal to his office, he said.

● In March last year the then Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, was ousted in a palace coup in which Liqoqo had a key hand, although his dismissal was nominally ordered by the then Queen Regent, Queen Dzeliwe.

Security pact with SA

Prince Mablandla, who signed the secret security pact with South Africa in February 1982, fled and is now in exile in Bophuthatswana.

He is said to have made enemies in Swaziland by appointing a commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of corruption after his appointment as prime minister in 1980.

In August last year Queen Dzeliwe was ousted by the Liqoqo after she refused to sign a declaration ceding most of her powers to the 16-man Liqoqo (most of whom are princes of the realm). Her successor, Queen Ntombi, reportedly signed the declaration.

Top Swazi men fired in R13 m fraud scandal

MBABANE — Four top-ranking Swazi officials have been fired in a development believed to be linked to a reported multi-million rand fraud scandal.

The Ministers of foreign affairs and finance, and the heads of both the army and the police have all lost their positions, the Swaziland Government announced last night.

Earlier this week, allegations were made of a R13 million fraud involving evasion of customs dues at South African ports.

The Prime Minister, Prince Bekhempi — on behalf of the Queen Regent Ntombi — said in a statement last night that Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini; Finance Minister, Mr Dishaya Nxumalo; Army chief, Colonel Manenomeni Ndzimantze, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, had all been dismissed, with immediate effect.

Investigations into the allegations of corruption were ordered yesterday by the ombudsman, Mr R M Mabila.

Prompted by an announcement by Mr Nxumalo at a Press conference this week that some powerful politicians were involved in the fraud, Mr Mabila, in a special Press release, yesterday warned Mr Nxumalo that if he did not give the office of the Ombudsman full information about the allegations of corruption, he would be imprisoned immediately. — Sapa

Govt does not want Kangwane feelings known

E-Post 9/6/84

Weekend Post Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Government does not want to establish the feelings of the local people on the possible incorporation of the Kangwane area in the Eastern Transvaal into Swaziland.

This is evident from the release yesterday of a confidential letter written to members of the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma — the Kwazulu area which the Government tried to cede to Swaziland, only to have its efforts thwarted by court actions. The commission was later extended to probe the Kangwane area as well.

Publication of the letter has also led to speculation that the commission is likely to be dissolved and that the Government will renew its bid to transfer the areas to Swaziland.

In its statement yesterday, the Rumpff Commission said that because a member of the commission had disclosed the contents of a confidential letter to the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the chairman, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, had decided to make it public.

The letter, dated May 18, was written by Mr G J C Myburgh, secretary of the commission.

It said that the chairman has asked him to inform the members that he did not intend to call a further meeting of the commission in the near future.

Members would have noticed, the letter said, that as far as Kangwane was concerned, the South African Government was not keen to have ascertained the free will of the people concerned.

The reason for this was that in its opinion, there would be intimidation or interference. The same situation might arise regarding the inhabitants of Ingwavuma, the letter said.

Recently there had been talks between representatives of the South African and Swaziland governments.

The chairman was inclined to expect some important statement from the South African Government regarding its attitude on the Ingwavuma and Kangwane commissions.

If this did not happen, the chairman would try to have the commissions complete their tasks without further delay, irrespective of the delaying tactics of some of the parties concerned, the letter concluded.

In 1982 Kwazulu successfully blocked plans for the transfer of Ingwavuma when its application contesting a proclamation excising it from Kwazulu was upheld by the Appeal Court.

The Rumpff Commission was appointed late that year after the Appeal Court decision. It was asked to investigate and make recommendations on the dispute.

In Parliament this week, the Opposition said that a clause in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill was a direct result of the Ingwavuma debacle.

The clause would give the Government power to retrospectively regularise any irregular proclamation that had been issued in terms of the National States Constitution Act.

Mr Ray Swart, The Opposition's chief spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said the clause was "a vague and cynical provision to cover the Government in the event of it having issued proclamations without due compliance with the law".

● **The people who would rather die than move — Page 13.**

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Swazi/Kwazulu dispute reopens

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dissolution of the Rumpff Commission and a renewed bid by Pretoria to transfer South Africa's black border territories of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland are imminent, it was authoritively learnt yesterday.

The concerned parties — Kwazulu, under whose jurisdiction Ingwavuma falls, Kangwane. designated "homeland" of South African-born Swazis, and Swaziland — are understood to have been briefed by South African officials on the coming dissolution of the commission.

In another dramatic development the chairman of commision, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, last night made public the contents of a "confidential letter" to members of the commission.

When the transfer plan was first mooted in 1982, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu. warned that moves to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland would lead to violence. The grave of the Zulu King, Dingaan, is in Ingwavuma.

The commission was appointed late in 1982 after the first transfer attempt provoked strenuous political and legal opposition from Kwazulu and Kangwane and resulted in deadlock when the Appeal Court ruled in favour of Kwazulu.

Yesterday's developments came in the wake of last month's visit to South Africa of a full Swaziland delegation. The Swazis are strong protoganists of the land deal.

Mr Justice Rumpff last night released his letter.

It said in part: "Members will have noticed that as far as Kangwane is concerned the Government of the Republic of South Africa is not keen to have the free will of people concerned ascertained.

"The reason being that, in its opinion. there will be intimidation or interference. The same situation may arise in regard to the inhabitants of Ingwavuma.

"The chairman is inclined to expect some important statement from the Government of the Republic of South Africa in regard to its attitude as to the Ingwavuma Commission and the Kangwane Commission."

When the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced the appointment of the Rumpff Commission he presented it as a compromise between the conflicting parties: South Africa and Swaziland, which favoured the transfer, and KwaZulu, which opposed it.

The commission was later instructed to investigate the dispute between the Kwazulu authorities and Swaziland over whether Kangwane should be incorpoprated into Swaziland.

The Kangwane Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, like his Kwazulu counterpart, Chief Buthelezi, strongly resisted the proposed transfer and contested the validity of a proclamation dissolving Kangwane Legislative Assembly in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Before a decision was given, however, the Appeal Court gave its ruling on Ingwavuma and Pretoria withdrew the proclamation and re-established Kangwane's Legislative Assembly.

Sacked Swazi Minister: I'm being got at

By WIM VANVOLSEM

THE former Swaziland Minister of Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo — dramatically sacked with other top government officials on Friday night after he had ordered an investigation into a huge customs duty fraud — said yesterday that "every trick in the book" would be used against him to cover up corruption in the country.

In an interview with the Sunday Times, Dr Nxumalo — who claims he has received death threats and that at least one attempt has already been made on his life since his disclosures — alleged that the scandal included Swazis in high positions as well as expatriate businessmen and Indians.

He disclosed that the frauds included the illegal import of foreign cars, textiles, appliances and other goods into South Africa, using Swaziland as a loophole to avoid paying import duties.

"I was sacked by those same people in high places I referred to — for obvious reasons of their own," said Dr Nxumalo.

He has officially been threatened with jail because he did not give full details of his claims to the kingdom's ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, who is also secretary of the all-powerful Liqoqo, the Supreme Council of State.

But Dr Nxumalo claimed to the Sunday Times yesterday that he had already submitted all details months ago, and that those involved knew that their names were known.

"All they want now is my skin, because they are scared. This is all I can read in my sacking," he said.

Tip of iceberg

A routine tip-off by the South African Customs and Excise Department to their Swaziland counterparts after they had discovered alleged irregularities has led to the unprecedented upheaval in the kingdom, resulting in the dismissal of Dr Nxumalo; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Dlamini; the Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msivi; and the chief of the army, Colonel Manenomi Nezimantse.

The fraud is believed to involve R13-million, but, according to Dr Nxumalo, this is only the tip of the iceberg.

He said that members of the Supreme Council were behind the dismissals, as they did not want the investigation to continue.

He said that he had the full support of the Foreign Minister, the Commissioner of Police, and the army in wanting to eradicate the corruption.

"It is for this obvious reason that they have also been dismissed," he said.

Apart from "people in high places", Dr Nxumalo has also referred to expatriate businessmen in Swaziland, who, he claims, are involved in this and other frauds and illegal transactions, which he discovered after he took office.

He also referred to Indians in Swaziland involved in "several rackets".

His claims have caused jitters among the fairly large expatriate community, which controls about 70 percent of the business in the country.

Proud

Dr Nxumalo has been accused of "besmirching the good name of the country without exposing the culprits".

But the former Minister denies this, and told the Sunday Times that "he had done Swaziland a great favour" and that he was proud of having had the courage to expose corruption which is giving his country a bad name.

Dr Nxumalo said that one of his last acts while still in office on Friday was to order the impounding of R250 000 worth of textiles, "real cheap imports from India", at Matsapa airport in connection with the irregularities.

"I don't know if my order was ever executed before I was fired," he said.

Mr J L Ayton, secretary of the Swaziland Chamber of Commerce and Industries, told the Sunday Times that "Dr Nxumalo's claims have caused quite a reaction" among his members and that, unavoidably, speculation was rife.

"I do hope that an investigation will get started and that, in the event of any guilty people being found, they are taken to task. This must be resolved and has to be followed through," he said.

Mr Ayton added that the chamber was prepared to assist in any investigations.

The South African Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Mr Dirk Odendaal, has confirmed that his department had informed Swazi authorities that they had picked up certain information which pointed to irregularities pertaining to Swaziland.

He said the matter had been discussed at ministerial level, and full co-operation had been promised and given by the Swazi administration, which asked for South African experts to go and help it in the matter.

SA acts over sacking of top Swazis

By BRIAN POTTINGER

THE shock sacking of two top Swazi Ministers has drawn a strong response from the South African Government.

It is understood the South African Government yesterday sent messages to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland demanding an inquiry into corruption allegations made by one of the sacked Ministers.

If this is not done South Africa could pull out of the customs union agreement.

Meanwhile, there are reports of a possible coup in the mountain kingdom after the sacking of Finance Minister Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, Foreign Affairs Minister Richard Dlamini, Commissioner of Police Titus Msivi and Chief of the Army Colonel Manenomi Nezimantse.

Deep concern

The sacked men are generally regarded as pro-South African.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that the news of the discharge of the Ministers and head of police and army had been received with deep concern.

South Africa could not decide how a country should constitute its government, but it was of concern that the sackings were related to an investigation into corruption which affected South africa's interest.

He warned that such action would not help encourage investment confidence in Swaziland.

It is understood the South African Government has asked all four members of the customs union to nominate members to serve on the commission of inquiry. It has also called for assurances that no government will act against any serving member.

SA urges Swazi probe

ORE Times
11/6/84
372

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa sent an urgent telex at the weekend to the Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, urging him to agree to the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry into the alleged fraud involving unpaid customs duties to the Southern African Customs Union.

The alleged fraud has already triggered the dismissal of two Swazi cabinet ministers and the heads of the police and the army, in an apparent attempt to forestall an official Swazi investigation.

All four members of the customs union — South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — are being deprived of money by the alleged fraud, but South Africa, as the senior member of the union stands to lose most if it is unchecked.

Copies to states

South Africa pressed in its telex for the commission to be drawn from all four member states. Copies of the telex have been sent to Botswana and Lesotho in a bid to enlist their backing.

Prince Bhekimpi will be hard-put to resist South Africa's demand, as his government is heavily dependent financially on the customs union, receiving an estimated 60 percent of its revenue from the union.

But Swazi beneficiaries of the purported fraud are said to include members of Swaziland's 16-man Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, and Prince Bhekimpi is likely to come under strong political pressure to resist the demand.

A Swazi-based investigation into the fraud was initiated last week, but was aborted when the man who ordered it, Dr Sihayi Nxumalo, was dismissed as Minister of Finance on Friday.

Three top men in Swaziland were dismissed with him — Foreign Minister Richard Dlamini, Police Commissioner Titus Msibi and Army Commander Colonel Manenomeni Ndzimantse — presumably for backing Dr Nxumalo in his attempt to investigate the alleged fraud.

'Cover-up'

Dr Nxumalo was widely reported at the weekend to have labelled his sacking as an attempted "cover-up" by interested parties.

The Swazi investigation was ordered after a tip-off from South African customs and excise officials. A team of South African investigators has begun its own inquiry, which included investigations in Swaziland itself with the cooperation of the Swazi authorities before the dismissal of Dr Nxumalo and his colleagues.

'A victory'

The sacking of the four men was announced by Prince Bhekimpi on behalf on the Queen Regent, Queen Ntomi. The real decision was, however, almost certainly made by Liqoqo, as the ultimate source of power in Swaziland.

Two leading members of Liqoqo, Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini and Dr George Msibi, earlier last week survived an apparent attempt to oust them from Liqoqo. The later dismissal of Dr Nxumalo and his colleagues pointed to a victory for Prince Mfanasibili and Dr Msibi in a palace power struggle.

h govt absent

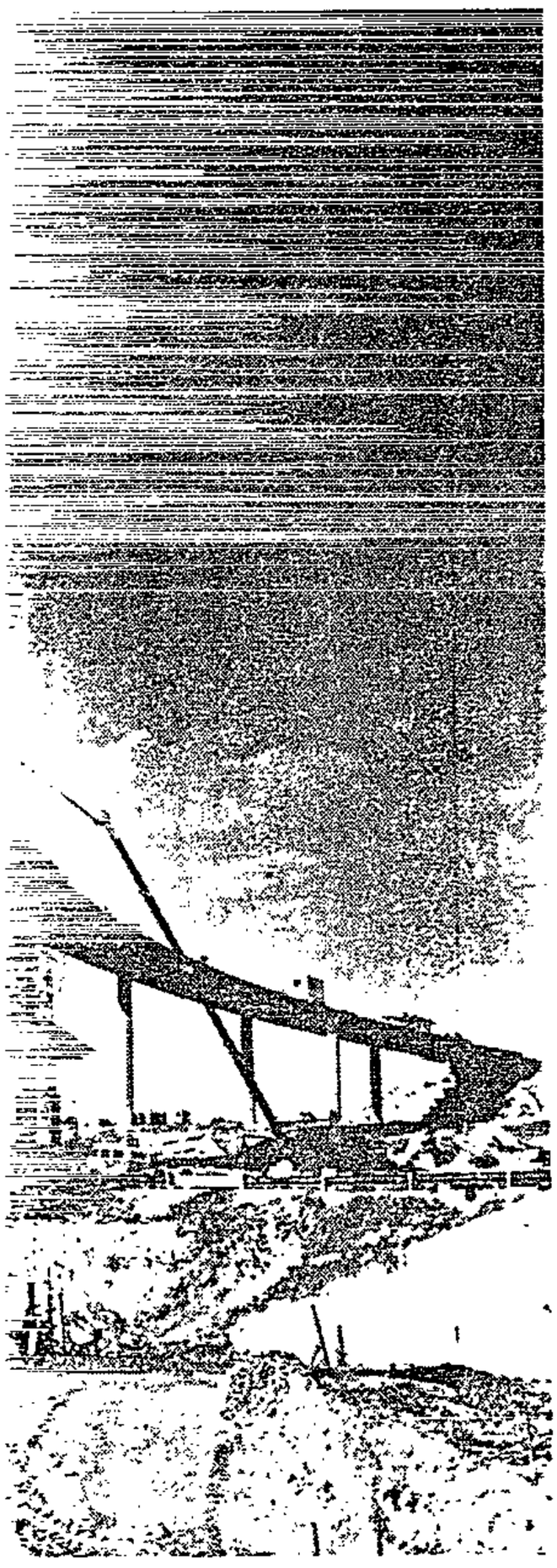
e were also "a very great "of South Africans in attenso that instead of the 600 or e expected, there was a he had estimated at more 000.

al Malan spoke with admirathe three World War I vetertook part in the ceremony General Kenneth van der 3, Mr Sidney Carey, 90, and ie Fitz, 87.

as a demanding occasion for he said, "but they set themvery high standards. For init rained heavily during the ceremony, but they didn't even want raincoats."

General Malan added that when the new memorial was opened officially in 1986 — the 70th anniversary of the battle — he would very much like to see contingents present from the South African regiments whose soldiers manned the First Brigade.

In his opinion it was of "cardinal importance" that they parade in uniform, "but it will be up to the French to decide if this will be permitted, and to go by their present attitude I don't think it will be".



ruction near Brackenfell.

Unique bridge alarms

Staff Reporter

A UNIQUE construction near Brackenfell linking the N1 to the Kuils River Freeway which has fascinated and alarmed motorists for months is due for completion in September next year.

The resident engineer at the new Stellenberg Interchange, Mr Richard Gara, said the bridge gave workers and planners some alarm during initial stages as drivers of heavy vehicles sped below.

"If one of them had hit the temporary structure at speed the whole thing could have collapsed like a pack of cards. But now we have stabilized it and the danger has now turned to the possibility of a car hitting one of our workers."

Swiss design

The project includes four bridges totalling 1km.

The Swiss method of construction was unique here, Mr Gara said. The load of the bridge was carried by two internal "webs" between columns, and surrounded by a thin slab of concrete which carried the deck.

Swazi 'power grab' charge

MBABANE. — The Supreme Council in Swaziland has announced that two cabinet ministers and two security chiefs had been dismissed on Friday because they were engaged in moves to "grab power" from the Queen Regent, Ntombi.

She had been threatened and told to "surrender power or face a bloody revolution".

The council said the armed forces were also involved in the power struggle, but an attempted coup was foiled when a confrontaion developed on Sunday over the keys to the armoury. Those dismissed without explanation on Friday are: Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, the Minister of Finance; Mr R V Dlamini, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr Titus Msibi, Commissioner of Police; and the chief of the army staff, Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze.

The statement said that since the death of King Sobhuza, Dr Nxumalo had spearheaded a "group of four" to wrest power from the Queen Regent.

It was for this reason that he had started using "corruption and slander stories" as a political weapon.

Last week Dr Nxumalo claimed he was about to disclose details of a multi-million rand customs fraud involving a number of prominent Swazis. — Sapa

Too late for classification

BIRTHS

HACK. — To Barry and Cecily (nee Hurwitz) a daughter, born on June 11, at The Mowbray Thanks to doctor and staff.

DEATHS

KALLEY. — Belé, sister-in-law of Max and Ilse and aunt of Raymond, Katia and Terrence, passed away after a long illness bravely borne — will always be remembered.

KING-PAGE. — Richard Edward, passed away suddenly on Saturday, June 9. Sadly missed by his wife Gwen and sons Michael and Allan, daughters-in-law Margaret and Elizabeth and grandchildren. Service at Methodist Church, Main Road, Plumstead, on Wednesday, June 13, at 3.30pm. Private cremation. No flowers by request; donations to Masonic Education Fund of SA, P.O. Box 387, Cape Town. Arrangements Goodall & Williams, Wasserfall &

TV 1 & 2 tonight

4.00: Nuus
4.06: Middagvertoning Met Anton Goosen. A variety programme especially for pensioners. Our host this afternoon is Anton Goosen and our guest artist is Danie Jansen.
4.34: Fransina Vark En Die Dagbreek-Hotel. Dr Dulcie Duisendpoot, a know-all centipede who is a famous dietician, visits the Dagbreek Hotel. She upsets everyone by trying to tell them what to do. Then Dulcie finds something under her sheet.
4.47: Wielie Walie. Fun and games in the Wielie Walie playroom.
5.02: Portpourri. A magazine programme.
5.57: Boekevat
6.00: Nuus
6.14: Sien Jy Nou! Tonia is recovering speedily and will soon be able to go home. Ferdie and Berna are very worried about how to handle the situation when she comes back. Mimi is upset about the news and decides that the only one way out . . .
6.40: Towerhande
6.50: Sportfokus. A programme for sport-lovers.
7.32: Die Vissers Van Moorhoud. Detief achieves wonders with Anke's fishing business, but tongues are wagging in the village about their relationship.
8.00: News
8.28: Weather
8.36: News Focus. A look at events in the news.
8.50: Police File. With assistance from viewers, David-Hall Green helps the police solve crime.
9.04: Dallas. To Catch A Sly. JR's determination to discover how Cliff is getting information about Ewing Oil's operations pays off when Sly falls into his trap.
9.55: An Evening With Comden And Green. Betty Comden and Adolph Green entertain viewers in a fun-filled programme.
10.46: Superstar Profile. Tonight Catherine Lacey Coolen chats to James Caan.
11.12: News
11.27: Epilogue. Padre Lucas Potgieter.

TV2

6.00: Prologue
6.05: Ikhaya Labantwana (Pre-School Education Programme). The children have fun learning how important fingers are.
6.15: Usuperman (Superman). Superman helps a submarine in distress.
6.37: Ezodumo. Zulu pop hits.
7.00: News
7.13: Umntanami — Nokulungela Kwakhe Lokhu Esikoleni. What you must do to prepare your child for school.
7.35: Actuality
7.42: Live Regional Crossing To Port Elizabeth.
8.03: Makesenabe/Makhesinabe.
8.19: Inselele Kumakhosikazi/Umngeni Kumakhosikazi. Mrs Nomalizo Mbele, the Jikele senter, talks about her career, her family, her other interests.
8.32: Umbhalo Owinisekele/Inkqubo Ngo... (Documentary). Juvenile Deliquency.
9.00: News
9.28: Weather
9.31: Iphuna Elimnandi (Epilogue).

★Times Choice★

★ TONIGHT'S CHOICE — TV1 at 10.46pm: James Caan in interview (Superstar Profile)

ig on PM's e Forum

Pope's views on SA

Passport seized in fraud row

3/2

CAPE TIMES 13/6/84

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Swaziland's 16-man Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, yesterday confiscated the passport of the dismissed former Finance Minister, Dr Shishayi Nxumalo.

Dr Nxumalo has been described by his political enemies as a material witness to investigations by Swaziland's ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, into alleged corruption.

The Times of Swaziland said Dr Nxumalo's passport was confiscated to prevent him from leaving the country.

But Dr Nxumalo said last night: "I am not one who would run away. I am very interested in the investigation. I would welcome it."

Dr Nxumalo, who was sacked on the advice of the Liqoqo on Friday night, ordered an investigation into an alleged multi-million rand fraud involving non-payment of dues to the Southern African Customs Union.

His dismissal, and those of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Commissioner of Police and the Chief of Staff of the Defence Force, has been seen as a attempt to protect top-ranking Swazis from being unmasked as parties to the fraud.

But the Liqoqo has denied that it is involved in a cover-up, pointing out that an investigation into the issues raised by Dr Nxumalo is being undertaken by Mr Mabila, the secretary of the Liqoqo.

In a statement, Dr George Msibi, a key Liqoqo member, said Dr Nxumalo had become disgruntled when he was removed as managing director of Tibiyo, a fund established by the late King Sobhuza for all royalties paid on Swazi minerals.

Dr Nxumalo dismissed these charges, saying he was prepared to stand in open court on the issue.

South Africa has pressed for an inquiry by customs union officials into the alleged fraud.

As far as could be ascertained yesterday, the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, has not yet responded to South Africa's request for an inquiry.

Investigation: Swazi briefed

MBABANE. — A Swazi Government ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, has arrived in Cape Town for briefings prior to investigating an alleged multi-million rand customs union scandal.

It has also been disclosed in Mbabane was that the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has received a formal request from the South African Government for a joint commission of inquiry into how payments of R13-million were allegedly evaded, and how the Swazis are now "acting on it". — Sapa

Border plans: Buthelezi ire

Cape Times 13/6/84. 312

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Government is drafting legislation to hand over the border territories of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland and to "place its action beyond the jurisdiction of the courts", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu has told the governments of Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Chief Buthelezi's statement was contained in a memorandum sent to London, Bonn and Rome in time for the visit of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, but embargoed for publication until yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi spearheaded resistance in 1982 to Mr Botha's plans to transfer Ingwavuma, which is part of Kwazulu, to Swaziland.

He temporarily blocked the proposed transfer when the Appeal Court upheld Kwazulu's contention that a proclamation excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu was invalid. Excision of Ingwavuma was the first step to ceeding it to Swaziland.

But if a law, instead of a proclamation, is passed providing for the excision and transfer of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, there can no appeal against it to the courts — because Parliament is supreme in in terms of South African law.

"The Ingwavuma-KaNgwane issue is still on the South African Government's agenda," Chief Buthelezi told the three Western governments. "Western heads of state should know that the government of South Africa has in the past limited the jurisdiction of the courts in order to pursue party political goals.

"Mr P W Botha should be taxed on whether or not he and the National Party again intend to manipulate the courts to suit apartheid ideology."

Chief Buthelezi warned in his memorandum that South Africa's internal policies would "necessarily lead to disaster" and were therefore of concern to the West.

Focusing on exclusion of blacks from the new tricameral parliament, he said: "The new constitution is based on repugnant racism and gives whites a constitutionally-entrenched right to rule over blacks in perpetuity."

Shake-up for Swaziland

Four nations to investigate R13-m fraud

By Jasper Mortimer, The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — A four-nation commission of inquiry will be appointed to look into the R13 million Customs Union fraud that led to the dismissal of two Swazi Cabinet Ministers last weekend, the Department of Foreign Affairs has announced.

In a warning of unusual gravity, Pretoria told Mbabane that if a satisfactory inquiry was not held South Africa would consider withdrawing from the Customs Union, a department spokesman confirmed.

The announcement of a multilateral inquiry shows that the decision by Swaziland's supreme decision-making body, the Liqoqo, to have the fraud investigated by its own ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, is not acceptable to South Africa.

The scandal broke last week when Swazi Finance Minister Dr Sishayi Nxumalo called a Press conference to announce that highly placed figures in Swaziland had engaged in tariff evasion which had defrauded the Customs Union (CU) of at least R13 million.

EMBARRASSING SHAKE-UP

If Dr Nxumalo's claims are true, the Swazi Government is in for an embarrassing shake-up, spearheaded by Botswana, Lesotho and South African investigators.

For Mbabane not to co-operate with the commission, and risk South Africa's withdrawl from the CU, is unthinkable. CU receipts account for 60 percent of Swazi Government revenue (37 percent of Botswana's and 70 percent of Lesotho's in 1981/82).

For Swazis, the past week has been bewildering. It began with the announcement of the dismissal of the Liqoqo's "Big Two" members: Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi. The dismissal was reversed. And the week ended with the sacking of key Cabinet ministers, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo (finance) and Mr Richard Velapi "RV" Dlamini (foreign), as well as the commissioner of police and the head of the defence force.

From what Dr Msibi told a Press conference on Monday, it appears Dr Nxumalo, presumably with his ally "RV" Dlamini, persuaded the Queen Regent to dismiss Dr Msibi and Prince Mfanasibili from the Liqoqo. The dismissal was announced in the presence of police and defence chiefs, suggesting they supported it.

As Msibi and Mfanasibili set about re-instating themselves, Dr Nxumalo revealed the R13 million fraud. He probably hoped his insinuations would damage the "Big Two". As it turned out, it was himself and "RV" who were shown the door by the Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi — a solid Liqoqo supporter.

Swaziland has been rent with internecine strife since King Sobhuza died in 1982. But previous battles have been between traditionalists and modernists. This was within the traditionalist camp.

This conflict is seen as one of personal rivalries and ambitions. Dr Nxumalo is widely said to covet the premiership. By removing the Big Two, he would have pulled the carpet from underneath Prince Bhekimpi's feet.

Certainly no ideological differences appear to separate the four. All have similar views on the need to strengthen ties with South Africa and curb the ANC.

The crisis bodes ill for Swaziland.

SQUABBLE

First, though the traditionalists triumphed since Sobhuza's death, it shows they have not conquered their own fractious tendencies. As they squabble, their power base shrinks.

Second, the firing of Mr RV Dlamini has had an impact in Pretoria. Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said he was "shocked". "RV" must have been Mr Botha's favourite among his African peers, and probably the most pliant.

Third, the sackings could affect investment: they firm up the view that corruption is a holy cow in Swaziland.

The CU probe may be the first time Swaziland gets to the bottom of one of its finanical misadventures.

SWAZILAND

Court intrigues

With five years to go before the Swazi Crown Prince ascends the throne, the pattern of power intrigues and palace coups within Swazi government and royalty is increasingly cause for concern — particularly to SA. If it continues unchecked, prospects for economic and political stability along the Indian Ocean states of southern Africa will diminish.

The name of the game is gaining the position of maximum leverage behind the throne. Ministerial portfolios, positions on the Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, and influence over the Queen Regent are counters in the game. Public disgrace is a potent weapon.

As the *FM* went to press, Liqoqo secretary and Swazi Ombudsman Robert Mabila was in Cape Town meeting SA Deputy Director General of Foreign Affairs, Ray Killen, prior to talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha on his return from Europe. This followed SA's formal request to Swazi PM Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini for a multinational inquiry into alleged Swazi evasions of Southern African Customs Union (Sacu) duties.

Ex-Finance Minister Sishayi Nxumalo — who was sacked last week, along with Foreign Minister Richard Dlamini and the heads of the Swazi police and army — claimed that the fraud, involving some R13m, was orchestrated by top-level Swazis, as well as both SA and Swazi businessmen.

Mabila is expected to negotiate for a Swazi-run inquiry, which, in view of the scope of the allegations, is unlikely to be acceptable to SA. Indeed, Pik Botha indicated that unless an acceptable inquiry was instituted, SA would reconsider the entire structure of the customs union. Swazi's share of Sacu revenue is between 60% and 70% of its national income.

The method and timing of the sackings, and particularly the dismissal of the Foreign Minister, seems mind-bogglingly inept. Just when the SA government had established the legal basis for the Ingwavuma-KaNgwane cession; just as the Rumpff commission began winding down, the key Swazi official in negotiations to date, Richard Dlamini, is dumped.

Crucial mediator

He is also credited with having been a crucial mediator in the run-up to the Nkomati Accord, with a correspondingly excellent relationship with SA Foreign Affairs officials.

Superficially, the affair appears a possible corruption cover-up, clumsily introduced at the worst time. But the situation is rather more complex.

The present round of the crisis began last week, when the governor of the Royal Residence — flanked by the heads of the Swazi police and army — announced in the name of Queen Regent Ntombi that two of the most powerful members of the Liqoqo had been dismissed. The Queen Regent subsequently denied she'd authorised the sackings.



PM Bhekimpi ... something to uncover?

The two were Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini and Dr George Msibi. Prince Mfanasibili is regarded with awe, not to say fear, as an exceedingly powerful personality; Msibi is believed to be the strategist of the two. Last year, when the previous Queen Regent and Prime Minister were ousted, Nxumalo was allied in opposition to them with Prince Mfanasibili and Msibi.

Signs of a rift appeared in March this year. Nxumalo announced he was investigating a R30m scandal arising from the collapse of Swaziland Chemical Industries, in which Msibi and other allies of Prince Mfanasibili had held senior positions.

Shortly after this, Prince Mfanasibili alleged that two cabinet ministers were engaged in a coup plot; this was interpreted as a reference to Nxumalo, and possibly to Richard Dlamini.

In the wake of his sacking last week, Nxumalo understandably presents himself as a white knight in the fight against corruption. But political observers in SA and Swaziland point out that in an inner circle where patronage is a tool in manoeuvres for support and power, there are few who are not vulnerable to such charges.

Thus who will come to direct the corruption investigations — and potentially select the targets — is an issue crucial to dominance within Swazi politics.

It would be missing the point to characterise the Swazi factions (in present or past alignments) as, say, modernists versus traditionalists — though a number of investors regard Nxumalo as a rational, practical official.

This episode in the interregnum intrigues is far from over. Nxumalo is not yet a dead letter. But in the long term, the prospect of five years of unpredictability, shifting alliances and deposed officials is not inviting to investors or their political counterparts. From SA's perspective too, stability is of the essence.

Key figure named in Swazi customs fraud

312 S. Times 17/6/84

A MOZAMBIQUE-born businessman, Hassan Ibrahim Patel, has been named as the key figure in the massive customs scandal that has rocked the Southern African Customs Union and led to an unprecedented government upheaval in Swaziland.

He is believed to be in Canada, having fled from Mbabane on April 9 when he got wind that South African and Swazi authorities were interested in his activities.

The involvement of Mr Patel was referred to by the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, at a Press briefing this week.

A Lyndhurst, Johannesburg, businessman who has allegedly been threatened with death in connection with the scandal, has also gone into hiding.

Meanwhile the Sunday Times learnt this week that the amount of money involved in the scandal could be as high as R52-million.

The R13-million mentioned hitherto is said to refect only the amount already accounted for by investigators.

Threats

Disclosure of the scandal by the former Swazi Minister of Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, who also claims that his life was threatened, led to a dramatic sequence of events.

He said publicly that "Swazis in high places" were involved in the fraud.

Meanwhile the Sunday Times has been told by sources close to the investigation how the customs fiddle worked.



MR PIK BOTHA
Concerned

By WIM VANVOLSEM

It appears that SA Customs and Excise were fooled by a dummy bonded warehouse in Swaziland, named "SW 16".

Invoices were made out to nominal Swazi companies, all affiliates of Mr Patels registered company, Ocean Distributers Pty (Ltd), which operated from premises in Johnstone Street, Mbabane.

Prince Mfanasibile Dlamini, one of the most powerful members of the Liqoqo, the Supreme Council of State, is registered as a shareholder of the company.

Ocean Distributers also has a South African operation in Johannesburg.

Its regular customers in South Africa were all textile wholesalers.

A warehouse filled with garments in President Street, Johannesburg, has meanwhile been sealed by SA Customs and Excise officials.

It is also believed that the licence of at least one Durban shipping agent has been withdrawn in connection with the affair.

Days after he had ordered an investigation into the matter last week, Swazi Finance Minister Dr Nxumalo was dismissed, together with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Dlamini, police chief Titus Msibi and the head of the army, Colonel Mnanenomi Ndzimantse.

This in turn then led to "a deeply concerned" South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, sending an urgent telex from Vienna, Austria, to the Swazi Government demanding that they participate in a joint investigation by all members of the Customs Union, which also includes Botswana and Lesotho.

There were threats that if Swaziland did not comply, South Africa would pull out of the union.

Since Swaziland is dependent on duty collected by the Customs Union for 75 percent of its income, this would bring the Kingdom to its knees within weeks.

Obviously taken aback by South Africa's strong stand, it took the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, several days to offer to "co-operate fully".

Dummies

The South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Louis Nel, confirmed at a Press briefing in Pretoria this week that the matter was now the subject of a criminal investigation and involved "one Patel".

"He is a man claiming to have been a refugee, but who has since run away overseas and whom I don't think will ever again come close to this part of the world," Mr Nel said.

Sources told the Sunday Times that several dummy companies in Swaziland provided the basis for an elaborate scheme to evade duty.

According to one source, the dummy companies' names were used as being recipients of millions of rands worth of goods shipped into the country through Durban.

Customs there were told that the goods were destined for a bonded warehouse in Swaziland, named "SW16", where they were to be collected by the dummy companies, who would then pay the duties on them.

Stamped

But the goods never reached Swaziland. They were allegedly stored in Durban and Johannesburg for sale to wholesalers in South Africa.

However the invoices were routed to Swaziland, where someone representing the dummy companies had them stamped by Swazi Customs officials.

SA-Swazi accord shaky

SOUTH AFRICAN-SWAZI political relations were on a knife-edge this weekend as the Government considered a Swazi proposal to diffuse tensions caused by the customs-union fraud brouhaha.

The Swazi Government has offered full co-operation to South African Customs Union officials in an investigation into an alleged R13-million customs rip-off that has allegedly benefited members of the powerful ruling Swazi Liqoqo.

But the South African Government — enraged by the firing of several pro-South African Swazi Cabinet Ministers because of their reported

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

attempts to uncover the scandal — is unlikely to be satisfied.

Last week, the South African Government demanded the appointment of a proper commission of investigation with members from the other Customs Union partners to investigate the Swazi customs fraud — a fraud which affects the whole union.

The once-close Swazi-South African relations are now endangered by the defeat of the strongly pro-South African clique led by the sacked Foreign Minister.

In South African Government circles there is anger at the action against "friends" and suggestions that the Swazi firings could even endanger major loans the South African Government is helping Swaziland obtain.

Interdicts

Of more importance to the South African Government, however, is the effect the firings will have on the tortuous attempts at ceding parts of Ingwavuma in KwaZulu and Kangwane to Swaziland.

The Rumpff Commission, which has been investigating the proposed incorporation since it foundered in a rash of court actions and interdicts nearly two years ago, is almost certainly destined for dissolution.

Although Department of Foreign Affairs officials are silent on future plans for Ingwavuma, there are strong rumours that it wants to push ahead with the ceding of the land to Swaziland.

The mini palace revolt in the Swaziland Government could now jeopardise these plans — thus accounting for the intensity of South Africa's anger against the Swazi Liqoqo over something which, in the final analysis, is little more than the shenanigans indulged and ignored in the black independent homelands.

Blunt talk from the man whose sacking shocked Pik Botha

Swaziland's former Minister of Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, tells MARTIN WELZ of the corruption that has split his country



CORRUPTION divides the people between haves and have-nots, between people who can get things for their children and those who cannot. And once the people are divided, there is trouble."

The speaker is Swaziland's former Minister of Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, who was sacked last week following his public announcement of a major customs fraud investigation which, he warned, could involve "people in high places".

His dismissal so shocked the South African government that Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha took time out of his European tour with the Prime Minister to voice concern about customs frauds which were being run from Swaziland.

This week Mr Nxumalo fleshed out the reasons for that concern. He told the Sunday Express in Mbabane:

"Corruption not only destroys the fabric of morality that holds a society together and makes it work. Allowed to run amok, it soon expands into areas of blackmail and fear."

"It also frightens off investors. Without them we are unable to create jobs. There are a lot of young men without jobs. Eventually they believe that without a stake in society, they have nothing to lose. That is what is worrying me," he said.

"The public has eyes to see. If as a national leader you have a large house and a big Mercedes, the public must know how you got them.

Stigma

"In the older, traditional African society, to give a gift to a chief was not hidden, it was openly done for everyone to see and carried no stigma.

"But now all the hidden gifts and ways are destroying society."

Dr Nxumalo's tireless campaign against corruption was prompted by an incident in his youth.

"I had won a scholarship to attend a teacher's college in Lesotho, but six months into my course I was suddenly told I was 'too good' and well-enough qualified to return to teaching in Swaziland," he said.

"I then discovered that the flattery had been to cover the fact that my scholarship had been taken away so that it could be given to the son of a well-placed official in the Department of Education. I have hated corruption ever since."

Like so many other Swazi leaders, Dr Nxumalo's career started in teaching and included a stint as a migrant labourer on the mines in Johannesburg.

In 1960, after two years on a Johannesburg mine, the turbulence of black politics in South Africa just prior to Sharpeville drove him back to Swaziland, where he started a school for the children of workers at a sugar mill.

His school met with opposition from the British administration in Mbabane.

"They reckoned education was superfluous for children who were to become cane cutters," he recalled this week.

Dr Nxumalo resigned and got himself a licence as a cattle dealer, a career which was so lucrative that he was able to finance three new schools.

But by then his interest had shifted to the cause of adult education. He founded the National Adult Education Institute, which is today supported by the government and various international agencies.

"While involved in this social work I was increasingly harrassed by the political situation, also from Swazis employed in the colonial administration," he said.

"I could not have survived had the King not himself signed up in my institute. The British High Commissioner could do nothing else but to join as well."

The experience drove him into politics. He founded the Swazi Democratic Party, and he went to London for the first independence talks.

Then he travelled Africa in search of support. The older generation of African nationalists became his friends: Kaunda ("a Christian gentleman, an inspiration") Masire, Banda, Tubman, Kenyatta, Haile Selassie ("an institution bearing destiny on its shoulders"), Nkrumah.

Signed

In 1965 he agreed to dissolve his party and become the King's ambassador in Africa. In this capacity he signed the Lome agreement, and, together with Lesotho and Botswana, the customs agreement with South Africa.

"When we met in Pretoria to sign that agreement I acted as spokesman for the three black partners: Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. South Africa had proposed a joint monitoring body to ensure there would be no infringements. On behalf of the black countries I said no, we woul give a solemn undertaking that we woul ourselves ensure there were none.

"We wished to avoid the patronisin situation where South Africa would b our policeman. I gave my solemn wor

"This is why I was so angry when i April I was informed that the South Afr can customs authorities had discovere that customs frauds were being run fro Swaziland. And why I was so determine to investigate the matter, no matter wh it involved.

"My country's reputation was a stake," Dr Nxumalo said.

In the course of the investigatic Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, head of th Civil Service Commission, nephew of Sol huza II and powerful member of Swaz land's Supreme Council, the Liqoqo, wa found to be a shareholder in one of th companies involved in the customs frau

Dr Nxumalo's popularity had clearl

already started to wane in January when he issued a Press statement announcing his intention to take a harder line on tax dodgers, "without fear or favour and regardless of who was embarrassed thereby". He warned that attempts to intimidate him or his staff would not succeed.

"Within days when I was driving home one night two cars forced me off the road. My car overturned and they left me for dead, unaware that I had fallen out of the car before it overturned," Dr Nxumalo said this week.

Police are still searching for the culprits.

Next he raised the matter of the Auditor-General's report in parliament. "As it dealt with poor financial administration, I considered it my job as Minister of Finance to warn of the dangers of laxity and corruption," he said.

One of the issues raised in the Auditor-General's report was the bankruptcy of Swazi Chemicals, a company that had raised R30-million in Swazi bank loans, together with a R5-million guarantee from the Swazi government. Most of the money allegedly left Swaziland to establish subsidiaries in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

But certain members of the Liqoqo objected to the public debate of the Auditor-General's report. "Dr Nxumalo has blackened Swaziland's name to make personal political capital out of the issue," Dr George Msibi, leading member of the Liqoqo, said at a Press conference this week. Dr Msibi was managing director of Swazi Chemicals.

Dr Nxumalo described last week's events that he believes spurred the Liqoqo into pressuring the Prime Minister to fire him, his colleague the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Dlamini, and the chiefs of the army and the police:

"The customs complaint from South Africa really stung me, because of my personal role in the agreement and because it could not have been done without the connivance of officials in my department.

"On Friday, without prior warning, I changed the customs staff at Matsapa airport. They immediately reported the arrival of a mysterious consignment of cheap textiles from India, destined for a non-existent company in Manzini.

R250 000

"The consignment was worth about R250 000. Since duty on textiles is 100%, it could have meant a loss of an equivalent amount to the customs union. I ordered them to seize the consignment.

"That night I was fired."

Dr Nxumalo is a governor of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and vice-chairman of the African Development Bank.

"Swaziland is not like some other African countries. I have been dismissed, but I am not in jail and I am free to talk to you. But foreign investors are inclined to equate us with other countries.

"We have quarrels, but within weeks or months we could all be together again. I have no enemies. My motive is only to stop corruption.

"People who come here having done business in other African countries, particularly West Africa, invariably think we are the same. In my experience they think the only way to do business is to bribe someone. Even businessmen from the Asian countries think so, with the marked exception of Japan.

"The only reason I made the investigation public was because I feared I would be removed and the matter suppressed. If the matter is now fully investigated — and I believe it will be — then I am satisfied," he said.

What about the loss of his job? "It may be a blessing in disguise. Looking at what has happened to some of my colleagues in Africa, maybe it is just as well I took a break!" he said.

"Even if I achieve no more, in future people with dubious schemes will have to take into account that there might be another madman like me prepared to blow the lid on them."

Would he consider accepting political office again? "In Swaziland you do not ask for public office. You are summoned to take office. If you refuse, that could be interpreted as treason — it could be thought you are refusing because you have militant designs against the state."

Buthelezi warns of SA-Swazi land deal

CAPE Times 19/6/84

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE government's plans to hand over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland appeared to be going ahead last night after two homeland leaders had been informed officially that the Rumpff Commission had been disbanded.

In a statement in Cape Town, the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had summoned him to a meeting in Cape Town to inform him of the move.

The Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, also met Dr Koornhof in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Mabuza said last night that he had undertaken not to comment on the talks until after a final decision on the matter at a cabinet meeting in Cape Town today.

Dr Koornhof said last night that a statement would be issued in due course.

The chairman of the Rumpff Commission, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, is on holiday and could not be contacted.

The Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on Co-operation and Development, Mr Ray Swart, last night demanded an immediate statement from Dr Koornhof to clarify the position.

Although it seemed that Dr Koornhof did not inform Chief Buthelezi or Mr Mabuza of the government's intentions, fears were immediately expressed that the land deal was on the cards.

In his statement, Chief Buthelezi said: "I have a foreboding fear that the South African Government still intends to hand over Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland as a pay-off to Swaziland for having entered into a pact with South Africa in secret.

"I fear that the South African Government will continue to bludgeon black South Africa into submission."

Chief Buthelezi said he feared for the future of South Africa under the National Party.

He said the government "wheels and deals" behind the backs of the electorate and the whole of South Africa and he feared that the price the government was prepared to pay for Swaziland's membership of a South African confederation of states was the cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

The government's initial attempt in 1982 to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu by proclamation as a first step to handing it to Swaziland was thwarted by a court ruling that the action was *ultra vires*. Among other reasons advanced for the judgment was that there had not been the prior consultation with the Kwazulu Government required by law.

The Rumpff Commission was appointed late in 1982 to investigate the Ingwavuma issue. It was later asked to investigate the Kangwane question as well.

Letter

Earlier this month Mr Justice Rumpff released a letter he had written to members of the commission informing them that he did not intend calling another meeting of the commission in the near future.

He said he was inclined to expect some important statement from the government in regard to its attitude to the commission.

In a parliamentary debate last week, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, declined to answer opposition demands that the government clarify matters relating to the future of Ingwavuma and Kangwane.

● **'Tribal' quarrel four years old, page 6**
● **Buthelezi: Situation shows stand is correct, page 6**
● **See leading article, page 10**

New plan likely for Ingwavuma

ARGUS 19/6/84 312

Political Staff

THE wrangle over Government attempts to cede Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland may be discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, with the choice of angering either Swaziland or Kwazulu.

After weeks of refusing to comment the Government has finally announced that it is to scrap the Rumpff commission of inquiry, appointed to resolve the issue.

By referring it to the commission under former Chief Justice Rumpff the Government had hoped to get an objective solution to a problem that had sent emotions soaring in Natal and Kwazulu.

COMPROMISE

The Government is obviously still searching for a compromise, but there was no clear indication today of what the final decision would be.

Swaziland believes the decision to scrap the commission is an indication that the deal will not go ahead, while Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, was despondent about the future.

The Government decision was announced yesterday to Chief Buthelezi and Chief Enos Mabuza, the Chief Minister of Kangwane, by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement issued after the meeting: "I am fearful for the future."

He accused the Government of dealing behind the back of the electorate and the people of South Africa.

"I have a foreboding that the South African Government still intends to hand over Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland as a pay-off to Swaziland for having entered into the pact with South Africa in secret."

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP's spokesman on black affairs, demanded immediate clarification from the Government.

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment, while the Prime Minister's office referred inquiries to Dr Koornhof's department.

"DANGEROUS"

"There is a highly dangerous situation being created by this mysterious Government secrecy on the issue," said Mr Swart.

Mr Swart could not understand why the two chief ministers should be told that the commission was to be scrapped, without being given any indication of future Government plans.

The confusion over what was happening started three weeks ago when Mr Justice Rumpff indicated in a letter to his fellow-commissioners that all was not well in the commission and the Government was blocking moves he wanted to make.

Chief Buthelezi revealed the contents of the confidential letter in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, claiming it was an indication the commission was to be disbanded.

Judge Rumpff, however, denied this.

"NOT THE TIME"

The issue was taken up in Parliament by the PFP during the second reading of the Bill amending the laws on co-operation and development.

But Mr George Morrison, Deputy-Minister of Co-operation, refused to respond, saying it was not the time or place to do so.

On top of this the Government has repeatedly avoided stating whether the issue was discussed with Swaziland at the time of last month's visit to Cape Town by Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi.

Attempts since last week to clarify the situation with Dr Koornhof, who was acting-Prime Minister for part of the time, and with the Prime Minister's department, have met with either no response, a bland "no comment," or referral to another ministry.

Way open for new round of relocation

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government's decision to drop its controversial plans to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland has opened the way for a new round of resettlements.

Statements by Cabinet Ministers yesterday showed the Government had decided to back off its intentions to force the cession of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

The possibility still exists that kaNgwane and Swaziland could come to an agreement with the active encouragement of South Africa.

The Government has agreed to grant kaNgwane second phase independence, sought two years ago by Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

DEMAND

The on-off Ingwavuma deal with Swaziland has been the Government's excuse for the past two years for not disclosing final consolidation plans for kwaZulu.

These plans will inevitably demand resettlement.

In Parliament last week Government speakers made it clear that resettlements would go ahead although no numbers were specified.

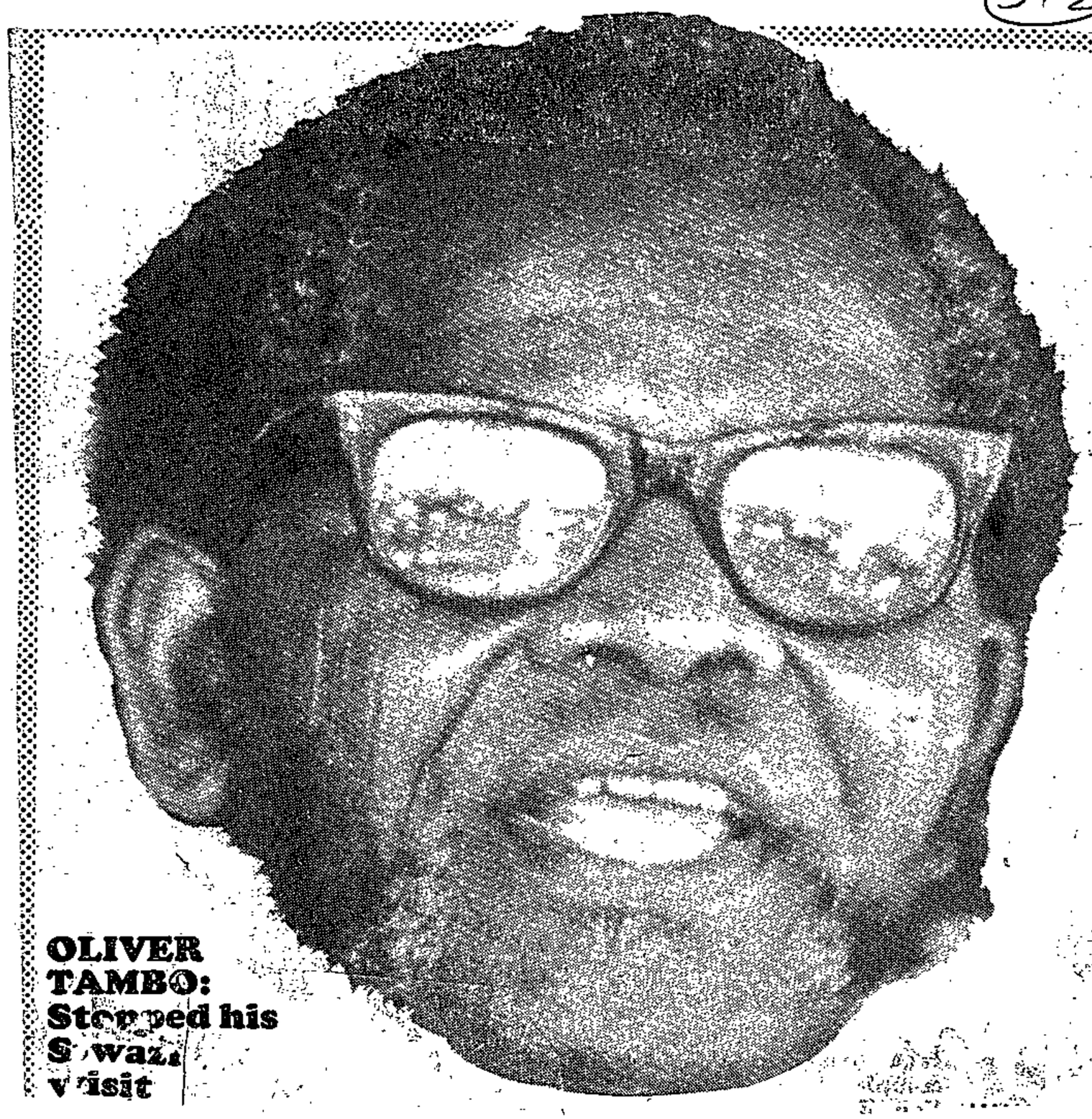
The Government backdown on the Swazi land deal is seen as a major victory for the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who fought it through the courts and from public platforms.

● See Page 6, World section.

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→ cont.



OLIVER TAMBO: Stopped his Swazi visit



PRINCE BHEKIMPI: Supping with SA Government



PW BOTHA A new homeland?

Swaziland: PW's next bantustan?

(312) City Pers 20/6/86

IN TWO drama-filled years, Swazi leaders have discarded their Royal Family's historic role in 1912 as founder members of the ANC – and herded their countrymen into the South African laager as what could become " the eleventh bantustan".



... they've come a long way since Sobhuza's family helped form the ANC

City Press NEWS FOCUS

By HOWARD BARRELL

While SA Prime Minister P W Botha was feting Swazi leader Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini and his large delegation on their visit here last week, township political sources were enjoying the rhyme and rhythm of the phrase "Impimpi Bhekimpi".

The Swazi leadership's latest manouvres also throw an ironical focus on the events of 1912.

Then the Swazi Royal Family, together with other African kings, chiefs, intellectuals, workers and peasants, combined to form Africa's first modern liberation movement – the ANC.

Until his death in 1982, Swazi King Sobhuza remained an "honorary member of the ANC" and frequently interceded sympathetically on behalf of ANC members who had misbehaved in terms of strict Swazi law.

Last week's events dramatically revealed just how deeply the relationship between the ANC and the (new) Swazi leadership has changed.

As Prince Bhekimpi and his massive delegation flew back to Swaziland after three days of talks with the Pretoria government, the story broke that a number of Swazi leaders had collaborated with foreign agents in a plot to assassinate ANC president Oliver Tambo.

Only a tip-off from a senior Swazi diplomat stopped Tambo flying into a trap set in Swaziland, according to City Press' sources.

Last week's drama followed:

● The public revelation in March this year that South Africa and Swaziland had signed a secret security agreement as far back as February 1982 during the last months of the ailing King Sobhuza.

● Weeks of gun-battles between Swazi security forces, whose ranks included unidentified whites, and ANC cadres.

● The abduction by unidentified foreign agents of four ANC cadres held by Swazi police at the Bhunye Police Station, amid suspicions of some official Swazi collaboration.

● And a fierce public attack on African leaders, the ANC and Tambo by Prince Bhekimpi on the eve of his visit to Mr Botha

Swaziland has now vowed to take its case to the councils of the OAU and United Nations.

There seems little doubt that it will receive some sympathy.

But it is likely that African and non-aligned countries will want to know why Swaziland has not been able to resist a consolidated and formalised security relationship with the apartheid state – as Botswana and Lesotho have been able to do so far.

The case of Lesotho is particularly relevant

Its resources are much more limited than Swaziland's. It does not have the option of moving its goods through any country other than South Africa, whereas Swaziland can move its imports and exports through Mozambique.

And Lesotho has deferred its land claims in the Free State to the time when a democratic black government rules in South Africa – unlike Swaziland which is intent on getting Ingwavuma and KaNgwane now, irrespective of how this would fit neatly into grand apartheid's strategy.

Swazi cabinet members have also said openly to journalists that they regard the South African Government's notion of a constellation of states as preferable to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in which they have partners like Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

As such, the present Swazi leadership do not appear to see their interests in trying to keep as much distance as possible between themselves and modern apartheid – as the SADCC was designed to do.

Instead, they see their interests as lying in collaborating with Pretoria.

If the current Swazi leadership does get Ingwavuma and KaNgwane – and thereby make more than 500 000 black people lose their SA citizenship rights – they will have performed the political function of any bantustan leader willing to take independence.

That is a far cry from the Swazi nation's pledge in 1912.

Govt backs down on land deal

Cape Times
20/6/84

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Political Staff

THERE will be no unilateral incorporation of Ingwavuma and Kangwane into Swaziland by the South African Government.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The announcement, however, has met with guarded reaction by the Chief Executive Councillor of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, who said the minister's statement did not "remove the air of uncertainty remaining amongst the people who are directly affected by this South African-Swaziland land deal".

Dr Koornhof said that after consultation with all interested parties, including Swaziland, the government had concluded that the leaders of Swaziland, Kwazulu and Kangwane "should deliberate amongst themselves".

Any proposals "made jointly and unanimously" would be considered "sympathetically" by the South African Government, he added.

The minister's statement comes in the wake of fears expressed by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and Mr Mabuza that the government was planning to go ahead with handing over the controversial territories to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof said the government had been informed by the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the advisability of incorporating the areas into Swaziland, Mr Justice Rumpff, that the commission's task had become impossible.

This, he said, was because it was not possible to determine "the freely-expressed will" of the inhabitants of the areas under present circumstances "without the probability of intimidation of some sort or another having a decisive influence on the result".

As a result, he added, it had been decided, with the concurrence of the chairman, to dissolve the commission.

In his statement, Mr Mabuza said the crux of the South African decision was that it deferred but did not resolve "the vexed and volatile issue of the proposed cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland".

Reservations

Welcoming the assurance that other means of solving the problem would now be sought, Mr Mabuza said this would not remove the air of uncertainty.

He said the Kangwane Government would make its "serious reservations on this decision" known to the South African Government at a later stage.

In the meantime, he appealed to the government not only to disband the Rumpff Commission but to also

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No land deal — but possible resettlements

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Political Staff

THE Government's decision to drop its controversial plans to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland has opened the way for a new round of resettlements. Statements by Cabinet Ministers yesterday showed the Government had decided to back off its intentions to force the cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

However, the possibility still exists that Kangwane and Swaziland could come to an agreement with the encouragement of South Africa.

In the meantime the Government has agreed to grant Kangwane second-phase independence, sought two years ago by Chief Minister Enos Mabusa.

Not disclosing

The on-off Ingwavuma deal with Swaziland has been the Government's excuse for the past two years for not disclosing final consolidation plans for Kwazulu.

These plans will inevitably demand resettlement. The surplus peoples project estimated the number at 622 000 in terms of the 1974 proposals.

These proposals reduced Kwazulu from 48 parts to 10.

In Parliament last week Government speakers made it clear that resettlements would go ahead, although no numbers were specified.

The Government backdown on the Swazi land deal is seen as a major victory for Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who fought it through the courts and from public platforms.

He united black and white opposition in Natal, finally forcing the Government to appoint a commission to scrap it and back down.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that following "consultations" with all interested parties, including Swaziland, the South African Government had concluded that the leaders of Swaziland, Kwazulu and Kangwane should "deliberate amongst themselves".

Court Times 21/6/850

Land deal not 'abandoned'

3/2

ULUNDI. — The Ingwavuma land deal had not been completely abandoned because the South African Government had left the issue to Kwazulu and Swaziland to settle, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in a statement yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said it should be remembered that the South African Government decided to cede the area to Swaziland two years ago.

He added that had he not taken the government to court the incorporation would already have taken place.

He was reacting to an announcement on Tuesday by the South African Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the Republic had abandoned the scheme to incorporate the Ingwavuma and Kangwane areas into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi's statement said: "The minister has not told us that the land deal is absolutely abandoned. Why must he leave the matter open for negotiations between us (KwaZulu and Swaziland)? We say the matter is not negotiable.

"It must be remembered that the South African Government had already decided to cede this area to Swaziland in 1982. Had we not taken them to court this would today be a fait accompli.

"The fact that the South African Government leaves the matter open for negotiation, means in fact that they do not regard the matter as closed," he said.

The Chief Minister said he did not understand the interpretation of Dr Koornhof's statement — that the land matter had been dropped altogether — when he had not said so.

He said South Africa had legislation which ratified all the laws passed before the Ingwavuma case. The South African Government disregarded laws and had "no respect" for previous legislation. — Sapa

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

A new approach

Swaziland seems unworried by the SA announcement dissolving the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into ceding KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to the Kingdom. "We are not panicking," Swazi Minister without portfolio, Liso Mnisi, told the *FM*.

Mnisi, a powerful figure as chief of staff of PM Bhekimpi Dlamini's office, saw no reason why Swaziland's land claims would not be met. Nor did he appear to think it necessary to react to Koornhof's statement. "We're not interested," he said, describing the SA announcement as "an internal matter of a sovereign state."

This suggests that it is premature to conclude that the deal has been shelved. KaNgwane Chief minister, Enos Mabuza, says dissolving Rumpff "merely defers" the matter. And, Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi said after being informed of the move by Koornhof: "I have a foreboding fear that the SA government still intends to hand over KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland as a pay-off to Swaziland for having entered into a pact with SA in secret."

According to Koornhof's statement, the Rumpff Commission informed government "that it would not be possible to determine the freely expressed will of the inhabitants of the areas concerned under the present circumstances without the probability of intimidation . . . having a decisive influence on the result."

After consultations with all the interested parties, including the Swazis, the SA government "has concluded that the leaders of Swaziland, Kwazulu and KaNgwane should deliberate amongst themselves."

Pretoria "would be willing to consider sympathetically proposals made jointly and unanimously," Koornhof said.

Mnisi is tipped to lead renewed land deal negotiations using a different, more "quiet" diplomatic approach to KaNgwane and Kwazulu.

Another City Press bombshell!

'Double pay' for Swazi bosses

(312) C. Pers 24/6/84

SWAZILAND'S Liqoqo strong-men, Prince Mfanisibili and Dr George Msibi, are among seven Supreme Council members who have unlawfully received double salaries since August 1982 — a total of more than R100 000 so far, and the amount is rising every month.

According to a secret document in City Press' possession, seven of the 14 Liqoqo members have been on double-pay for nearly two years.

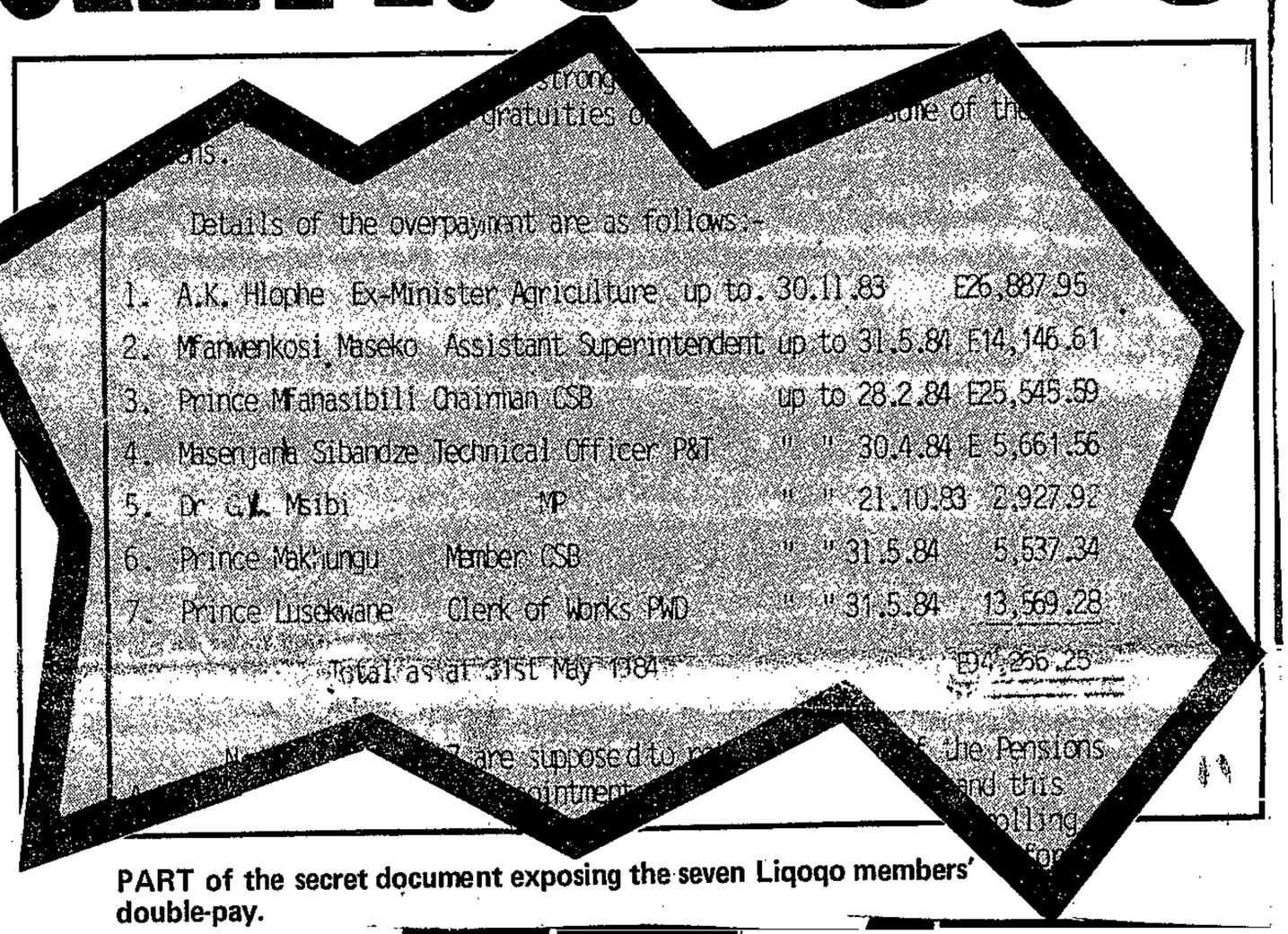
They were paid by both the Swazi Treasury and "various government departments", according to the document.

The document is an internal minute in the Department of Finance was sent [illegible] A M Fakudze to the Minister of Finance, the Principal Secretary of Finance and the Minister for Labour and Public Service.

Mr Fakduze appealed to them to help him rectify the matter.

The document was sent on June 8, but no action had been taken at the time of going to Press.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Sishaya Nxumalo has been sacked by the Queen Regent, on the advice of the Liqoqo.



Details of the overpayment are as follows:-

1.	A.K. Hlophe	Ex-Minister Agriculture	up to 30.11.83	E26,887.95
2.	Mfanwenkosi Maseko	Assistant Superintendent	up to 31.5.84	E14,146.61
3.	Prince Mfanasibili	Chairman CSB	up to 28.2.84	E25,545.59
4.	Masenjana Sibandze	Technical Officer P&T	" " 30.4.84	E 5,661.56
5.	Dr G.L. Msibi	MP	" " 21.10.83	2,927.92
6.	Prince Makhungu	Member CSB	" " 31.5.84	5,537.34
7.	Prince Lusekwane	Clerk of Works PWD	" " 31.5.84	13,569.28
		Total as at 31st May 1984		E94,266.25

[illegible] are supposed to [illegible] of the Pensions [illegible] and this [illegible] nothing [illegible]

PART of the secret document exposing the seven Liqoqo members' double-pay.

By DESMOND BLOW



R25 549,59c up to February 28, 1984;

●Masenjana Sibandze, a technical officer, received overpayments of R5 661,56 up to April 30, 1984;

●Dr George Msibi, MP, received overpayments of R2 927,92c up to October 21, 1983.

●Prince Makhungu, a member of the CSB, received overpayments of R5 537,34c up to May 31, 1984;

●Prince Lusekwane, Clerk of Works, received overpayments of R13 569,28c up to May 31, 1984.

This makes a total of R94 266,25c up to May 31, 1984.

In his appeal, Mr Fakudze wrote: "I have to report a serious overpayment of five people (but he gives seven names) who are members of Liqoqo.

"The overpayment arises from the fact that all Liqoqo members are paid an allowance by the Swazi National Treasury from the time of their appointments effective 24th August, 1982. But they were paid certain amounts by certain government ministries/departments for the same period."

Dr Msibi this week denied that any Liqoqo members had been overpaid. He said the money from the central government had been subtracted from the Liqoqo payments.

Mr Mabila said he was aware of the document, but that it should not have been released to the Press because it was an internal matter.

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SWAZI CASH— WHAT A MESS!

SWAZILAND may have lost a fortune because of "enormous discrepancies" in the public accounts.

The Swazi Auditor General, Mr G P Dhlamini, has refused to certify the Treasury annual accounts because of this.

His report was tabled in the Swazi Parliament earlier this year, but there was no criticism of his report.

"It pains me to see no improvement in the handling of government accounts," he said in his report for the year ended March 31, 1982.

"On June 6, 1983 I convened a meeting between Treasury and Audit to discuss the 1982 accounts. The Accountant General conceded that enormous discrepancies existed in the 1982 accounts, and to write them off would require authority from the Ministry of Finance after Parliamentary approval.

"The accounts of the Swaziland Government for the year ended March 31, 1982 have been examined under my direction. As a result of my audit, and in view of the many errors that have been identified in the Treasury annual report and are on the increase, I am unable to certify the Treasury annual accounts as at March 31, 1982. It pains me to see no improvement in the handling of Government accounts," he reported.

Mr Dhlamini said that although the Finance and Audit Act required the Accountant General to submit to him public accounts within eight months of the close of the financial year, he only received the Treasury accounts on March 9, 1983.

Swazi envoys enjoy the good life

By DESMOND BLOW

GROSS financial irregularities in Swazi embassies overseas have been revealed in the Auditor-General's report for the year ending March 31, 1982.

Yet, reports the Auditor-General, G P Dhlamini, appeals to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have not been successful.

In his report, which was tabled in the House of Parliament earlier this year, Mr Dhlamini reveals that:

● Subsistence and foreign services allowances for the Washington Embassy staff are being overpaid by more than R24 000 a year.

The report reveals that each month the ambassador is overpaid $590, the councillor $452, the first secretary $331, the third secretary $341 and the administrative attache $270. In addition inflated allowances are also paid for the children of the diplomats.

Two former diplomats in Washington were given loans by the embassy's bank without any security.

When the diplomats were recalled to Swaziland they failed to pay back the loans and had and for the financial year March 1983 is bound to exceed R120 000.

Mr Dhlamini said there did not seem to be any provision to cover these over-expenditures and that the matter was serious as the embassy had an overdraft on

months in advance, but returned to Swaziland without serving the full time. He was thus overpaid $387, but he has not repaid it.

● A third secretary and an administrative attache who were returning to Swaziland from New

on the High Commission in Nairobi by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to pay advances to two of its own officers and to one from the Attorney-General's Office who were on their way through Kenya. On June 26, 1981, they were advanced about R2 000.

"Payment of this money was contrary to financial and accounting instructions which gives authority only to the Accountant-General to approve tour advances.

"At the time of the audit in October, 1982, this amount was still outstanding.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not respond to my query on this issue."

The Ministry of Home Affairs also owed the Nairobi High Commission nearly R1 300 since 1981, in which they paid out for an airline ticket and entertainment on the Ministry of Home Affairs' behalf.

"On numerous occasions the Nairobi mission appealed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ask the Ministry of Home Affairs to reimburse this amount. The appeals were not successful."

● A Mercedes Benz costing nearly R17 000 was purchased by the Nairobi High Commission without authority.

probe

The hearings are being
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City Press

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The report reveals that each month the ambassador is overpaid $590, the councillor $452, the first secretary $331, the third secretary $341 and the administrative attache $270. In addition inflated allowances are also paid for the children of the diplomats.

Two former diplomats in Washington were given loans by the embassy bank without any security.

When the diplomats were recalled to Swaziland they failed to pay back the loans and had embarrassed the embassy and "its image and good name" is at stake.

The amounts owed by the two diplomats as at February 25, 1983, were $18 440 and $1 224 respectively.

"I informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of these private bank loans but it appears no effort has been made by the Ministry to persuade the two former diplomats to honour their obligation," the Auditor-General reports.

● In the 1981/82 financial year the Washington Embassy overspent its budget by R70 284.

"The trend of overspending is continuing at a much higher rate," reports Mr Dhlamini. By the end of January, 1983, the over-expenditure amounted to R86 768 and for the financial year March 1983 is bound to exceed R120 000.

Mr. Dhlamini said there did not seem to be any provision to cover these over-expenditures and that the matter was serious as the embassy had an overdraft on which they paid interest.

"The embassy has violated the established general rule that embassies are not to over-spend and may not get loans or overdraft facilities without prior approval from the Accountant-General."

● A diplomat who was recalled from Washington ordered liquor in his private capacity for $599 from a duty-free shop serving diplomats.

"He failed to pay the account before he left and as a result the suppliers will no longer supply the embassy with liquor until this amount is paid," said the Auditor-General.

● Another diplomat was paid his foreign service allowance for several months in advance, but returned to Swaziland without serving the full time. He was thus overpaid $387, but he has not repaid it.

● A third secretary and an administrative attache who were returning to Swaziland from New York shipped their household goods home at a cost of $7 878 and $14 481 respectively.

The Auditor-General said that he had asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to check whether the two diplomats had exceeded their entitlements, and how much was due to be paid by the diplomats, but had received no reply.

● Since 1977 three locally paid staff had been paid 25 percent of their annual earnings as a bonus, although there was no provision in the Budget. In 1978, Mr Dhlamini pointed this out to the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but despite this the payments continued.

● Pressure was exerted on the High Commission in Nairobi by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to pay advances to two of its own officers and to one from the Attorney-General's Office who were on their way through Kenya. On June 26, 1981, they were advanced about R2 000.

"Payment of this money was contrary to financial and accounting instructions which gives authority only to the Accountant-General to approve tour advances.

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"On numerous occasions the Nairobi mission appealed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ask the Ministry of Home Affairs to reimburse this amount. The appeals were not successful."

● A Mercedes Benz costing nearly R17 000 was purchased by the Nairobi High Commission without authority.

The High Commissioner in Nairobi asked for a loan to purchase a Mercedes for his personal use. When it was refused he asked the principal secretary that the car be taken over by the mission.

When this was refused he refunded himself the deposit he had paid on the car, and paid the balance on the R20 000 car from government funds.

"A ruling was later given that the car was his personal property and he was instructed to refund funds spent on the purchase of the car."

At the time of his report, the Auditor-General said the High Commissioner had neither refunded the amount nor had the Accountant-General started making deductions from his salary.

312
27/6/84

Swazis deny secret burials

MBABANE — The Swaziland Minister of Interior, Mr King Mtetwa, has denied allegations by the African National Congress in Lusaka that his government had buried two ANC members, killed during a shoot-out with police last April, secretly.

The ANC claimed that despite efforts to contact Swazi authorities to arrange an end to the conflict and to bury the dead, their official representatives "were not only denied access to our fallen and arrested comrades, but they in turn were arrested."

Mr Mtetwa dismissed the allegations and said the ANC could only be permitted to bury their dead outside the country. They could allow the Swazi Government to bury them on behalf of the ANC.

The government had buried them but it had not been done in secret. The buriel had not been publicised because they did not know how the families and relatives of the Swazi people killed by the ANC would react. — SAPA.

D Dispatch 27/6/84

SA man wins Swazi jackpot

MBABANE — A 38-year-old Piet Retief businessman, Mr Goolam Mohammed, won more than R53 000 after putting R3 in a jackpot slot machine at a Swaziland hotel.

When asked what he would do with the money, Mr Mohammed said he was so astonished that he could not decide immediately, but would probably invest it for his four children. — SAPA.

Pik and Tambo will not meet in Swaziland

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — As the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, arrived in Swaziland today, the leader of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, was also expected to fly into the kingdom from Maputo.

But South African officials have discounted any possibility of the two meeting.

Sources close to Mr Botha put down to coincidence the fact that both men may be in Swaziland at the same time and said there was no chance of their meeting.

Though there was no official confirmation of Mr Tambo's visit, a group of Swazi journalists was waiting for him at Matsapha Airport shortly before midday today.

Mr Botha is visiting Swaziland for talks with the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and members of the ruling Liqoqo (Supreme Council of State) on the customs duty fraud, the disbanding of the Rumpff Commission and the kaNgwane/Ingwavuma affair.

Mr Tambo has been expected in Swaziland for some time to discuss the strained relations between the kingdom and his organisation which followed a series of gunbattles that left several policemen and guerillas dead and injured.

(312)

ANC activists to fly out?

29/6/84

MBABANE — Efforts are being made to fly about 20 ANC activists out of Swaziland, according to a Swazi police source in Mbabane.

The ANC members are currently being held in custody on charges of illegal possession of arms of war and ammunition and illegal entry into Swaziland.

Pik tells Swazis of land deal 'conflict'

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has warned Swaziland that it is "heading for conflict" if it refuses to consult kwaZulu over the kaNgwane-Ingwavuma land issues.

He was speaking at a Press conference.

Mr Botha's hectic day-long talks with the kingdom's rulers came as Swaziland faced claimes that some top officials have defrauded the Southern African Customs Union.

Mr Botha confirmed that this had been the main topic of meetings with Queen Regent Ntombi, the Supreme Council and Ministers.

The Swazi Government had given its reasons for sacking his friend and Swazi counterpart, Mr R V Dlamini, and Finance Minister Dr Sishayi Nuxumalo.

The Swazi Government had "expressed its misgivings" about Pretoria's decision to shelve the land issue until all parties, including kwaZulu, agree on it.

Mr Botha denied that South Africa was trying to force Swaziland to talk to kwaZulu despite its known opposition to the homelands policy.

312 FM 29/4/84

SWAZILAND

No policy change

Any uncertainty that SA might have about Swazi intentions following recent cabinet changes and the customs fraud there, was expected to be dispelled during Foreign Minister Pik Botha's visit to the kingdom this week.

According to sources close to the Swazi hierarchy, confirmation of Swaziland's support for regional peace accords, and its policy towards the ANC, was top of the agenda.

Surprisingly, the *FM* was told that the recent dissolution of the Rumpff Commission — which was examining the transfer of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland — was low on the list of matters to be discussed.

It appears the Swazis are keen to dispel any notion that sacked Swazi Ministers, RV Dlamini (who handled the land transfer negotiations) and former Finance Minister Sishaye Nxumalo were the main supporters of the policy of friendly relations with Pretoria. The policy was initiated by former King Sobhuza himself, and is set fair to continue, the *FM* was told.

In fact, Swazi PM, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, asked whether Botha might prolong his visit. Botha was scheduled to meet the Swazi cabinet, have an audience with Queen Regent Ntombi and hold conversations with members of the Supreme Council of State (Liqoqo).

The *FM* learns that the Swazis wrote to Botha while he was in Europe with PM Botha, informing him of the sacking.

The Swazi view is that the sackings were an internal Swazi matter, resulting from purely internal issues, and should not affect relations with Pretoria.

Nonetheless the instability inherent in continual internal bickering and power-plays by individual politicians and groups of politicians must obviously be of concern to Pretoria.

The conflict seems to be largely between the traditionalists, whose power base is the Liqoqo, and innovative politicians who argue that traditional structures must change to accommodate the needs of the modern era.

The Liqoqo, which seems bent of maintaining things as they are, has so far come out on top. As Europe discovered centuries ago, a long regency during the childhood of a theoretically powerful monarch is usually a time of instability.

Armed uprising narrowly averted in Swaziland

312
Stow
30/6/74

By David Thomas
The Star's Foreign News Service

Swaziland's power struggle almost ended in a military coup.

Sources close to the Swazi security forces told The Star's Foreign News Service that an army uprising had fizzled out after an abortive attempt to take the armoury.

This is the first time Swaziland's traditionally apolitical army has become involved in the power struggles that have wracked the tiny kingdom since King Sobhuza's death two years ago.

The failure of the army intervention is attributed to a lack of leadership among the officers involved.

The army rumblings, described here as "activity around the armoury", came to a head on June 10, two days after the sacking of defence force Chief of Staff, Col M Ndzimande.

Also also fired that day were Finance Minister Mr Sishayi Nxumalo, Foreign Minister Mr V Dlamini, and Commissioner of Police Mr Titus Msibi.

The four were the most influential politicians and officials in the Government who could have become a threat to the rapidly rising power of the tribally-based Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo.

Mr Nxumalo had a few days earlier ordered an investigation into the R13 million Customs Union fraud in which top Swazi officials are alleged to be involved.

On Thursday this week, the same day that South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, visited Mbabane for talks about the customs fraud, Mr Nxumalo was subpoened to appear before the ombudsman on July 4. He is to give evidence about the customs fraud and documents leaked to the Press regarding allegations on overpayments to Liqoqo members.

As the dust clears following the confusing events last month, the Liqoqo appears to have consolidated its position as the supreme power in the kingdom.

Emerging as the most powerful figure in the Liqoqo is Prince Mfanasibili. Another leading member and possibly a rival to Prince Mfanasibili is Dr George Msibi.

The Government of Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi is now subordinate to the Liqoqo which traditionally was an inner council that advised the monarch. Even the Regent Queen Ntombi, who should by Swazi tradition hold the reins of power, owes her position to the Liqoqo which ousted former Queen Dzeliwe, who was appointed regent after King Sobhuza's death.

The heir apparent, Prince Makhosetive, is still at a British school and has at least four years to go before he is crowned. But it appears the Liqoqo has no intention to let him become more than a figurehead monarch.

'Black spot' issue raises Swazi fears

MBABANE — Forced removals from south-eastern Transvaal "black spots" are causing growing fears in Swaziland, according to a report in yesterday's Times ofSwaziland.

The report said more than 50 000 Swazis living at Driggakraal near Amersfoort, and kwaNgema and Driefontein, both near Piet Retief, were about to be removed and resettled in unproductive land in the Oshoek area bordering Swaziland.

The report quotes kaNgwane sources as saying there are growing fears that South Africa "intends to over-populate a small portion of kaNgwane near the (Swazi) border, and then bulldoze Swaziland into taking it with the people on it".

The alternative would be to force the chief councillor of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, Chief Enos Mabuza, to accept independence, the report said.

It added the SA Government's plan was to then use Ingwavuma — the part of kwaZulu which Pretoria proposed handing over to Swaziland — as bait for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to accept independence.

The report quotes the sources as saying that other developments which gave rise for concern included:

- A threat to remove Chief Mkolishi and Chief Mdluli as ex-officio members of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, a matter which is on roll to be discussed on July 13. — Sapa.

'Swaziland university leaders bribed to keep out leftist staff'

312
4/7/84
E. Post

MBABANE — A former University of Swaziland lecturer has accused the university's leadership of accepting "large sums of money from an outside source" to keep out "leftist' staff.

This and several other allegations, made by Mr Mike Beames and published in the Swazi Observer yesterday, were denied by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor Sam Guma.

Mr Beames alleges academic intrigues, spying on the private and professional lives of lecturers and irregularities in the appointment and renewals of lecturers' contracts by an "influential big five".

"The university is the most bizarre institution I have ever worked in," Mr Beames says in the article.

The academic, who has since left Swaziland, is quoted as saying that eight lecturers were quitting their jobs at the university, and that 12 had not had their contracts renewed.

Mr Beames further alleges that:

- The university's staff was elected by an "influential big five," using criteria not known to anyone except themselves.
- People were engaged to spy on the academic and private lives of lecturers.
- No reasons were given by the university for not renewing lecturers' contracts.
- There was a feeling of "unease" among expatriate staff because they did not know who would be the next to go.

Prof Guma, in denying the allegations, said staff were appointed by a selection committee which included the head of the department concerned, and were chosen on merit, qualifications and experience.

"We want the best for our students and the university.

Regarding allegations that no reasons were given for not renewing contracts, Prof Guma said lecturers, many of whom were expatriates, were given a choice whether they wished to renew their contracts when they were about to expire.

The lecturers did not need to give reasons for not renewing their contracts, and likewise, the university did not give reasons when they decided not to renew a contract, he said. — Sapa

ANC man jailed in Swaziland

MBABANE — A Durban-based African National Congress member has been jailed for six months for illegal entry into Swaziland.

The court heard that Rathulali Pradeep Lalla (27) entered the country illegally last year and was deported by police.

He entered illegally again in January this year, and was again rounded up.

GEORGE MSIBI

Behind Swaziland's turmoil



George Msibi is one of the two most powerful members of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State (Liqoqo) which, in effect, governs the country. The FM spoke to him at the royal kraal at Lobamba.

FM: What is Swaziland's attitude to the dissolution of the Rumpff Commission and its suggestion that most people in KaNgwane oppose incorporation into Swaziland?

Msibi: The main point is that you cannot assess what the majority of the people want without fear of intimidation.

Throughout negotiations with SA, King Sobhuza made it quite plain that he was concerned about the land which was illegally alienated from Swaziland — not the people. He accepted that there had been a great deal of change in the human ecology of those border areas which could give rise to problems. Paramount in His Majesty's mind, however, was establishment of internationally accepted borders, which we don't have, and which entails the return of certain land to us. This we have to do.

KaNgwane has 800 000 people and Swaziland 500 000. Does this not give you second thoughts about incorporation?

There are 800 000 people of Swazi extraction throughout SA. A very small part of them actually live in KaNgwane. But we are aware of the problems. In 1982, before the King died, we had already set up committees to look into the economic, political and social ramifications of a sudden influx of people. It's going to cost money and it will not occur overnight.

A local newspaper reported SA Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, as saying recently that if Swaziland did not talk to Kwazulu and KaNgwane, it could forget the deal. So, what's the next step?

Botha said "talk." But talk about what? Do we negotiate or do we merely keep them informed. When the King started negotiations he sent a delegation to KwaZulu to see King Zwelithini and Buthelezi. It was a question of informing people who are related and who will be affected. But we were not negotiating with Kwazulu authorities. There is no status whereby we can negotiate with them. They didn't take our land, the Boers did.

Secondly, they are not sovereign states so there is no point in negotiating with them. We are concerned with border adjustments. What agreement can we sign with Buthelezi that would be recognised internationally? But we will talk to them to ease friction. If Buthelezi assumes a negative attitude, that's his business. But it is not going to stop us taking the border issue further.

Buthelezi has warned of violence if things are done over his head.

Buthelezi talks too much about bloodshed. These threatening and provocative statements should not be taken seriously. In any case, who would we say we were talking to? A chief of a section of the Zulus? The head of Inkatha, or what?

What is really happening in Swaziland, in view of the recent coup reports, the sacking of ministers, and with the Supreme Council of State, the Liqoqo, becoming more directly involved in government? Who is the real power in the land?

What took place since the death of the King has physically brought the Liqoqo into the government structure. This was done by His Majesty's Proclamation Amendment Decree of July 18, 1982. It stipulated that the Liqoqo would be responsible for advising the Queen Regent on all matters of state.

When the King died in August 1982, he had just appointed the (present) Liqoqo. Two months earlier he had constitutionalised this body. The Liqoqo is an ancient institution in Swaziland and took decisions in the past when the King was not of age.

The fitting-in of the Liqoqo as adviser to Her Majesty meant that the PM and the cabinet had to move down one level. This of course was resisted by the previous PM Mabandla (who) wanted to transfer executive powers from the monarchy to the PM's office. The Liqoqo realised he was trying to destroy the heritage left by His Majesty and decided he should be removed as PM. This they caused the Queen Mother to order.

The Liqoqo is now seen to be directly involved in running the country. Which it always has been, in a quiet way.

But was not Dzeliwe named as Regent before Sobhuza died but subsequently removed by the Liqoqo?

This is central to understanding the succession in Swaziland. The monarchy has two integral components — the King and the Queen Mother. At the beginning of a reign the king's natural mother is queen mother. When the queen mother dies, then a sister, who is within the royal house, takes over. When the king dies there has to be a queen mother to supervise the accession of the next king. In the case of Sobhuza, who reigned for 62 years, his mother died and his sisters took over until that lineage disappeared. Towards the end, it was decided to appoint one of the King's wives (she was not even a senior wife) who was chosen for one major reason: that she (Dzeliwe) had no issue of her own, and would not be directly involved. She was merely a caretaker.

Who chose Prince Makhosetive as heir?

A council of senior princes. They know long beforehand who the heir is going to be. Dzeliwe had nothing to do with it. Usually they (the princes) identify the next queen mother and her son takes over immediately. Dzeliwe held office only until the next queen mother came out of mourning. This is usually a period of about two years. But Dzeliwe got involved in intricate disagreements with the Liqoqo to the point where day-to-day functions of government could not be carried on. The Liqoqo, together with the senior princes, decided to bring the next, substantive, queen mother out of mourning. The moment that was done Dzeliwe had to vacate. They didn't have to fire her.

Are you satisfied that problems with the African National Congress (ANC) have been resolved?

Swaziland is basically satisfied with the situation. We regret that we had to use force but the problems are really the ANC's. I personally believe that there must have been a loss of control by the leadership over some of their cadres after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. Whether they have re-established control I don't know. We have collected practically all the fighting elements of the ANC and we are moving them gradually out of the country. But, the situation is not static because some are still entering the country from Mozambique.

Why was RV Dlamini sacked as Foreign Minister?

He colluded with (sacked former finance minister) Sahaye Nxumalo in an attempt to illegally remove executive power from Her Majesty.

Financial Mail July 13 1984

Top ANC man freed

~~#10~~ 312 The Star's Foreign News Service Star 16/7/84

MBABANE — A Swaziland High Court judge on Friday ordered police to free a high-ranking African National Congress politician who had been in detention since last month.

Mr Bafana Duma, the most senior ANC official in Swaziland, who has lived here for many years, was later declared a prohibited immigrant by the Minister of the Interior, but given time to wind up his affairs. The order is seen as a major step in Swaziland's policy to remove all ANC presence.

312 Star

ANC makes claims of torture

18/7/84

The Star Bureau

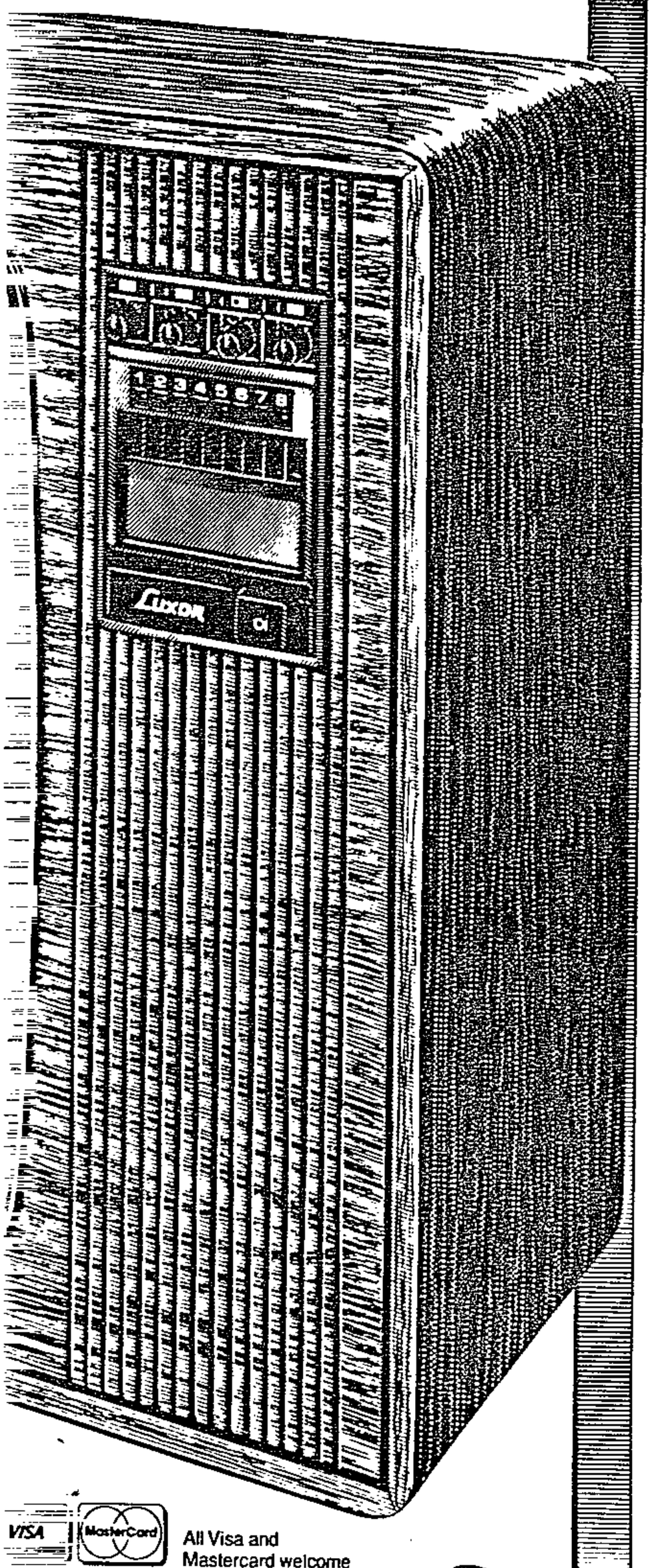
HARARE — The African National Congress claimed from Lusaka yesterday that 48 of its members detained in Swaziland have been tortured.

It said the detainees went on a hunger strike on July 11 to protest against their treatment at the hands of the Swazi police and security forces.

The ANC has appealed to the UN Secretary-General, the OAU and the Frontline States to intervene to secure the release of the detainees.

he latest features plus a daylight

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ANC men to be freed

MBABANE — Swaziland is to free all African National Congress (ANC) members being held in jail, the Minister of Justice, Mr David Matse, announced yesterday.

He said that this included ANC members who had already been found guilty of illegal possession of arms or illegal entry into Swaziland. Prison sources have said that more than 20 ANC members are in Swazi jails. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

ways of co-operation in exploiting natural resources and establishing joint ventures, as well as further developing economic and technical co-operation.

Mozambique has been seeking relief aid and economic assistance from the United States and Western Europe. China has said its economic involvement in Africa will be linked strictly to projects which bring quick results. — Reuter.

SABC making do for

By Ian Gray

The SABC, barred from carrying full television coverage of the Los Angeles Olympic Games beginning at the end of the month, will send two experienced sports commentators to the US to provide audio reports for TV and radio.

Kim Shippey and Friedel Hansen will supplement coverage from the SABC's external news sources, as will the corporation's representative in the US, Fanus

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SWAZILAND

The Liqoqo answers

The two most powerful political figures in Swaziland, Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini and Dr George Msibi, appear to have consolidated their grip on power following the unrest that has simmered since the death of King Sobhuza two years ago.

The position of both as leading members of the ruling Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, seemed threatened by their alleged involvement in the R13m customs fraud and the recent collapse of Swaziland Chemical Industries (SCI), a Hanhill subsidiary.

Swazi ombudsman and Liqoqo secretary Robert Mabila, who is investigating the customs fraud, says that preliminary findings show (contrary to claims by ex-Finance Minister Sishayi Nxumalo) that nobody in "high places" was involved.

According to Msibi, "the directors of SCI have already written to the ombudsman saying that all SCI's loan facilities were arranged a long time ago" — meaning without the benefit of his influence.

The *FM* is told that 16 SA and four Swazi companies were involved in the customs fraud and are expected to face charges. The companies appear to have used a fictitious bonded warehouse in Mbabane to clear goods, mainly clothing, that was landed at Durban. The fraud began in 1981 with the collusion of certain Swazi officials, who could also be charged.

Mabila says: "Nxumalo should not have had the temerity to point the finger at others when his own department (finance) was being run inefficiently."

Msibi tells the *FM* that Nxumalo's allegations were based on the fact that Prince Mfanasibili had one share in a company whose main shareholders were involved in the fraud. His holding, however, was not in a company which is being investigated. "It (the fraud) has nothing to do with the company in which the prince is a shareholder," Msibi says.

He adds that it was "absolute rubbish" to suggest that people in high places had pressured the banks to grant loans of some R30m to SCI, which was the biggest industry in Swaziland.

"The only person who could have done that is me," says Msibi, who was appointed an SCI executive director in 1982. "But, by the time I joined, SCI already had these loans. The only time I became involved was when the Standard Bank of Swaziland wanted to foreclose, late last year. SCI was by then beginning to sell more fertiliser. All I did was to ask the bank to give SCI more time to pay off the loans. If that had not been done, the banks would have lost more than they have."

Msibi says it was for "utterly political reasons" that Nxumalo made his charges. The banks have been asked for evidence of any pressure being brought to bear on their decision to lend to SCI.

Financial Mail July 20 1984

ANC—SWAZI ROW ERUPTS

Detainees go on hunger strike

C-Pres CP Correspondent 22/7/84

ALL 48 African National Congress detainees in Swaziland are on hunger strike in protest of ill-treatment by Swazi security forces, says the ANC.

The ANC said yesterday it had "irrefutable evidence" of the mass hungers strike — only hours after the organisation threw down the gauntlet to the Swazi leadership over alleged shocking treatment of the detainees.

And the row looks set to erupt soon in the top councils of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.



ANC leader Oliver Tambo: In Europe.

The seriousness with which the ANC views treatment meted out to ANC cadres being held in Swaziland is indicated by the fact that its statement was signed by ANC second-in-command, Secretary General Alfred Nzo.

Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi denied the allegations in Mbabane this week, saying they were an attempt at "blackmail".

The ANC External Mission looks set to take its complaints against the Swaziland ruling group — which signed a secret security pact with the Pretoria Government in 1982 — to the OAU and UN.

The ANC's complaints are likely to receive a sympathetic hearing from many African, Non-aligned and Eastern bloc countries.



OAU Chairman Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia is a strong supporter

Sex w

By MONO BADELA

AN elderly Cradock mortuary attendant had sex with a dead woman this week — and was caught red-handed by hospital authorities and relatives of the woman.

The 60-year-old attendant, Mr Peter Pieterse, was caught when relatives of the dead woman came in unexpectedly to inspect the body.

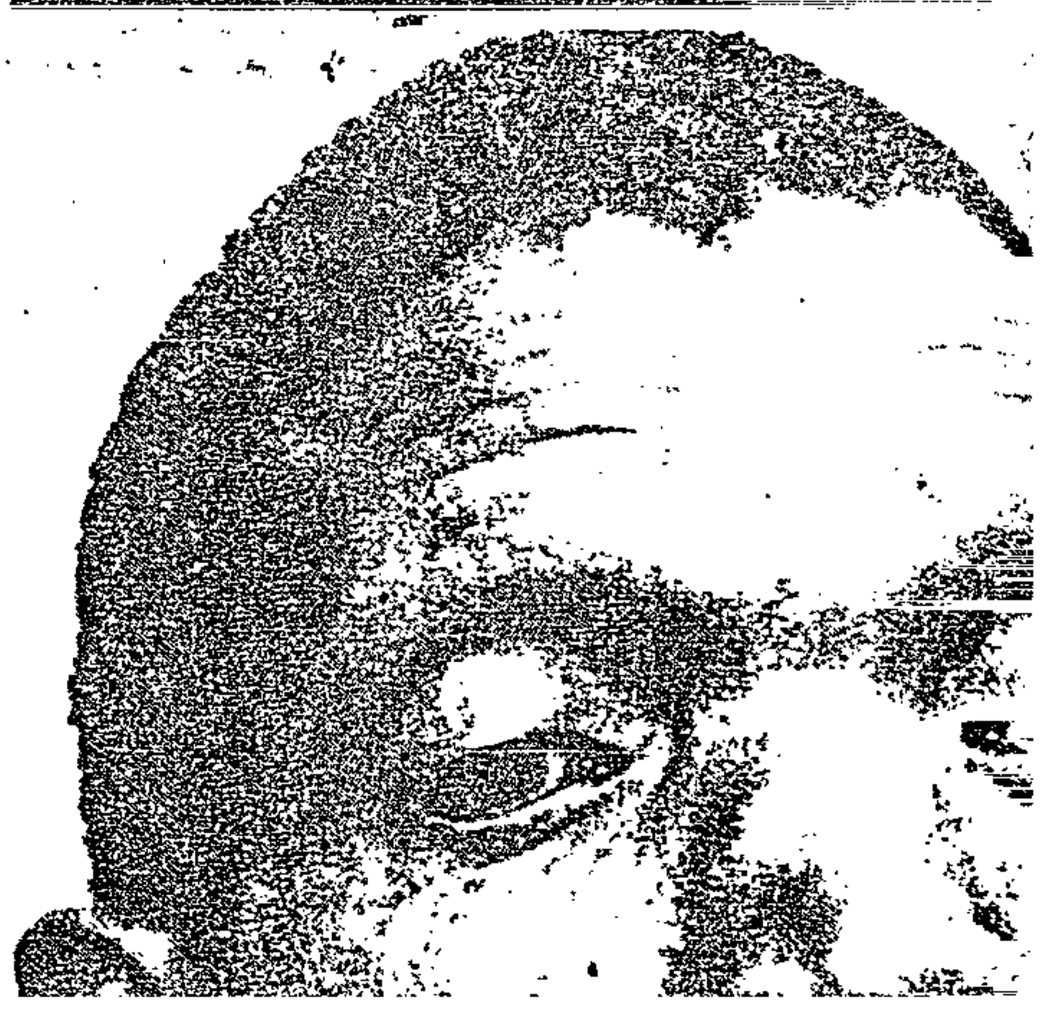
This landed Mr Pieterse in court, and a Cradock magistrate found him guilty of mutilating a corpse. Sentence will be passed on Monday.

Police spokesman An-

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Detainees go on hunger strike

C.Pres CP Correspondent 22/7/84

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PRINCE BHEKIMPI: Denied allegations.

The ANC's complaints are likely to receive a sympathetic hearing from many African, Non-aligned and Eastern bloc countries.

OAU Chairman Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia is a strong supporter of the ANC, and has given the movement daily broadcast facilities over the powerful transmitters of "Radio Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia" for its "Radio Freedom".

Earlier this year, The Herald of Zimbabwe, which generally reflects the Mugabe Government's outlook, issued a scathing attack on the Swaziland ruling group for its actions against the ANC.

It is believed likely that ANC President Oliver Tambo, currently on a tour of Western European capitals, is raising the matter with Western leaders.

Last week, City Press carried an exclusive account of the alleged shocking treatment meted out to some of the estimated 48 ANC cadres detained by Swaziland police and security forces.

Sources disclosed that ANC cadres were compiling a dossier of alleged torture and brutality by Swazi authorities which is likely to be submitted to the OAU and UN.

It charges that nine ANC cadres are now "deranged" after torture, five are "maimed" and six are missing believed dead.

The ANC has also said there is "irrefutable" evidence that all 48 detainees are on hunger strike.

Sources in Swaziland have confirmed that local ANC represenative Ablon Duma was freed from detention on Friday last week following a successful court application for his release. Duma was not maltreated in detention, the sources added.

Swaziland

SHOCK DEAD D



Swazi police hunt wounded SA man

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swazi police are hunting for an injured South African, believed to be an escaped prisoner, after a shootout in which four local policemen were wounded.

The fugitive is one of three men believed to have escaped from a South African prison.

Two other men are being held.

Swaziland's Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, said that, since the men entered the country, they were believed to have been responsible for several assaults and robberies.

Mr Hillary said that, when police tried to arrest the three after a tip-off, there was a violent struggle.

More shots were fired yesterday when police were involved in a high-speed chase in pursuit of a South African who was driving a car believed to have been stolen.

The chase ended when the vehicle hit an electricity pole.

The driver was arrested.

Swazi army patrol clashes with unidentified gunmen

7/8/84

(312) The Star's Foreign News Service Stew

MBABANE — A Swazi army patrol has clashed with a group of unidentified gunmen near the kingdom's border with Mozambique.

Residents of eastern Swaziland said the leader of the army unit, identified only as Mr Mfana Dlamini, was wounded when a hand grenade was thrown at him.

The intruders then fled across the border into Mozambique.

A Swazi police spokesman said he believed the gunmen may have been escaping after a shootout between Frelimo troops and members of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance, in Mozambique near the Lomahasha border post.

and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe.

As in the recent provincial by-election at Potgietersrus, one party will support the other against the NP.

Dr Treurnicht and Mr Marais also said the country was facing an economic crisis because of the Government's policies.

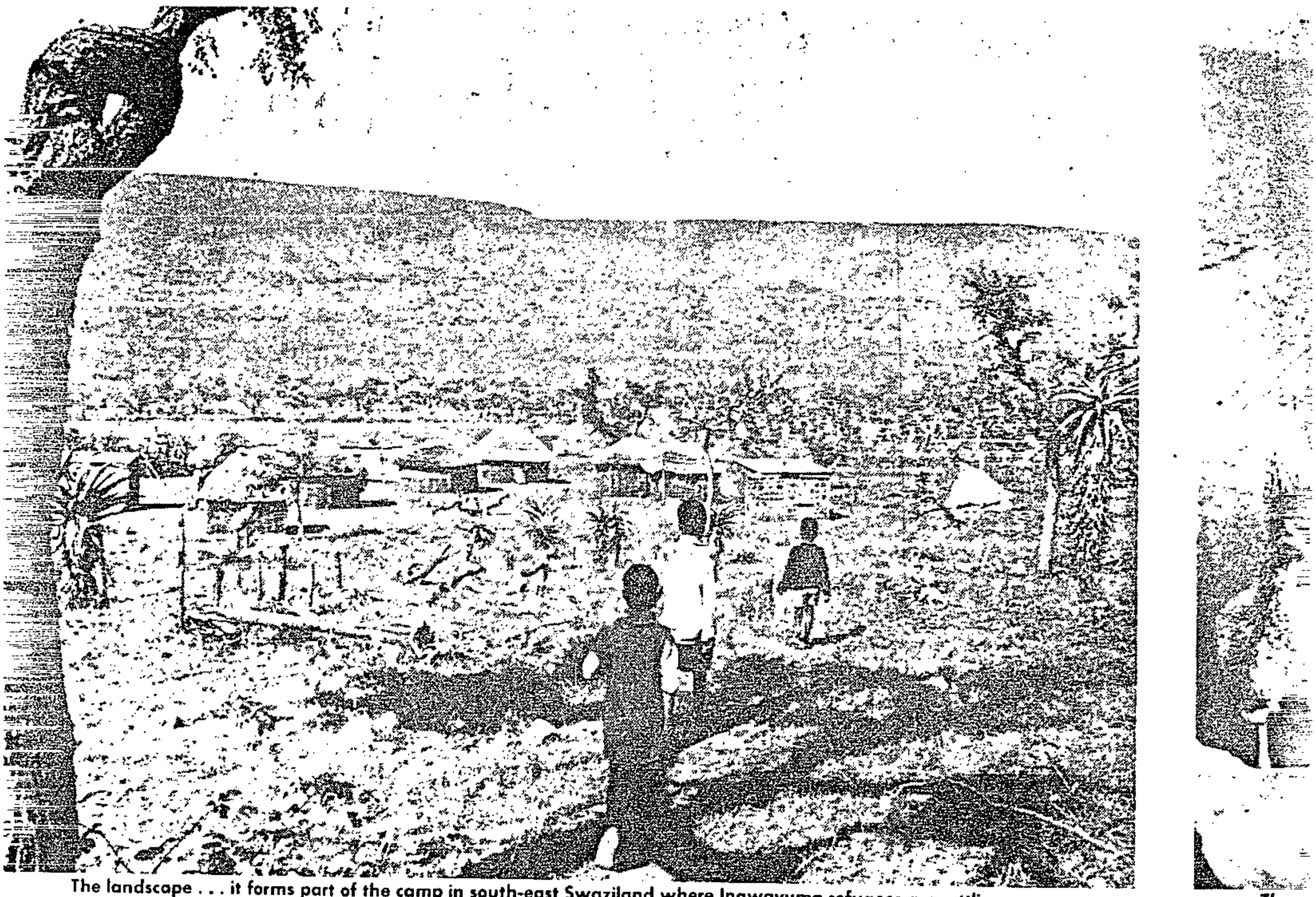
The increase in black salaries without a simultaneous increase in productivity, and the heavy subsidising of housing, transport, education and health services for blacks had destroyed the economy, they said.



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7/8/84 → cont.

Thousands of people have fled over rugged Leb



The landscape . . . it forms part of the camp in south-east Swaziland where Ingwavuma refugees are settling.

The p

Swazi refugees are being attac!

(312 (800) Star

By Sol Makgabutlane

MBABANE — Refugees who have crossed the rugged Lebombo mountain range to get to Swaziland from Ingwavuma told *The Star* this week that they had feared for their lives because hundreds of people had been attacked by Inkatha supporters in kwaZulu.

The Swazi-speaking refugees said they were being forced to renounce their Swazi tradition, abandon their mother tongue for Zulu, and shed their traditional garb.

The refugees also claimed that pensioners were being made to affiliate into the Zulu movement in order to receive their money.

The Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, dismissed the allegations as "absolute rubbish".

PROBLEMS

"These are old allegations which have been thrown at the kwaZulu Government and Inkatha for some time. There is absolutely no truth in them whatsoever.

"It is well known by those who have studied the history of the area that there are intra-tribal problems there. These are being blown up by those who are hostile to Inkatha. The

across border of their own free will.

"It is absolute rubbish to say that people have to wear Inkatha uniforms to get pensions. This would be contradictory to all that Inkatha stands for."

He said that although most seats in the Legislative Assembly were won on the Inkatha ticket, it did not mean people were obliged to become members of the movement to get government jobs.

Despite the chief's statement, claims made by the refugees were echoed by members of the Liqoqo, Swaziland's supreme council of state, when interviewed by *The Star* this week.

Also approached was the Swazi Ministry of Interior and Immigration, which declined to

mass exodus, pointing out that the department was concerned only with providing relief aid to the refugees.

Chief Ntunjwa Mngomezulu, who is the paternal head of the refugees, is also in Swaziland. He fled from Ingwavuma several years ago.

Swazi authorities estimate the number of refugees from Ingwavuma at between 4 000 and 7 000 — with more still arriving.

Mr R M Mabila, secretary of the Liqoqo, said that as far as it knew, Inkatha supporters were hounding down Swazi-speaking residents in Ingwavuma and forcing them to renounce their nationality in favour of Zulu and join Inkatha and wear its uniform.

He said: "The Liqoqo understands that people do not want to change their ethnicity. They

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Lebombo mountains from Ingwavuma



The people . . . Mrs Ester Mngomezulu and husband; a shock when she went for her pension. ● Pictures by Alf Kumalo.

es claim they cked by Inkatha

Star 17/8/84 37

ome Zulus. Rather than nge, they prefer to flee the . Our attitude is that South ica would do its best by vailing upon the kwaZulu ernment to hold its horses far as Ingwavuma is con-ued."

- senior Swaziland official, A M Dlamini, who is secre-y of the Swaziland Council, erved: "If you're not a ber of Inkatha in Ingwa- you cannot send your ren to school; you cannot attended to at hospital; you be employed; and you not start your our busi-."

hen *The Star* visited the evane Resettlement Cen-runaways told tales of and spoke about an empty e away from their birth-

e United Nations High ission for Refugees (UNHCR), in conjuction with the Swaziland Government and the Lutheran World Federation, has started relief programmes aimed at alleviating the poverty and privation under which refugee families live.

Many people are still arriving. All that awaits them is a bleak and uncertain future. The new arrivals get tents from the UNHCR until they have adjusted and can fend for themselves.

"I fled Ingwavuma after a nasty experience one night at home," said Mr Ndabazabantu Mkhumane, who arrived in the camp last October. "A group of men, saying they were policemen, came into my house carrying firearms. They wanted to take me away, but I refused. Then a tug-of-war for a firearm between one of the men and me ensued. Fortunately I managed to grab the gun and they all fled."

He felt that remaining in the area would be unsafe and sped away to Swaziland. He said he surrendered the firearm to the Swazi Government. His family joined him later.

Mr H Mbamali (31) fled from Ingwavuma after shots were fired at him by men he claimed were Inkatha members.

"These men came into my home and said they were looking for me," he said. "My wife told them I was not in and they left. I suspected who they might be, so I decided to sleep in the bush that night in case they came back. But as I left, two men stopped me outside. They fired two shots, but missed. I raced away into the bush — where I remained for two weeks before finally deciding to come to Swaziland."

Mrs Ester Mngomezulu (66) said she was shocked when she went to collect her pension money at the end of July.

"When I arrived there a man told me I would not get my money because I refused to join Inkatha. But I hardly know what good Inkatha is to me. I will never join that body, which is for Zulu people."

A clinic and three primary schools have been started in the refugee centre. According to the principal secretary of the Swazi Ministry of Interior and Immigration, Mr Vusumuzi Mamba, there are big plans to offer more programmes to the people there.

"We are trying our best to alleviate problems of these people in the centre. We are not going to stop them as long as they do not come with violent intentions. This is a humble contribution on the part of the kingdom.

Mr G M Bembe, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior, said his government was appealing for funds from several internationals agencies to start more programmes for the refugees, such as irrigation and plantation schemes.

At the moment the refugees have nothing to do except tend their cotton fields in the camp.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Swaziland's hopes

(312) FM 17/8/82

Swaziland does not believe that Pretoria has finally shelved the controversial land transfer of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to the Kingdom. This is despite Pretoria's recent announcement that KaNgwane is to be granted "self-government as soon as practicable."

The move has been widely interpreted as signalling an end to the proposed "border adjustment" Swaziland is seeking from SA. Pretoria at one stage seemed determined to cede the area, not least because it would entail the transfer of some 800 000 SA blacks of Swazi extraction to another state.

A leading member of the ruling Swazi Liqoqo (Supreme Council), George Msibi, tells the *FM:* "There is no way that the SA government can give an undertaking (to cede territory) and then renege on it." He hinted that "other agreements" between the two countries might be "jeopardised" if the land deal did not go through. However, Msibi said it was "premature to say the matter has been shelved."

He added that a meeting with SA is to take place "very soon" to discuss the land affair. Msibi did not rule out "talking" (as opposed to negotiating) with the authorities in the disputed territories, although he questioned whether their Chief Ministers, including KwaZulu's Gatsha Buthelezi, "represent anybody in those areas."

The granting of constitutional self-governing status normally precedes the granting of homeland independence by SA. KaNgwane is the only one of the six non-independent homelands not to have this status, despite repeated requests since 1980.

Paradoxically, KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza says he "strongly" opposes taking independence. His stance on this matter is "non-negotiable," he says.

Mabuza expects that KaNgwane will be self-governing within three months. Pretoria's grant of this status seems to seal the end of the land deal, in Mabuza's view.

"SA had refused to grant us Chapter 2 (self-government) rights in the hope that KaNgwane would amalgamate with Swaziland," Mabuza says. However, "taking into consideration what has happened in the past it is difficult for me to honestly say that SA has totally abandoned the idea."

Mabuza is also looking forward to bringing back "investor confidence" in KaNgwane which was harmed by the threatened "border adjustment." His main problems have been "dealings with the government of SA" — although these are mostly resolved; the "souring" of relations with Swaziland (which Mabuza thinks is in "serious trouble"); and "cliques" in KaNgwane (population 400 000) favouring incorporation into Swaziland.

"My main hope is to improve the quality of life in KaNgwane," says Mabuza, "and to work for a truly democratic SA."

'Mastermind' in customs fraud surfaces

THE man who allegedly masterminded the giant Swaziland customs fraud, former Mbabane businessman Hassan Ebrahim Patel, has come out into the open.

Mr Patel, who fled the kingdom earlier this year and was reported to have gone to Canada, made a sensational affidavit at South Africa House in London which has blown open the hitherto secret investigations into the massive swindle.

The alleged scandal rocked the Southern African Customs Union and led to unprecedented government upheavals in Swaziland resulting in the sacking of top cabinet members, including the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs as well as the chiefs of the army and the police.

The affidavit contains copies of letters marked "secret" from the Commissioner of South African Customs and Excise to the Swaziland

By WIM VANVOLSEM

Commissioner of Police, a memorandum summing up the progress of the official investigations into the case and internal confidential minutes in the Swaziland Ministry of Finance.

Unpaid

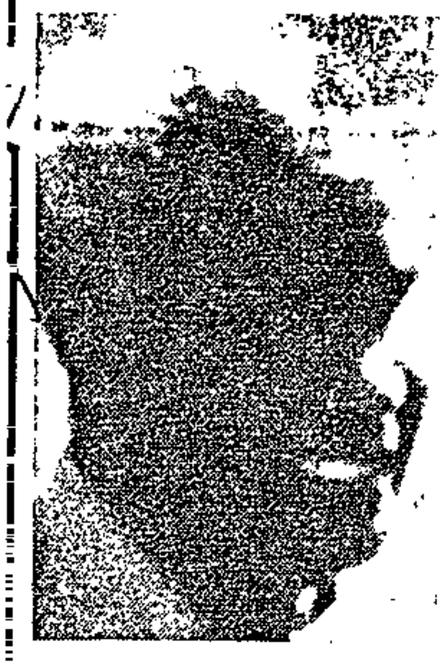
It also contains a list of several South African firms and their directors and shareholders which did business with Mr Patel and names a former partner who is claimed to be in hiding in Brazil.

The affidavit was handed in at the Pretoria Supreme Court this week as part of an interdict application against the Department of Customs and Excise by Pretoria businessman Mr Ismail Carrim, of Thanda Bantu Cycle Works, from whom the department is claiming more than R300 000 in unpaid duties and forfeiture amounts.

In his affidavit Mr Patel, supported in a separate affidavit by his partner Mr Praful Chandor, springs to the support of Mr Carrim and several other firms from whom South African Customs and Excise have been claiming unpaid duties.

Mr Patel claims that consignments of goods imported from Taiwan and Hong Kong never left their bonded warehouses in Durban or in Swaziland for distribution in the Southern African Customs Union, but were re-exported to Mozambique, in which case no duty is payable.

Kaunda helps heal Swazi row with ANC



KENNETH KAUNDA: At peace talks.

THE BITTER rift between the Swazi Government and the ANC appears to be healing following peace talks in Lusaka that ended at the weekend — and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda is emerging as the key force in bringing the two warring parties to the table.

CP Reporter

The ANC delegation was led by president Oliver Tambo and the Swazis by Dr George Msibi.

A joint communique issued after the two-day meeting said "intensive and frank discussions were held in a very cordial atmosphere, characterised by a desire on both sides to resolve some of the problems that have arisen".

Both parties agreed to strengthen contacts and hold future meetings.

The communique also praised Dr Kaunda who "personally contributed to the success of the meeting".

Relations between the Swazi Government and the ANC plummeted earlier this year following the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo in March.

ANC cadres flooded out of Mozambique into Swaziland, and there were fierce gun battles when the Swazis tried to arrest them.

The ANC called on the OAU and UN to intervene.

OAU secretary-general Peter Onu visited Swaziland last month in a bid to bring the warring parties to peace.

The intervention of Mr Onu, the OAU's number one trouble-shooter, was seen by observers as an indication of how seriously the organisations viewed the conflict.

Liqoqo suspends top Swazi prince

MBABANE — Swaziland's deputy Head of State, Prince Sozisa Dlamini, has been suspended from his post by the ruling Supreme Council of State, the Liqoqo, for trying to oust "constituted authority", the Liqoqo said yesterday.

It released a letter it sent to Prince Sozisa which said he had tried to overthrow the government last June by issuing instructions to the armed forces, but did not elaborate.

Prince Sozisa, a strong traditionalist, had signed a letter saying the Queen Regent had been wrongly appointed and had tried several times to wrest "powers of signature" from her, the council said.

The letter suspending him also barred him from the two royal Swazi residences, which would prevent access to future monarch Prince Makhosetive (18), who returned recently on holiday from school in England. — Reuter

Refugees pose tricky problem for Swaziland

312 Star 9/7/84

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — At the UN High Commission for Refugees here a poster shows an untarred, winding road in a barren environment of rocks and mountains.

"The road for a refugee is as long as you make it" says the poster and for about 800 Mozambicans who fled into Swaziland in the last few weeks that is about to be proved.

Because of national pride and lack of humanitarian considerations the refugees face a long and hard road ahead.

The Mozambican authorities want them back as soon as possible and do not want the flight of the refugees publicised.

The Swazi authorities do not want the matter to affect relations with Mozambique and have abandoned plans to resettle them in the interior.

CONTROL

"The Mozambicans don't want to appear as if they can't control the country. They also fear that the world might think that those refugees are opponents of the Government.

"We can't upset them. Since the Nkomati agreement we try to keep friends with everybody," a senior Swazi official, who declined to be named, said.

So, for the time being the refugees will stay in the border areas, living in huts provided by friends or family, not knowing what tomorrow will bring.

Chief Baphtali Mahlalela of Lomahasha, where most of the refugees are, says that as far he is concerned there is no problem in having the Mozambicans.

"These people are not foreigners. They are Swazis who were left in Mozambique during the drafting of boundaries by the colonialists," he said.

"They speak our language and many have relatives here."

Hundreds of refugees have fled into Swaziland to escape instability in Mozambique. They face an uncertain future because of the tiny kingdom's delicate relations with its neighbours.

A Swazi spokesman said the Government had no intention of claiming that the refugees were Swazi nationals.

"We can't do that. They are Mozambicans, but for humanitarian reasons we have to let them stay here," he said.

As the Mozambicans fled into Lomahasha and Siteki to escape the alleged brutalities by the Mozambique National Resistance, more than 700 South African Swazis were fleeing their homes in northern Natal because of alleged intimidation by the kwaZulu Government.

They will probably be joining about 7 000 other South Africans of Swazi origin who live in the agriculture area of Ndzevane, 150 km south-east of Mbabane.

The Swazi Government welcomes these refugees and publicises their plight as a justification to its claim to Ingwavuma, but at the same time it continues to arrest and deport South Africans linked to the African National Congress.

The UNHCR says that about 154 South Africans linked to the ANC have been expelled.

CLASHES

Now, after clashes in the Mozambican border areas of Namaacha and Goba, members of the Mozambique National Resistance are being arrested inside Swaziland.

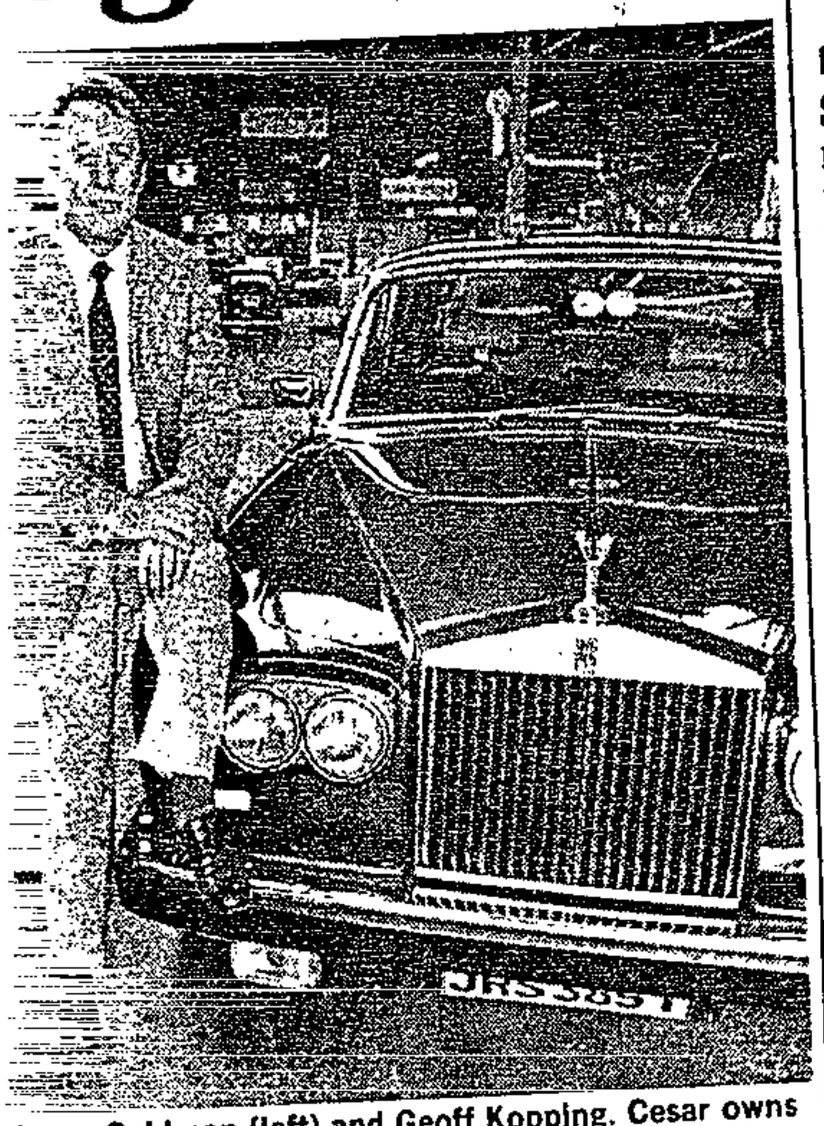
It is not yet clear what the Swazi authorities intend doing with the Mozambican rebels.

"This is a very delicate political situation. For a country with only about 500 000 people, events like this can mean bad news for us," the top Swazi official said.

"It is also very upsetting for us to have these people seeking asylum here as our friends across the border might get upset. You must understand. It is African politics."

(312) S. Times 9/9/84

d Cesar ogether



Cesar Goldman (left) and Geoff Kopping. Cesar owns ...oyce. Picture: Andrew Gillingham.

...hectare workshop and ...nover of R5-million a ...ar. The company has ...ved into manufacturing ... its first car, a Lotus rep... the Super Sheva, will be ...played at the Sunday ... Motor Show in No...mber.

Mr Goldman says: "We ...nted to prove that with the ...tensive facilities which we ...re at Friedlands we can ...t only fix cars, but manu...cture them. The Super ...eva, a 1600cc sports model ...nable of 240km/h, will re...ail at below R18 000. We ...ould be able to produce ...bout eight a month."

Auto Medical Aid, which ...s going like a steam train", ...cording to Mr Kopping. ... established in May this ...ar. It is a complete me...hanical breakdown service ...ffering free repair bills, hotel accommodation and car hire facilities.

A feature of Auto Medical Aid is that the AA has agreed to offer automatic membership to all clients.

● Nomination forms for the award are available from the Finance Writers Club, Box 4870, Johannesburg 2000, or from any office of L&GV.

Swazis lay out carpet for SA investors

Business Times Reporter

SWAZILAND is to announce a major incentive package to attract South African investment.

Swaziland's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Derek von Wissel, said in an interview with Business Times that details would be announced within a month.

Mr von Wissel says the drought and Cyclone Domoina delayed the package as the disasters cost Swaziland a fortune.

"Damage amounted to about R100 a head of population and totalled R3 000-billion. Our maize production alone has dropped in two years from 100 000 tons to 40 000 tons."

Swaziland needs capital. Wide-scale retrenchments have taken place as a result of recession, the drought and the cyclone, and job opportunities are scarce, only about 25% of school-leavers finding employment.

"We have about 7 000 school leavers and are able to provide jobs for only about 200."

Swaziland offers a "smorgasbord" of opportunities, mostly connected with agriculture.

"Any agricultural project in Swaziland is viable, but the full potential has not been realised because of lack of investment."

Another area of opportunity is in mining. Swaziland has an abundance of untapped minerals. "We have millions of tons of coal, but the reserves have not been exploited because of lack of money."

Swaziland is accepted as a sovereign state by the European Economic Community, the Organisation for African Unity and the African Caribbean and Pacific bloc, making it an an ideal base for South African companies to expand their markets.

Advantage

"For companies wishing to reach the rest of the world, Swaziland has an advantage over South Africa and its homelands. As there are no tariff barriers between the two countries, a company operating from Swaziland can still supply South Africa on a price competitive basis and have the added advantage of being able to reach world markets."

The preferential trade area for East and Southern Africa has a policy of reducing tariff barriers and a clearing house for payment has been established in Harare — "things are starting to come right for African trade".

Difficulties

Mr von Wissel says Swaziland finds it difficult to compete against the incentive schemes offered by the South African homelands, and this is a major reason for working out a new package.

"About a month ago I announced that we were looking at reducing company tax. Soon after that, Ciskei announced that it would abolish company tax. It takes a lot of money to fight, and we don't have it."

Commenting on the Nkomati Accord, Mr von Wissel says Swaziland is watching events closely. Nkomati has been the headline grabber, but the "old stalwart" which has been South Africa's ally for many years is being forgotten.

Screaming

"Suddenly we are seeing planes flying over our heads. Although it is not affecting us at the moment, we feel strongly about the fact that nobody has ever come into Swaziland screaming for investment. Not even Mr Harry Oppenheimer has said it, but he is prepared to tell people to invest in Maputo.

"Even one of your ministers has been pleading for investment in Mozambique, an unstable, Marxist government.

"We are a stable, conservative country and nobody has ever called for investment here."

Louis Nel, South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, says his department's priority is Southern Africa.

Change

"There has been a change in our foreign policy to devoting more attention to Southern Africa and, if need be, to decrease activity in the rest of the world to do so.

"We have decided that the way to improve our image in the United States and Europe is to co-operate with black Africa. If we improve relations with African states, the spin-off will be an improvement of our image with the rest of the world."

"We have opened a trade office in Swaziland with Sam Sterban as trade commissioner. Up to now our trade relations with Swaziland have been on an informal basis, but this office formalises our intentions."

Toffler on tape

THE revelations of futurist Alvin Toffler have made the best-seller lists many times. South African businessmen now have access to Toffler's video tape feature on "The Third Wave" of civilisation which explores factories, offices and homes of the future.

The five-part executive briefing programme features interviews with Toffler as well as information technology expert Tom de Marco. They analyse societal, technological and cultural change from a corporate viewpoint. They outline steps companies can take today to prepare for the third wave society of tomorrow.

The video series is offered by computer and management training company CIM-Deltak.

Dealerships for Dresser

DRESSER South Africa has concluded negotiations with a Blue Circle subsidiary, Hubert Davies, for the acquisition of the International Hough and Wabco dealerships.

Dresser will invest another R6-million to support International Hough and Wabco ranges, which together with its Galion, Jeffrey and Marion products, will make it a major force in the supply of construction and mining equipment.

The International Hough range includes wheel loaders, crawler loaders and crawler dozers which are used by construction and plant-hire companies, mining and quarrying and municipalities and government departments.

The Wabco range includes off-highway trucks used in quarries, mines and construction sites.

The acquisition of Hough and Wabco will increase Dresser's turnover by at least R15-million a year.

R12m smooths the way for edible oil plant in Swaziland

By Roy Bennetts

SWAZILAND could have its own vegetable oil plant if plans are finalised regarding the construction of the plant and underwriters are obtained to satisfy the lending bank.

Harry Aspinall, a director of Edible Oil and managing director of Investment Marketing Development, has an agreement with the Banque de Benelux for a loan of 452-million Belgian francs (R12-million) for the building of the plant, providing that this amount can be underwritten.

Mr Aspinall claims that the plant, to be built at Matsapa, has the full backing and approval of the Government of Swaziland through the assistance of the Chief Minister of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Derek Von Wissel.

The 10ha site for the proposed plant was selected due to its availability of electricity, water, tarred roads and a convenient rail link to Maputo, Richards Bay and the Eastern Transvaal.

At full capacity the new mill is planned to process 365 000 tons of oil-bearing seed, providing 14 600 tons of vegetable oil at a value of R8 550 000, plus animal feed at R420 000 and other by-products producing a turnover of R8 980 000 per annum. The mill will commence on 50% capacity production, building to full output over a three-year period.

Swaziland was chosen due to its membership of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the OAU, the benefits of the EEC and other preferential trade areas, plus its developing tax concessions, making the country ideal for this project.

At present there is a world shortage of the products planned to be manufactured, and although a Middle East consortium has contracted to take the entire production, preference will be offered to Swaziland and a percentage to the SADCC, stated Mr Aspinall.

Mozambique refugee flow to Swaziland has reduced

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — The flow of refugees from Mozambique into Swaziland has slowed down, a spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said here.

The number now here after an influx which began about a month ago now stands at 800, with 600 of them now at a central camp near Mpaka and "settling well".

The rest have not yet been moved from the border village of Siteki where they are in temporary accommodation.

The refugees have said they fled their homes in areas of Mozambique bordering Swaziland after being attacked by bands of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

They said children and old people who could not escape the raiders were killed by the attackers, but could not say how many murders there had been.

Mozambique authorities have urged them to return when the security situation has improved, but refugee organisation sources here say there are still no signs of any improvement.

PM's pledge ends Swazi varsity row

(312)

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — A class boycott by Swazi university students has ended after Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi went to the campus and promised that grievances would be investigated.

The Prime Minister told the students that six of their colleagues who were arrested after weekend disturbances at the university would be released.

During the disturbances a room was set on fire and several students were injured.

The protests concerned the appointment by the Government, through the Ministry of Education, of six students who would represent the student body in all negotiations.

Protesters claimed that the six were not representative of the student body and refused to recognise them.

Prince Bhekimpi assured the students that a committee would be set up to investigate the issue, and this morning sources at the university said that classes seemed to be operating normally.

Sowetan 28/9/84

Student unrest in Swaziland

3.12

MBABANE — Swaziland's student unrest worsened yesterday as the boycott of lectures which began at Kwaluseni Campus of the University of Swaziland on Tuesday spread to the Luyengo Campus at Malkerns and to the Swaziland College of Technology and the Institute of Health Sciences, both in Mbabane.

The boycott spread after hurriedly called meetings by students of the Luyengo Campus, Scot and the Health Institute on Wednesday.

The vice-chancellor of Uniswa, Prof Sam Guma, confirmed that students were not attending classes, but he denied rumours that the Minister of Education, Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi, had decided to close the university because of the unrest.

Quiet

Sources at Uniswa, Scot and the Health Institute said yesterday morning that all was quiet and students were "simply hanging around in groups discussing the situation.

The source at the university said that some students "who appeared to be more serious" were studying in the library.

The boycott of lectures followed the arrest by police of six Uniswa students at Kwaluseni Campus during violent demonstrations by students at the weekend during which some students were assaulted and a student's room burnt.

Complained

They were protesting against the formation by the Minister of Education of a new students' organisation called the Central Students Association. The existing student bodies and student representative councils were directed to communicate any matters to Government only through the new association.

"The students complained that they were not consulted by the Minister about the formation or objectives of the new association nor in the selection of its executive. — Sapa.

NO DEMOCRACY, NO CLASSES — SWAZI STUDENTS

(312)

C. Pres
30/9/84

CP Correspondent

HUNDREDS of University of Swaziland students are reported to be boycotting lectures in solidarity with seven colleagues who were detained by police after violent demonstrations at the Kwaluseni campus near Manzini at the weekend.

Several others were injured during the demonstrations, which were in protest against the arbitrary establishment of a new Central Students' Association by Swazi Education Minister D Nhlabatsi last week.

The announcement of the new association increased the already simmering anger of Uniswa students, aggravated by the "unfair selection" of six students to go on a study tour to Kenya earlier this year.

The six, all members of the new association, were selected by the Liqoqo – among them the son of Swazi Foreign Minister Mhambi Mnisi.

At an urgent meeting at Lobamba on Monday, attended by Prime Minister Bhekimpi and Mr Nhlabatsi, a four-member student delegation presented their grievances.

"We were neither informed nor involved in the formation of the body. We were given no chance either to adopt or reject it," their memorandum reads.

"We do not know the criteria used in choosing our so-called leaders. We don't think they will meet our demands or needs."

The memorandum demands that proper democratic procedures be adopted in which students would decide by consensus whether they wanted such a body and who its leaders should be.

Mr Mnisi's son and CSA president Bheki Maphalala, whose rooms were burnt to ashes by the students, are said to have left the campus in fear of being attacked.

University vice-chancellor S Guma said the university council would meet to try to defuse the explosive situation.

Police Commissioner Majaji Simelane said investigations were being made and charges may be laid against SRC members.

Sweden 5/10/84

Editor, reporter held by police

312

MBABANE — The editor of The Times of Swaziland, Mr James Dlamini, and one of the newspaper's reporters, Mr Vernon Zulu, were still being detained by the Swaziland Police at the Mbabane Police Station this morning.

A senior official of the newspaper said that the newspaper's management was making every effort to obtain the early release of the two men.

The men have been held by the Swaziland Police since 10 am on Wednesday after they were ordered to appear before the Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaji Dlamini, in connection with a front-page story carried by the newspaper.

The report claimed that two Swazi soldiers had been shot and wounded in the crossfire during a battle between MNR rebels and Frelimo soldiers at a Swazi army camp in North-Eastern Swaziland.

Usually reliable media sources in Mbabane said yesterday that they had every faith in the integrity of the reporter concerned and had no reason to doubt the authenticity of his story. According to the media source, the report was obtained from a Swazi army officer in the area where the incident allegedly occurred.

Mr James Dlamini

missing

MBABANE — Four students from the University of Swaziland are reported to have skipped the border into a neighbouring state.

Yesterday's Swazi Observer newspaper quoted Swaziland's Commissioner of Police as confirming that the four students had disappeared and were believed to be in Mozambique.

The university's Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sam Guma, however, has denied any knowledge of the alleged disappearance of the students from the university. — Sapa.

Swazis plan ANC talks

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Top Swazi officials may hold more talks with African National Congress leaders soon, according to Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Mhambi Mnisi.

Mr Mnisi told an airport Press conference on his return from the United Nations that the talks would cover several points which were not settled at high-level talks earlier this year.

He would not give a date or venue but said that agreement to hold the talks was reached when he met ANC representatives in New York where he was attending the UN General Assembly.

Mr Mnisi said that, at the General Assembly, he had reaffirmed Swaziland's stand against allowing the kingdom to be used as a springboard for attacks against neighbouring countries.

Earlier this year, relations between Swaziland and the ANC became strained when police began rounding up ANC activists who were arriving in the country from Mozambique in the wake of the Nkomati Accord.

There were several armed clashes between police and the ANC members.

All members of the ANC have now been sent out of Swaziland for asylum in other African countries.

Swazi fraud report is completed

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Several government employees have been named at a Swazi commission of inquiry into allegations of a R13 million fraud of the Southern African Customs Union.

The allegations were made earlier this year by a finance minister — since dismissed — who said that influential figures in Swaziland were involved in the fraud of the union, whose members are South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

A spokesman said yesterday that those named in the preliminary report included government employees and others in the private sector.

He said that the report by ombudsman Robert Mabila was now in the hands of Queen Regent Ntombi.

Police hold 7 after protest

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZILAND police yesterday broke up a demonstration by students protesting against the deportation to South Africa of the immediate past president of the University of Swaziland SRC, Mr Babalazi Bulunga.

The Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaji Simelane, yesterday dismissed reports that some students were injured and had to be treated in hospital.

"I took it as child's play," he said. "Children like to play around. It did not last five minutes."

Asked whether the police had intervened, he replied: "It was an illegal meeting. The police had to intervene. They were demonstrating against a South African who was deported."

Mr Simelane added: "No one was arrested. But we detained seven students for questioning. They are being released tonight."

Students were incensed over Mr Bulunga's deportation. They regard it as contrary to a decision by the Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, to appoint a commission to investigate disturbances on the university campus.

Trouble at the university last month led to the arrest of six student leaders. They were released after the intervention of Prince Bhekimpi, who appealed to students to return to classes, pending investigations by the commission.

The students regarded the appointment of the commission as imposing a moratorium against further action by the authorities against them.

The trouble was sparked by the establishment by the Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, of a new student body, the Swaziland National Association of Students, to rival the existing Swaziland National Union of Students.

Another reason for the trouble was that six members of the new student body, one of them the son of the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, were sent on a trip to Kenya.

In another development yesterday, Mr Ruben Zondi, secretary to Swaziland's Ombudsman, announced that a top of official of the Tibiyo Fund, Mr Ray Strydom, had been suspended indefinitely.

The suspension was made after an investigation by the Ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, into the alleged R13-million customs duty fraud against the Southern African Customs Union, of which Swaziland is a member.

Mr Strydom was Permanent Secretary of Finance before being appointed to his present post. Before that, he was Swaziland's chief customs officer.

South African officials are carrying out their own investigation and have been probing the involvement of South African-based companies in the fraud.

Swazi student 'in custody in SA'

22/10/84 Star

312

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A Swazi student leader is being held in custody by the South African Security Police, his family said here.

The family said Mr Babalazi Bulunga, tried and acquitted in South Africa in 1982 of having links with the African National Congress, was handed over to Security Police at the Oshoek border post on October 15.

The Swazi Government denied the report after it appeared in the media here on October 17.

Mr Bulunga is a former president of the student representative council of the University of Swaziland which was closed at the weekend because of student protests over his deportation.

Mr Bulunga was born in South Africa but has a Swazi father and has applied for Swazi citizenship.

During student class boycotts about 10 days ago he was arrested by Swazi police.

Swazi police say he went back voluntarily to South Africa. However his family has disputed the claim, saying he would not have returned there as he thought the South African Security Police were looking for him again.

Uneasy calm reigns at closed Swazi varsity

312 Star 22/10/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — There was an uneasy calm today at the University of Swaziland which was closed after a student demonstration was broken up by riot police in Manzini on Friday.

Shortly after the demonstration the vice chancellor, Professor Sam Gumede, ordered the university to be closed until the end of the month.

Students were demonstrating against the alleged deportation to South Africa of Mr Bhabhalazi Bulunga, a colleague who, they claimed, was a Swazi.

They said that South African police believed he had links with the ANC and would arrest him.

Yesterday the few students who were at Kwaluseni campus were packing to go home and had little to say about the demonstration. They would not comment on alleged beatings by the police.

One said they had been aware of the possible consequences of the protest. He could not say how many students had been injured but claimed that injuries ranged from fractured arms to ruptured kidneys.

● See Page 5, World section.

Swazis and SA in talks on border

Top level discussions between Swaziland and South Africa on "the border issue and matters of mutual concern", were held in Pretoria today, a spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed.

Mr Botha and senior departmental officials made up the South African team, while the Swazi group was led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M Mnisi, accompanied by Mr Z L Mkonta, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr J Dube, Chief of Protocol, and Mr M Dhlamini, a senior government official.

CONCERN

"The two-hour talks this morning were on matters of mutual concern and the border issue," the spokesman said, declining to comment further.

It is understood the "border issue" relates to Swaziland's claim to the South African homeland territories of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

The claim was at the top of the agenda a few months ago when a Swazi delegation came to Pretoria for talks with Mr Botha.

The South African Government intended to cede the two areas to Swaziland on historical grounds, but was prevented by a Supreme Court ruling. – Sapa.

Sacked Swaziland Minister detained

STAR 23/11/84

3/2

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's sacked Foreign Minister, Mr Sishayi Nxumalo, was detained here by police yesterday afternoon.

His arrest comes a few days after the country's former army chief, Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze, was detained.

The two men, along with a second Cabinet Minister and the Commissioner of Police, were dismissed from their posts earlier this year.

The Government did not give reasons for the dismissals but later a powerful member of the country's Supreme Council of State accused Mr Nxumalo of "high treason".

Members of Mr Nxumalo's family said he is being held at Pigg's Peak.

Mr Nxumalo was fired shortly after he alleged members of Swaziland's ruling hierarchy were involved in a multimillion-rand fraud.

He claimed highly-placed figures in Swaziland had used the South African Customs Agreement to import goods from abroad without paying duty. He said the goods had been consigned to untraceable bogus bonded warehouses.

Three days after making these charges at a Press conference, Mr Nxumalo was fired.

The dismissal of the four men in July came at a time when Swaziland's ruling Supreme Council of State was consolidating its power as the main political force in Swaziland.

SWAZILAND

Liqoqo rules, OK?

Just when everyone thought Swaziland was getting over its post-Sobhuza power tussle, the country's ruling council, or Liqoqo, dominated by George Msibi and Prince Mfanasibili, ordered the detention of two reading figures who were sacked from high office in June.

Those detained include the ambitious former Finance Minister Sishaye Nxumalo, the dismissed chief of the Swazi Defence Force, Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze, and a Major Barnabus Dlamini. In addition, the passport of sacked Home Affairs Minister Prince Gabheni, a son of Sobhuza, was withdrawn.

According to police statements, the detained men are simply helping police with inquiries related to "security matters" and will be released "as soon as we get all the information." The law under which they are detained was not disclosed.

Local newspapers reported that the men were held to prevent them from contacting and influencing Crown Prince Makhosetive, home from his English school last weekend, to fulfil the next stage of the rites of passage to the throne.

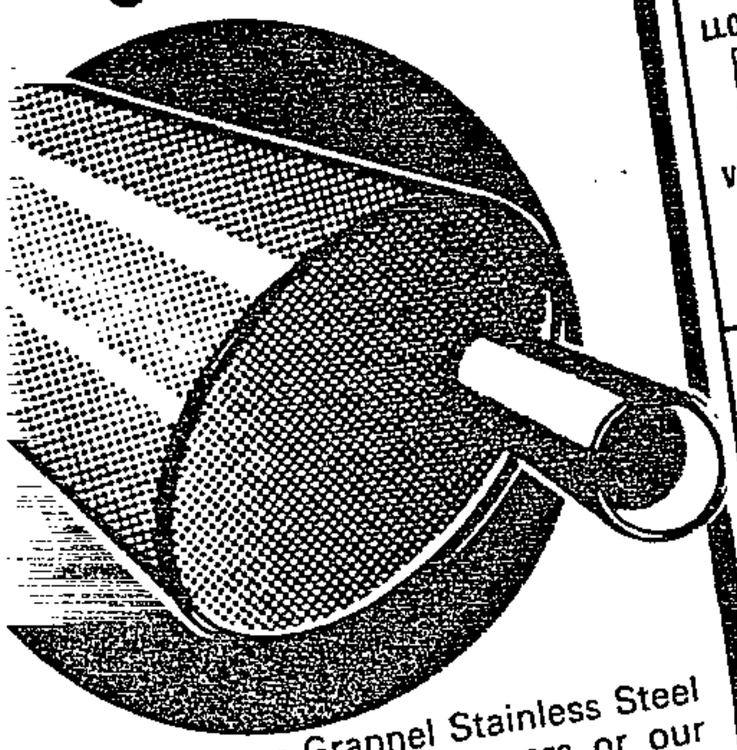
However, there is scepticism about this, since it is highly unlikely that Msibi and Mfanasibili would allow the dissidents access to the Prince anyway. The key to the reins of power in the kingdom is the ear of the monarch or regent or, of course, the heir to the throne. The Sishaye faction backed the old Queen Regent who lost her position when the mother of the heir, Queen Ntombi, came out of mourning prematurely to assume the regency.

Nxumalo, who denies that he was ever in cahoots with challengers to the current Liqoqo leadership, told the *FM* in July that he was expecting to be arrested and charged with treason. Nxumalo had at the time filed a defamation suit against Msibi, but it fell away when the Liqoqo forbade such action against its members acting in the course of their duties.

An authority on Swazi traditional law, Nxumalo said at the time: "I am totally loyal to the monarchy; I am a monarchist." He added that he was a supporter of the Liqoqo as an institution, but had misgivings about the way it was being misused.

Financial Mail December 7 1984

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- **ATHLONE**: Klipfontein Road, Surrey Estate, tel 638 2641
- **ATLANTIS**: Neil Hare Road Tel 2 6688

SILENCER SERVICES

Pretoria for talks.

The three parties earlier held negotiating sessions from October 8 to 11. — Sapa-AP

Too late for classification

DEATHS

LLOYD. — Norah Maria, aged 99, died peacefully Saturday, December 8. Deeply mourned. Arrangements, Goodall & Williams, Wasserfall & Hardick. Phone 47 1150

VAN DER MOLEN. — Rebecca (Beppie), passed away on December 9. Sadly missed by Barbara Newman, Irna Turlli and families. Prayers 6pm Monday only at 77 Kloof Road, Sea Point.

Swazi officials blame ANC for police killing

Cape Times 10/12/86 3 1 2

JOHANNESBURG. — Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaji Simelane, yesterday rejected an African National Congress denial that it was involved in the assassination of the Swazi deputy security police chief, Superintendant Petros Shiba.

Superintendant Shiba was shot dead on Friday as he left the Swazi Police officer's mess. The assassins then fled by car.

Mr Simelane said one of the men suspected of involvement in the killing was an ANC refugee known only as "Sipho" or "Solly."

Swazi police were still searching for the assassins yesterday, having set up roadblocks at strategic points soon after the attack.

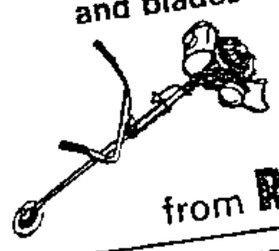
After the shooting of Superintendant Shiba, an ANC spokesman in Harare, Zimbabwe, denied that the ANC was involved in the murder. "We have no interest at any stage in killing people in any African country, except the enemy, who is in South Africa," he is reported to have said.

But Mr Simelane said of the killers yesterday: "We suspect they were acting on the orders of the ANC."

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Gunman was 'ANC hit man'

STAR 18/12/84

3/2

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — A gunman shot dead in Swaziland at the weekend was a crack "hit man" of the African National Congress who was responsible for the assassination of Swaziland's deputy Security Police chief, the Swazi Police have announced.

The gunman was killed on Sunday after he had been flushed from what police believe was an ANC "safe house" in the town of Manzini, central Swaziland.

During a shoot-out a passer-by was killed and a 12-year-old boy wounded.

Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaje Simelane, said the dead man had been identified as "special agent" Solly Ngcobo, who was also known as "Solly".

Mr Simelane said the police had established that Ngcobo was a highly trained ANC agent who was based in Maputo before the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique.

"We have now fully established that Ngcobo is the man who killed the deputy chief of the Security Police, Petros Shiba, with the same AK-47 rifle he was carrying on Sunday when we caught up with him."

Mr Simelane said the police had found identification papers which linked Ngcobo with the ANC.

According to the police commissioner, the papers said Ngcobo was a member of an elite special operations squad of the ANC trained by South African Communist Party strategist Joe Slovo. He fled to Swaziland after the Nkomati Accord.

STAR 21/12/84 312

Swazi Govt deports top ANC man

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — The African National Congress's most senior man in Swaziland has been ordered to leave the country.

And the Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaje Simelane, has confirmed that 23 ANC militants had been told to give themselves up or face trial as common criminals.

The latest ANC crackdown follows the assassination of Swaziland's deputy security police chief earlier this month.

On Sunday paramilitary police shot dead a guerilla they described as the ANC "hit man" responsible for the policeman's death.

The police commissioner said that the senior ANC representative in Swaziland, Mr Bafana Duma, had been given until tomorrow to leave the country.

Sources speculated that the Saturday deadline would enable Mr Duma to catch direct flights to either Lusaka or Dar es Salaam.

Mr Simelane said that at least 23 ANC militants were "operating underground" in Swaziland. He said the police had names and descriptions of the ANC members and it was just a matter of time before they were apprehended.

He said if they ignored the chance to give themselves up peacefully, and were caught, they would be deported to South Africa.

He did not specify what would happen to the men if they surrendered. But sources said they might be allowed to stay on as refugees if they promised not to engage in political activites.

Mr Simelane said that the 23 ANC men on the Government's "wanted list" had received advanced guerilla training.

He also warned Swazi citizens not to give ANC members shelter.

Last ANC members being rounded-up

28/12/84
3/2 E. Post

MBABANE — Swazi police have begun rounding up the last 23 members of the African National Congress still in the country, a police spokesman said today.

He said the operation started yesterday.

In one incident between Manzini and Mbabane, two ANC guerrillas were arrested after police fired warning shots at their speeding car.

Military police also rounded up several ANC members in Mbabane and found Soviet-made arms.

The crackdown follows a warning by Swazi police a week ago that the ANC men, who fled to Swaziland from neighbouring Mozambique earlier this year, had to surrender or be deported to South Africa.

Swazi authorities said they were doing this because the ANC guerrillas were allegedly involved in the recent killing of deputy security chief Mr Petros Shiba, a charge the ANC has denied.

Swaziland and Mozambique have peace accords with South Africa aimed at curbing ANC activities. — Sapa-Reuter

SWAZILAND - GENERAL

1985

Mbabane fugitive broke legs

Star (Mbz) $12
2/1/85

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — An African National Congress member being chased by police jumped from a fourth-floor flat in Mbabane and broke both legs.

Police did not name the man but said he used many aliases and was one of 23 ANC militants who had been told to leave Swaziland but were hiding.

After a tip-off they went to a flat in the centre of Mbabane and found a party. Some people fled but the suspected ANC man locked himself in.

As police began to break down the door he jumped out of the window, breaking both legs, and was treated in Mbabane Hospital handcuffed to his bed.

Daring attacks in Swaziland

ANC raiders free • jailed comrades

3/2 3/1/85 Star

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Heavily armed guerillas of the African National Congress (ANC) carried out a series of daring raids yesterday to free comrades held by Swazi police.

The ANC men — armed with Russian-made AK-47 assault rifles — managed to free six prisoners from Mbabane police station but they were thwarted in further raids on police stations and jails throughout the country.

The Commissioner of the Swazi Police, Mr Majaje Simelane, today confirmed the jailbreak but declined to give details.

Police sources said that 15 ANC men carried out the raids on two police stations and two prisons.

In the first raid, in the early hours of yesterday, the ANC men went to Mbabane's main police station.

They surprised three police officers and a driver and threatened to shoot unless the cells were opened.

The raiders then went from cell to cell, to locate their comrades. After freeing three ANC men, the raiders asked Swazi prisoners being held for non-political offences if they wanted to join the ANC.

Three Swazis who said they were willing to join were also freed and left with the ANC men in three vehicles.

The raiders, said the police sources, then went to the Mbabane remand prison, on the outskirts of the capital.

They attempted to break in but found that security was too tight.

Thwarted

The men then telephoned the country's main jail, at Matsapa in central Swaziland, and demanded the release of a leading ANC member whom they identified as Eric Zuma.

Prison guards called for reinforcements and thwarted a subsequent attempt by the ANC men to break into the prison.

The police sources said the ANC gang then moved on to the police station in the industrial town of Manzini. Armed police at the station were alerted by the prison guards and again the ANC men failed in their attempt to break into the police station.

Police immediately mounted a massive countrywide search for the gang. The search was centred on Manzini, a known ANC stronghold.

The latest incident comes at a time when police have been conducting a round-up of ANC personnel in the country in the wake of last month's assassination of the deputy chief of the Swaziland Security Police, Superintendent Petros Shiba.

A South African identified by police as the ANC "hit man" responsible for the killing was later shot dead.

Police have arrested about 10 ANC members during their clampdown and seized a large cache of arms, including assault rifles, hand grenades and limpet mines.

At the same time Commissioner Simelane has appealed to all ANC members hiding in Swaziland to give themselves up, or face possible deportation to South Africa.

ANC JAILBREAK

Heavily armed guerrillas raid Swazi jails and police stations to free comrades

Argus Africa News Service

Argus 3/1/85 (312)

MBABANE. — Heavily armed guerrillas of the African National Congress have mounted a series of raids in Swaziland to free colleagues detained by the police.

The ANC men — armed with Russian-made AK-47 assault rifles — yesterday freed six prisoners from the Mbabane police station but were thwarted in further raids on police stations and jails throughout the country.

The Commissioner of the Swazi Police, Mr Majaje Simelane, today confirmed the jailbreak but declined to give details.

Police sources, however, said 15 ANC men had raided two police stations and two jails.

Death threat

According to the sources, the ANC men first went to the main police station in the capital early yesterday.

They surprised three police officers and a driver and threatened to shoot unless the cells were opened.

The raiders then went from cell to cell to find their comrades. After freeing three ANC men, the raiders asked Swazi prisoners being held for non-political offences if they wanted to join the banned South African movement.

Also freed

Three Swazis who said they were willing to join were also freed and left with the ANC men in three vehicles.

Police sources said today the ANC raiders moved on to Mbabane's remand prison, on the outskirts of the capital.

They attempted to break in but found security too tight.

The men then telephoned the main jail in the country, at Matsapha in central Swaziland, and demanded the release of a senior ANC member they identified as Eric Zuma.

Armed police

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Police have been conducting a round-up of ANC personnel after the assassination last month of the deputy chief of the Swaziland security police, Superintendent Petros Shiba.

"Hit man"

A South African identified by police as the ANC "hit man" responsible for the killing was later shot dead.

Police arrested about 10 ANC members during their clampdown and seized a large cache of arms, including assault rifles, hand-grenades and limpet-mines.

Commissioner Simelane has appealed to all ANC members hiding in Swaziland to give themselves up — or face possible deportation to South Africa.

Meanwhile, sources in Swaziland said today that a senior ANC official had arrived in the country from Zambia for talks with the Swazi Government and Swazi elders.

[redacted]

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, January 4, 1985

Swazis search for ANC men after jail raid

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZI police yesterday mounted a manhunt for African National Congress fighters after heavily armed ANC insurgents forced police at Mbabane Police Station to free three jailed comrades.

The Swaziland Police Commissioner, Mr Majaje Simelane, yesterday confirmed that the three ANC men were freed after the police station was raided by two ANC fighters — not 15 as first reports said — armed with AK-47 rifles on Wednesday.

But Mr Simelane denied reports that the raid on Mbabane Police Station had been followed by a bid to mount similar raids to "spring" ANC men in police stations in or near Manzini.

The ANC raiders were reported to have been particularly keen to secure the escape of an ANC man named Eric Zuma.

Mr Simelane also repudiated reports that three non-political prisoners at Mbabane Police Station had taken advantage of an offer from the raiders to free them on condition that they joined the ANC.

The Swazi Police were, however, determined to capture all ANC men still in Swaziland and "deport them to a country of their choice", Mr Simelane added.

Last year about 100 ANC men were deported from Swaziland after fighting broke out between Swazi security forces and ANC men fleeing from Mozambique to Swaziland in the wake of the March 16 Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique.

A *modus vivendi* was, however, reached between the Swaziland Government and the ANC after talks in Lusaka, Zambia, between Dr George Msibi, a senior member of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State, and the ANC.

The uneasy peace was shattered early last month by the assassination of Swaziland's Deputy Chief of Security Police, Superintendent Petros Shiba.

The ANC was blamed for the killing. It denied responsibility.

The raid on Mbabane Police Station is the latest incident in the new round of fighting between Swaziland Police and ANC fighters triggered by the killing of Mr Shiba.

Events since Mr Shiba's death include the deportation of the ANC political representative in Swaziland, Mr Absalom Duma, the gunning down by Swazi Police of an ANC man, Mr Jabulani Ngcobo, of Soweto, the discovery of an arms cache in Manzini, and capture of a least two ANC men — whom the Swazi authorities are reported to have threatened to hand over to South Africa.

Wednesday's raid on Mbabane Police Station was the second time in the past nine months that ANC raiders are reported to have freed their comrades.

In April, last year, ANC fighters were reported to have raided Bhunya Police Station in Swaziland and freed four of their comrades.

The ANC later accused the Swazi authorities of handing the men over to South Africa after pretending that they had been freed at gunpoint by their comrades. Swazi Police denied the charge.

Last October, Mr Babalazi Bulunga, immediate past SRC president of the University of Swaziland, who is said to have had close connections with the ANC, was deported from Swaziland and immediately arrested by South African Police.

Dr Msibi, however, denied Mr Bulunga had been deported for his reputed ANC links.

Jail raid: Swazi Govt meets as ANC denies responsibility

The Swaziland Cabinet met yesterday to discuss Wednesday's reported raid by armed ANC men on the Mbabane police station in which three detainees are said to have been freed.

But the ANC has denied responsibility for the raid, describing the "disappearance" of three of their number as mysterious.

South Africa viewed the matter as an internal Swazi affair and had not officially contacted Swaziland about the matter, a spokesman for the South Africa Department of Foreign Affairs said.

Asked to comment on the affair in the light of the security accord between the two countries, in terms of which Swaziland has been clamping down on and expelling ANC members, he said his department did not want to see the incident in isolation.

It was merely another example of the differences between the Swazi Government and the ANC.

The Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Mjaje Simelane, says police are still searching for the raiders and escapers involved. They will be deported to the country of their choice.

Three non-political prisoners also freed in the raid are back behind bars after having surrendered.

It is not known whether the Cabinet will issue a statement but the prime minister's private secretary, Mr Moses Dlamini, says his government is "disappointed with the state of affairs".

The Swazi Government regards the matter in a serious light.

There have been conflicting reports on the raid, some saying that 15 armed men freed the men from the Mbabane police station before attempting the same at another police station and two prisons.

Mr Simelane says only two raiders freed their comrades.

In a statement in the Zimbabwe daily newspaper *The Herald*, the ANC suggests the three prisoners "disappeared" following threats by Mr Simelane that ANC members were to be handed over to the South African Government.

The organisation said it would ask the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to ensure that no opponents of the Pretoria Government were sent back to South Africa and that the safety of prisoners in Swaziland was guaranteed.

In April last year ANC men were reported to have raided the Bhunya police station and freed four of their colleagues.

At the time, the organisation accused the Swazi Government of staging the abduction and repatriating the prisoners. — Sapa.

Dismissed police chief arrested in Swaziland

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's deputy commissioner of police and a former commissioner of police were arrested at the weekend and are being held for questioning, it was reported here today.

Police commissioner Mr Majaji Simelane confirmed the arrests but gave no further details.

Deputy commissioner Mr Edgar Hillary was being held at Malkerns police station and former commissioner Mr Titus Msibi at nearby Lobamba, it was reported.

Mr Msibi was dismissed from his post in the middle of last year when two Cabinet Ministers and the head of the army were also dismissed.

A former Cabinet Minister, Mr Sishayi Nxumalo, and the former army chief, Mr Mangomeni Ndzimandze, were detained for questioning some weeks ago.

No explanation has been given for the dismissals or subsequent arrests.

The other Cabinet Minister, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr V Dlamini, died at his home late last year after a long illness.

INDIGNATION

There was surprise and some indignation in Swaziland when the news of Mr Hillary's arrest was announced. He is a career policeman who has never been involved in politics.

But observers noted that he was the officer who, on the orders of the then Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, arrested influential Supreme Council of State member Prince Mfanasibili two years ago.

Later, the High Court ordered that the prince should be released and, soon after, the Supreme Council dismissed Prince Mabandla.

The former Prime Minister left Swaziland immediately and is believed to be living in Bophuthatswana.

had eaten away much of

Police deny ANC handover

MBABANE—Swazi police have denied that they have handed over to the South African authorities three men of the African National Congress.

Police Commissioner Majaji Simelane repeated in a statement on Saturday that the men had been sprung from jail by ANC colleagues, and said he had heard they were planning to flee to East Africa.

One of the escapers had been spotted in the Swazi town of Manzini and would be rearrested soon, he added.

The ANC indicated on Thursday it was not responsible for freeing the men early the previous day. It said they had disappeared in strange circumstances after Mr Simelane had threatened to hand over ANC men to South Africa. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Swazis arrest a top policeman

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Swaziland's deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, and its former Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, were arrested at the weekend in another major development in the territory's continuing struggle for power.

Their arrest has been confirmed by the present Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaje Simelane, who was appointed as Commissioner over Mr Hillary when Mr Msibi was dismissed last June.

The two men arrested are reported to be in police custody at two different police stations.

Held by police

Former army commander Mr Mangomeni Ndzimandze and two cabinet ministers, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo and Mr R V Dlamini, have also been held by police for questioning.

Mr Hillary and Mr Msibi are known to have been supporters of the former prime minister, Prince Mabandla, who was ousted in a March 1983 coup spearheaded by Swaziland's strongmen, Prince Mfanasibli and Dr George Msibi.

Shortly before his fall from power, Prince Mabandla — now living in exile in Bophthathatswana — ordered the arrest of Prince Mfanasibili and one of his political allies, Chief Maseko.

Arrested, charged

Mr Hillary, who is widely recognized as a career policeman, arrested Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko on the orders of Prince Mabandla. They were charged with sedition and were refused bail. When Prince Mabandla was toppled, the charges were withdrawn and they were released.

As Prince Mfanasibili and Dr Msibi consolidated their position as the two strongmen of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State, observers anticipated it was merely a matter of time before Mr Hillary and Mr Msibi were detained.

Their detention comes in the wake of renewed clashes between Swazi police and cadres of the African National Congress in Swaziland.

The new clashes between Swazi police and the ANC were triggered by the assassination last month of the Swazi deputy security police chief, Superintendent Petro Shiba, allegedly by an ANC gunman.

The killing triggered a drive by Swazi police to round up and deport all remaining ANC fighters in Swaziland, in spite of ANC denials of responsibility for the killing of Mr Shiba.

There was further intrigue in Swaziland last week when Mr Simelane reported that three ANC prisoners had been freed at gunpoint at Mbabane Police Station by armed ANC raiders — only for the ANC to repudiate his statement and to accuse the Swazi police of handing the three men over to South Africa.

Fierce power struggle continues

Top Swazi policeman arrested

RDM 8/1/85 312

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZILAND'S Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, and its former Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, have been arrested in another major development in the territory's on-going struggle for power.

The arrest of the two men at the weekend has been confirmed by the present Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaje Simelane, who was appointed over Mr Hillary's head when Mr Msibi was dismissed last June.

No reasons were given for the arrest of the two men who are reported to be in police custody at two different police stations.

Mr Hillary and Mr Msibi are known to have been supporters of the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, who was ousted in a palace coup in March 1983 spearheaded by Swaziland's strongmen, Prince Mfanasibli and Dr George Msibi.

Shortly before his fall from power, Prince Mabandla, now living in exile in Bophuthatswana, ordered the arrest of Prince Mfanasibili and one of his political allies, Chief Maseko.

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The charges were withdrawn and they were released when Prince Mabandla was toppled.

As Prince Mfanasibili and Dr Msibi consolidated their position as the two strongmen of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State, observers anticipated it was merely a matter of time before Mr Msibi and Mr Hillary were dismissed.

In June last year Mr Msibi was dismissed, along with the former army commander, Mr Mangomeni Ndzimandze, and two Cabinet Ministers, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo and Mr R V Dlamini.

Now, a little more than six months later, Mr Hillary has been arrested. Mr Ndzimanze and Dr Nxumalo have been held for questioning by police.

Neither Prince Mfanasibili nor Dr Msibi could be contacted for comment yesterday.

The detention of Mr Msibi and Mr Hillary comes in the wake of renewed clashes between Swazi Police and cadres of the African National Congress in Swaziland.

The new clashes between Swazi Police and the ANC was triggered by the alleged assassination last month of the Swazi Deputy Security Police Chief, Superintendent Petro Shiba,

☐ To Page 2

Swazi power fight arrests

312

☐ From Page 1

by an ANC gunman.

The killing triggered a drive by Swazi Police to round up and deport all remaining ANC fighters in Swaziland, despite ANC denials of responsibility.

There was further intrigue in Swaziland last week when Mr Simelane reported that three ANC prisoners had been freed at gunpoint at Mbabane Police Station by three armed ANC raiders — only for the ANC to repudiate his statement.

The cauldron has been stirred by another potentially powerful figure in Swaziland, the exiled Prince Dumisa.

He has announced the formation of the Swaziland Liberation Movement to restore democracy to Swaziland and to protect the Swazi Royal Family from being "abused and used" by Prince Mfanasibili and Dr Msibi.

Dried flowers from SA a sell out in Taiwan

The Star's Foreign News Service

TAIPEI — Taiwan's Far Eastern Department Store chain has announced that it ordered South African consumer goods worth R489 000 for its recent South Africa Fair, which was so successful that it hopes to organise a similar promotion during 1985.

Although the fair lasted three weeks, some goods — including dried flowers, the most popular item — were sold out within the first week.

And within a week of the fair ending on December 9 the store had placed additional orders worth R68 000 for biscuits, woollen blankets, dried flowers and animal hides for the regular stock of its 10 branches.

The fair began on November 16 with 33 South African companies contributing products. Miss South Africa visited all 10 branch stores to officially open the promotion.

A report on the fair by the South African Embassy in Taipei concluded "the project was a great success. It has proved that high duties need not be a barrier to successful exports. The results must have been a good indication to South African exporters of the huge market potential that exists in this rapidly advancing society."

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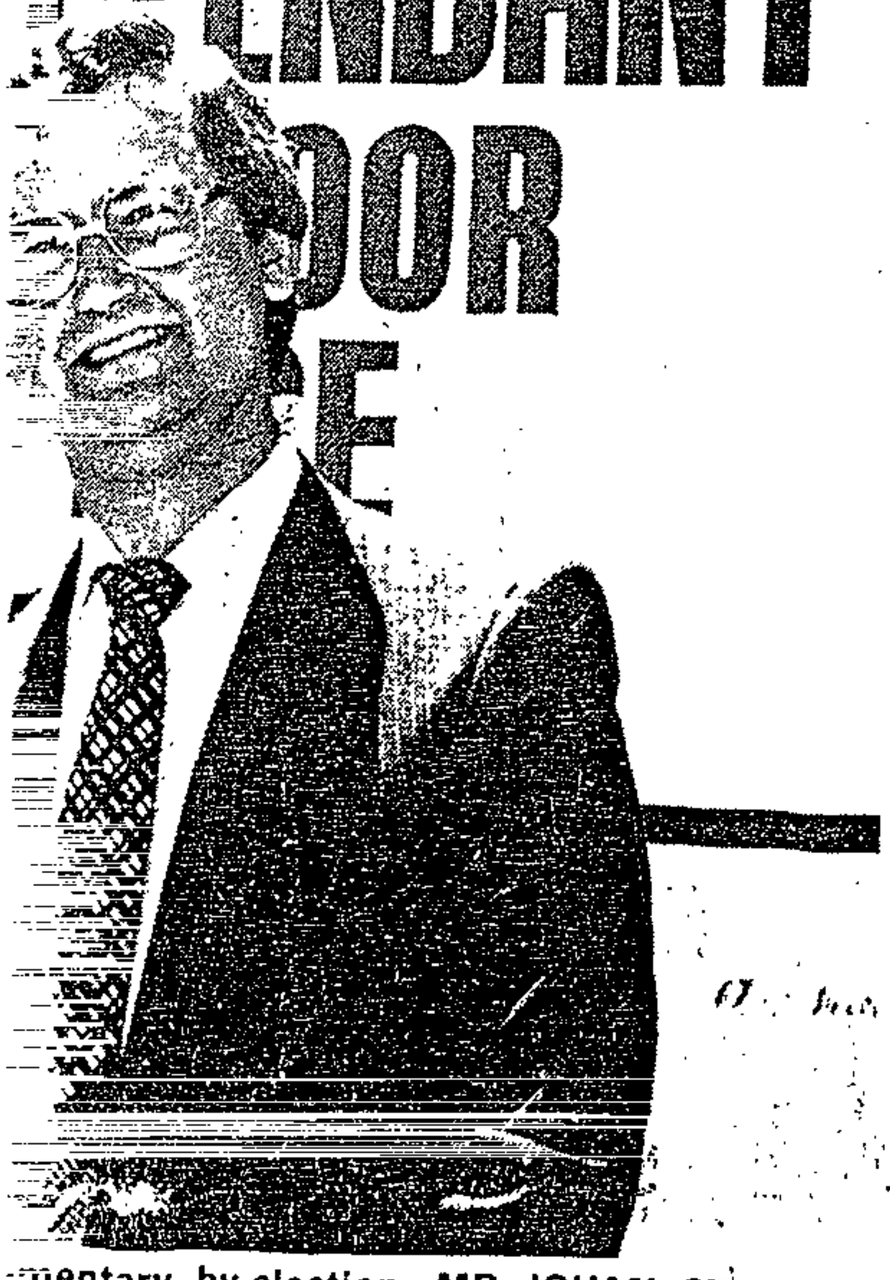
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E. Post 9/1/85

ays Sparrow

TON PARK FENDANT OOR E



mentary by-election, MR JOHAN STANDER election agent, a former PFP Provincial W.

By JOHN CLARK, Municipal Reporter

FIVE companies in the Far East have made firm inquiries about investment in Port Elizabeth as a result of the visit to Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong by a municipal delegation.

Mr André Crouse, the city's Development Officer, said he was simultaneously optimistic and pragmatic about the results of the present discussions with the Far East investors.

"I think we achieved our goals. We went to tell them what Port Elizabeth had to offer them. That will sell the city in the long run," he said.

Mr Crouse said the five were looking into fields as diverse as light steel products, household stainless steel products, developing sectional title factories for small businesses, the hotel-motel trade, garments and even plastics.

Some of the men wanted to go into joint ventures with South African businessmen.

Since the visit, one businessman had already visited Port Elizabeth and three others, representing a vast industrial conglomerate, have confirmed their intention to visit the city in March.

A fifth man was waiting for a research project to be completed locally and would visit Port Elizabeth on the strength of its motivations.

Mr Crouse said he was receiving calls from overseas and local investors every day.

"As a result of our recent Far East trip, there have been several firm offers — even from an Israeli visiting there at the time."



Mr ANDRE CROUSE

Mr Crouse urged Port Elizabeth entrepeneurs to speak to him about possible joint venture opportunities.

"The Far Eastern businessmen are looking for opportunities to broaden their markets and get around the quota system limiting their exports to the European and American markets.

"Local businessmen must be ready to offer them the best in supporting industry and products, or they'll go elsewhere."

Mr Crouse said the future of Port Elizabeth lay in industry and exports.

"We can overcome our distance from markets problem by looking to use our modern harbour for exports," he said.

The Far Eastern investers see tremendous benefits in our port, he said.

"Then when we tell them the price of land in Port Elizabeth, they ask if we have made a mistake. It is one-tenth the price of land in Durban, for example.

"That is why we must have the 135 hectares of land in Markman Township that the Government refused to rezone."

Mr Crouse said Port Elizabeth must, like businessmen on the Witwatersrand, capitalise on the low value of the rand.

"The rand will remain low for a long time — so export opportunities will be favourable for us for a long time."

One Port Elizabeth businessman was taking advantage of the low value of the rand and exporting car accessories to the United States.

"He is producing a far higher quality product than what is available there at one-third of the local US price — because the rand is low," said Mr Crouse.

"If businessmen don't know what opportunites are available, or if there is a market for their products overseas, they should discuss it with South African Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO), their export association, or me at my office."

ANC men flee from Swaziland

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Nearly all the African National Congress guerillas who were told to surrender to Swaziland Police last month have fled to Mozambique, a police spokesman has said.

Police told 23 ANC members to surrender following a police crackdown on ANC activity late last year.

Commissioner Mr. Majaji Simelane, yesterday said that five of the ANC men had come forward and were now registered as refugees living in Swaziland.

He said they had applied for political asylum and their applications were being considered by the government.

● Swazi soldiers this week searched forests surrounding Mbabane for gunmen believed to be hiding there.

Police and army units have been engaged in a hunt for ANC members following the assassination of Swaziland's deputy security police chief

A man described by police as the ANC "hit man" responsible for the assassination was shot dead last month.

Swazi pledge to recover fraud money

312
Star
17/1/85

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland has pledged to recover R13 million taken fraudulently from the South African Customs Union but refused to say whether the culprits would be named.

An ombudsman appointed to investigate the fraud, Mr Robert Mabila, said today his report on the fraud had been accepted without modification by the Swazi head of state, Queen Regent Ntombi.

Mr Mabila conceded that the main question now was whether his report would be made public.

LEGAL ACTION

The Swazi Cabinet had decided a decision on whether to publish the report would be made after legal action had been taken against companies and individuals involved in the scandal, he said.

A former Minister of Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, alleged last year that prominent Swazis were implicated. A little later he was dismissed from his post and he is now in detention.

Mr Mabila refused to speculate on who might be involved.

The fraud involved transferring goods to a fictitious bonded warehouse in Swaziland so that customs duty did not have to be paid when the goods were landed at Durban. The goods were then sold in South Africa.

INGWAVUMA

Tongas recant?

Government's now abandoned plan to cede part of Ingwavuma to Swaziland has left a legacy of simmering insurrection in KwaZulu's northeastern territories.

When Pretoria backed away from the proposals a year ago in the face of Zulu outrage, it suggested Swaziland take up its land claims directly with the KwaZulu government. But with strained relations with KwaZulu, the Swazis have achieved their objectives in a roundabout way.

It now emerges that emissaries of the kingdom played a leading role in the Tembe/Tonga people's decision to petition Pretoria to break away from KwaZulu and form a separate self-governing Tonga homeland. Though ethnically distinct from Zulus, the Tongas have been administered by KwaZulu since the region obtained self-governing status.

Called before the KwaZulu legislative assembly to account for his rebelliousness, ageing chief Mzimba Mthembe claimed Swazi government officials helped him draft the petition and even made appointments for him with the SA Department of Foreign Affairs.

From this it appears the Swazis have not yet given up their dream of having their own corridor to the sea — even though the original Ingwavuma proposals fell flat. The objective apparently was to get the Tembe people to secede and then somehow incorporate them into Swaziland so that they would have Kosi Bay at their disposal for a deep water harbour.

Understandably, the KwaZulu government was incensed by what it called "this Swazi treachery" and the prospect of further fragmentation of the homeland. However, self-government for the Tongas does have some justification. Remnants of the Maputo clan of Mozambique, they fled to the eastern shores of Natal in the 1890s after quarrelling with their Portuguese overlords and asked the British crown for protection. Consequently they are no real kin of the Zulus, though many speak their language and have adopted their customs. By the same token, they have no real connection with the Swazis either.

Conspiracy

Mthembe says he and his people have been used as pawns in a political conspiracy. But the depths of the conspiracy may go even deeper than he imagines. KwaZulu government officials say both *agents provocateurs* of the Swazi government and the security police have been active in Ingwavuma of late. The government certainly seized on the Tembe's secession request with alacrity. Members of the delegation who took the petition to Pretoria allege senior officials of the department of Foreign Affairs said they could see "no problem" in granting the Tongas self-government.

Mthembe has now recanted, stating that he wants the petition withdrawn. That might put an end to secession moves in the northeast for the time being. However, Swaziland is not likely to give up lightly its aspirations of eventually having an outlet to the sea. Says KwaZulu education and culture minister Oscar Dhlomo: "This will continue to be an issue as long as Chief Mthembe is as weak as he is."

Dhlomo describes Ingwavuma, which shares borders with both Swaziland and Mozambique, as a "volatile area" and says he suspects that the enemies of KwaZulu will continue to use the divisive elements in the region to foment trouble.

Financial Mail January 18 1985

Mercury 24/1/85 (Bff) 312

KwaZulu pay-out shock

Swazis gave Tembe chief R10 000 cash

African Affairs Correspondent

THE head of the Tembe tribe in north-east KwaZulu, Chief Mzimba Tembe, revealed at Ulundi yesterday that he had been offered R10 000 in cash on January 5 this year by an emissary for the Swaziland Government.

Chief Tembe made his shock disclosure at a Press conference attended by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and several KwaZulu Cabinet Ministers.

On January 8 this year, Chief Tembe told Chief Buthelezi that he was very sorry for having tried to lead his people into a separate Tembe homeland. He admitted that he had been influenced by the Swazi authorities who had also drawn up a petition on his behalf for submission to the then Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Tembe chief said yesterday that he had been approached by Mr Julius Mbuyisa, a prominent businessman, who had told him he was bringing 'something from Swaziland'.

He said he had been surprised to get this money since he received funds from the KwaZulu Government and from the Tembe tribal authority.

'I want to make this public,' Chief Tembe said. 'I don't know what Swaziland's aim is.'

The magistrate at Manguzi, Mr I M Mdlalose, said Chief Tembe had asked him to take charge of the money since he did not want it at his house where it was a 'source of trouble'.

The principal public relations officer for the KwaZulu Government, Mr Tayson Dhlamini, said the Zulu King, King Goodwill, had been telephoned about this incident. He had contacted the Chief Minister and the money had been handed over to Col S M Mathe, acting head of the KwaZulu Police, who had a safe.

Chief Buthelezi said he would consult members of his Cabinet and they, with Chief Tembe, would decide what to do about the money.

Mr Mbuyisa said the money had been delivered to him by Prince Mangangeni. He had explained that it was from the Swazi Queen Regent.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mbuyisa had tendered an apology because he had become involved in the Swazi attempts to create a separate Tembe state but it was impossible to accept his apology because he had never indicated anywhere in his speech that he had done wrong.



Col S M Mathe, acting head of the KwaZulu Police, opens a packet containing R10 000.

Swazis agog W/E ARGUS 26/1/85

... jailing of good guys

Africa News Service 312

MBABANE. — The arrest of top police and army officers in Swaziland looks increasingly extraordinary as the country's courts and remaining policemen admit they don't know what is going on.

This week's charges of sedition merely served to deepen the mystery, though suspicions are mounting that the removal of men with a reputation for being non-political and impartial is no more than a political ploy.

The Government's case was not helped when the magistrates and prosecutor in one court publicly declared that they hadn't the foggiest idea what was going on.

Ex-Police Commissioner Titus Msibi and Deputy Commissioner Edgar Hilary, along with former army chief Mongomeni Ndzimandze and Major Abednego Dlamini face charges of sedition.

The four were arrested and detained at different times over the past few months.

The allegation is that they met to discuss the arrest more than a year ago of Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi, who have since emerged from the post-King Sobhuza power struggle as the tiny kingdom's strongmen.

Surprisingly mild

They were also alleged to have discussed the arrest of the then Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaji Simelane who, coincidentally, has since been promoted to the top spot in the police force.

The penalty for sedition in Swaziland is surprisingly mild considering that in many African countries it is death. New legislation makes the maximum penalty 20 years in prison or a fine of R20 000.

But the new law also takes the case out of the hands of the proper courts and leaves it to a four-man tribunal appointed by the Prime Minister. The tribunal hears the case in camera.

The odds are thus stacked against the four even though the allegations have been discredited by a comedy of errors which started with the four men being brought to the Mbabane Magistrates' Court on Monday to be charged.

The court officials did not know what to do with them so they were sent back to the police cells.

They returned under heavy guard to court again on Tuesday and, along with almost the entire Mbabane Press corps, waited outside for six hours while officials inside frantically tried to find out why the men were there.

Prosecutor "on leave"

The Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Absolom Thwala, cornered by the Press in his office, neatly passed the buck.

"I am on leave," he told the sceptical Pressmen.

He tried again: "It is actually lucky that you found me in my office. I cannot tell you anything because I don't know anything myself."

Even more bewildering, the magistrates before whom the four men should have appeared gave a joint statement saying: "We don't know what the position is regarding those four. Nobody told us anything so we are as blank as the public."

The district police commander, Senior Superintendent Stanley Bhembe, in whose custody the four men were, was equally dumbfounded. "We really cannot say just what is going to happen. We have just been instructed to keep them until further instructions," he said.

Even officials still favoured in the Swazi hierarchy were not quite sure what the men were being held for.

Earlier this month the present Police Commissioner, Majaji Simelane, said the men were to face criminal charges. He was contradicted a few days later by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, who told the Press they were to be charged under security legislation.

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Queen gave me R10 000 bribe – Tembe

(312)

CP Correspondent 27/1/85

THE ALREADY strained relations between KwaZulu and Swaziland will take a further dive after claims this week that the Swazi queen regent was involved in a R10 000 pay-off to a would-be Zulu rebel chief.

The claim was made in Ulundi by Chief Mzimba Tembe, a controversial figure who petitioned the SA Government to cut him off from KwaZulu and give him his own homeland last year.



Swazi Queen Regent

Chief Tembe later retracted after widespread claims that the SA and Swazi Governments had a hand in the deal.

He admitted that he had been "influenced" by Swaziland to go for indepencence, and said that Swazi authorities had actually drawn up the petition.

He then apologised for his actions.

This week the chief went a step further and claimed he ahd been given a R10 000 "present" from the Swazis — with the SA National Intelligence Service acting as a "go-between".

Chief Tembe said he was given the cash early in January by a Julius Mbuyisa, who told him it was from the Swazi queen regent.

Tembe says he (Tembe) then handed the loot to a local magistrate, who in turn passed it over to the head of the KwaZulu police.

Mr Mbuyisa, who attended the indaba at which the claims were made, said he had been approached by Prince Mangangeni Dlamini of the Swazi royal house and two other men.

The prince asked him to deliver a parcel to Chief Tembe, Mr Mbuyisa said.

He went on to make allegations that NIS official George Mthalane and a white security cop were also involved in the affair.

The R10 000 bribe will be fully discussed by the KwaZulu Cabinet before any further steps were taken, it was announced.

No Swazi comment could be obtained at the time of going to press.

Taiwanese eyes on PE project

317A

E. Post

28/1/85

City in the running for 'industrial park' plan

By TREVOR BISSEKER

PORT ELIZABETH could become the site of a Taiwanese industrial park if a group of Taipei businessmen are suitably impressed by the city's potential when they visit South Africa in March.

The businessmen, representing several companies, also plan to establish a major display and promotion centre.

This will be in Johannesburg, but the site for the industrial park — a factory complex in which space could be leased — will be decided only after their visit to Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

Judging from what I was told in Taipei by the men behind the scheme, Port Elizabeth has an excellent chance of being chosen.

There is also great interest in building a hotel in the city.

"This will be our second visit to South Africa," said Mr Stephen Hsu, managing director of the Bee Industrial Corporation.

"Last time we didn't go to Port Elizabeth. In November we were visited in Taipei by a group led by your Mayor, Mr Ivan Krige, and he and the industrial development officer, Mr André Crouse, greatly encouraged us.

"We were promised a lot of help with the site, and other concessions, so we are going to see for ourselves.

"If it is good, our industrial park could be set up in Port Elizabeth."

The products likely to be manufactured are cutlery, plastic goods — from inflatable boats and toys to moulded cups and kitchenware — luggage and textiles.

"We have the money — the Taiwan Government would not be involved — but we will be looking for assistance of the type Mr Crouse mentioned on behalf of the City Council," said Mr W T Yang, president of Hwa Nan Plastics and [illegible].

"Perhaps the city can be our partners," he said. "We want everyone to benefit, not only ourselves."

Hwa Nan Plastics is the biggest manufacturer of inflatable products in Asia and it already has wide markets in the United States and Europe.

What did he envisage as the initial investment?

"Well, it's difficult to say without knowing the cost of the land and construction," said Mr Yang. "It could be five million US dollars, or $3 million, or perhaps more to start the project."

Mr Yang is also the man behind the hotel idea. He has in mind a good-quality but not luxury hotel with Chinese and Western-style restaurants.

Mr Yang and Mr Hsu will be accompanied on their visit by two or three other businessmen, including representatives of the Pei-Lin Luggage Co, which is already exporting to South Africa, and the Singer Cutlery Co.

Mr Yang said that once the factory complex was established, he was confident other Taiwan companies would be eager to join the project by perhaps leasing space in the "industrial park".

Mr Hsu said the first objective would be to satisfy the South African market, but a second stage was already envisaged, namely to export from the South African plant.

Asked about employment prospects, Mr Hsu said the promoters would [illegible] to bring their own technical experts to get the factories going, but the intention was to use local labour and train them for the skilled tasks.

He showed me through the vast Hwa Nan Plastics factory, which has four floors and employs about 1 000 people. Many of the workers were youths and girls aged from 16 to 19.

"Yes, some workers are young," said Mr Hsu. "In fact, they are students who study at our company's high school, which is a joint venture with the Government.

"They go to school for some of the time and work some of the time. They live in dormitories at the factory free of charge and of course also receive a salary. When they finish school, they are obliged to work for the company for three years."

Mr Hsu said it was hoped that Chinese workers would be able to live in premises at the industrial park.

My impression was that Port Elizabeth was first in line as a possible site, largely because of the incentives the city could offer, but also because of the large Chinese community here.

Mr Hsu said the Taiwanese would expect Port Elizabeth to provide local consultants.

"We are strangers," he said. "Give us a hand and we will provide you with a prosperous venture."

● See Page 2

THE possible establishment of an industrial park in Port Elizabeth by Taiwanese industrialists has been welcomed by members of the City Council delegation who visited the Far East last year.

Mr André Crouse, the city's Development Officer, said the entire proposition was a direct result of the visit last year.

"When we met in Taiwan, we sketched for them the possibilities of investing in Port Elizabeth. I am in constant contact with, and busy with a market research project for the Bee Industrial Corporation," said Mr Crouse.

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REVOR BISSEKER

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By JOHN CLARK
Municipal Reporter

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"When we met in Taiwan, we sketched for them the possibilities of investing in Port Elizabeth. I am in constant contact with, and busy with a market research project for the Bee Industrial Corporation," said Mr Crouse.

"A delegation from the company will be visiting the city in March.

"This is a progressive company with wide experience in a variety of industries, including plastics (they have a branch in the United States) and distributing motorcars.

"We welcome this type of industrial park development because it will bring new technology to the city.

"It will bring Taiwanese entrepreneurs who don't know the meaning of the word 'recession' and who will show Port Elizabeth how to attack the export market from their small business base."

Mr Paul Botha, the Town Clerk, said the report was very positive.

"What impressed us most about Mr Stephen Hsu, managing director of Bee Industrial, was his idea of not merely investing, but setting up a company which will function as a credit bank or industrial development corporation to give administrative and financial guidance to Taiwanese investors in Port Elizabeth.

"He will act as a catalyst to investors.

"We are very keen to have the company here. Mr Hsu has the drive, initiative and financial means to get this project off the ground.

"As a city, we have ample ground to give him exactly what he needs — we have a committee specialising in this function.

"During our visit we were able to convince him of Port Elizabeth's superior package of a developed infrastructure and concessions."

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Taipei business interest welcomed by City Council

Taiwan firm to set up factory in Transkei

By TREVOR BISSEKER

THE giant Tatung company in Taiwan is to establish an electronics and electrical appliances factory in Transkei.

The project has been stalled by the management shake-up in the Transkei Development Corporation, which will have a half-share in the development.

"I cannot tell you more at this stage," Mr L C Chen, a vice-president of the company, told me in Taipei.

"The new TDC management will be coming here to see us and settle the schedule.

"We were visited by the Port Elizabeth party under the Mayor, Mr Ivan Krige, last November, but we explained to them that we are committed to Transkei."

The factory is expected to produce light electrical and electronic goods such as radios and tape decks.

"We would also like to make TV sets, but we understand there is some restriction on the number of manufacturers allowed in South Africa," said Mr Chen.

If the Transkei venture proved successful and it was decided to expand in South Africa, Port Elizabeth would certainly be seriously considered as a factory site.

Mr Chen disclosed that Lesotho's sudden switch of political stance on Taiwan, when it opened diplomatic ties with Red China, had cost it the Tatung investment.

"The decision had already been taken to invest in Lesotho when they suddenly changed their allegiance and cut us out," said Mr Chen.

The Tatung company has 16 factories in Taiwan and trains its workers at its own college — the Tatung Institute of Technology.

Swazi diplomat held at gunpoint

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — A Swazi diplomat based in Maputo was held up at gunpoint at the weekend in an area where guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) are active.

Sources at the Swazi Embassy in Maputo confirmed today that Mr Aaron Dlamini, a commercial attache, was taking his family home to Swaziland when he was stopped by gunmen near the Lomahasha border post.

The embassy sources declined to give details but it is understood the gunmen surrounded Mr Dlamini's car. He was saved when a Mozambique army vehicle came down the road and the gunmen fled.

● On Saturday armed men killed a militia man in an attack that heavily damaged a soft-drink factory at Namaacha, on the Mozambique side of the Swaziland border.

Boilers and generators were wrecked in the raid on the State-owned brewery. It is believed MNR members were responsible.

Swazi students boycott lectures

(312)

Star

5/2/85

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — University of Swaziland students began a boycott of lectures when the university reopened yesterday.

The university was closed last month following publication of a report by a commission of inquiry set up to investigate unrest at the university and in the nearby town of Manzini last year.

The report, issued early last month, spoke of "an unhealthy preoccupation with the aims and objectives of the African National Congress among students".

STUDENTS

It also suggested that the number of students admitted from other countries, particularly South Africa, should be cut.

The students were then told to go home and reapply for admission.

When they returned yesterday they found that 21 of the former students, among them members of two student representative bodies, had not been readmitted.

Students said a meeting had been held with the dean of student affairs yesterday, and they had said the boycott would continue. They said anything the 21 had done had been on behalf of the student body as a whole.

Last night the university Vice Chancellor, Professor Samguma, confirmed that students were boycotting classes, but dismissed suggestions that the university might be closed again.

He said: "No decision to that effect has been taken."

DOM 8/2/85

Student boycott continues

(32)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

MOST of the 1 000 students at the University of Swaziland yesterday defied an ultimatum to return to classes or leave the campus and instead continued their protest boycott.

The boycott started when the university re-opened on Monday in protest against the exclusion of 21 students — including the entire 14-strong SRC — and the forced resignation of two staff members.

The Dean of Student Affairs, Mr Simon Nkambule, warned yesterday that by persisting students were on a collision course with the Swazi government.

Only an estimated 200 students yesterday obeyed Wednesday's "final ultimatum" to return to classes.

The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has blamed the boycott on "subversive elements".

The students have, however, been backed by the university's academic staff associations.

The university has been a centre of opposition to Swaziland's de facto governors in the Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo.

CME This 11/2/85

Swazis will talk 'openly' to SA

MBABANE. — Swaziland would continue to pursue its policy of "good-neighbourliness" and would not bow to outside pressures to break ties with South Africa, the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, said yesterday.

Officially opening the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) here, the Prime Minister said his country would continue to talk to South Africa "in the daylight and openly".

Prince Bhekimpi told more than 300 delegates representing the nine SADCC member states, as well as representatives of donor countries and organizations attending the conference, it was "no use pretending" Swaziland was not linked to South Africa and other states in the Southern African region.

● The SADCC has so far failed to reduce member states' economic dependence on South Africa, says a report by the SADCC secretariat.

Small, weak

The report said the SADCC member states — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland — were small, weak and heavily influenced by external economic events and conditions.

One of SADCC's major founding purposes had been to reduce members' dependence on South Africa. "But in the adverse economic circumstances SADCC states have faced since 1980, that has proved virtually impossible."

All but Angola and Tanzania were still heavily dependent on Pretoria for trade and transport. — Sapa

State security on Swazi campus

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Swaziland government has assumed responsibility for security at the University of Swaziland and armed police are on standby near the two campuses, its vice-chancellor, Professor Sam Guma, said yesterday.

The decision to take control of "security" at the university was announced to both staff and students by Mr Mhambi Mnisi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and chairman of the university council, Professor Guma said.

He strongly denied local reports in Swaziland that the council had asked the government to do so. Both staff and students were simply informed of the government decision to take over the "maintenance of law and order".

Mr Mnisi's declaration came after he summoned council members to a meeting held to discuss the student boycott of classes in protest against the exclusion of 21 students, including the entire 14-strong Student Representative Council, when the university opened on February 4.

The boycott was also a demonstration of solidarity with two staff members who were told to resign or face dismissal — Professor John Daniel, dean of social science and Chief Dumbusa Lukhele, an assistant registrar.

Students were ordered by Mr Mnisi — who took over as council chairman after unrest at the university last year — to return to class or to leave the campus.

While attendance at classes "fluctuated" yesterday between 95% in the sciences and 65% in the social sciences, only four students had formally left the university — two South Africans and two local students — Professor Guma said.

As some students who went home for the weekend were unable to return to the university yesterday because of floods in Swaziland, it was difficult to give a precise estimate of continued support for the boycott, Professor Guma added.

He repudiated reports that police were patrolling the campus, saying that they had taken up positions "near the campus".

The university has been a centre of opposition to Swaziland's de facto governors in the Supreme Council of State, or Liqoqo, particularly over the deposition of Queen Dzeliwe as Queen Regent in August 1983 and the clampdown on the African National Congress last year.

There was further trouble last year when Liqoqo allegedly tried to subvert the established student union, the National Union of Swaziland Students, (NUSS) and replace it with its own "tame" union, the National Association of Swaziland Students (NASS).

One of the leaders of the new union was Mr Zweli Mnisi, son of the Foreign Minister.

Swazi children find ammo cache

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — A cache of grenades and ammunition has been found close to the Swaziland border with Mozambique.

Police announced today that it was found by schoolchildren.

It comprised two handgrenades, rounds of ammunition, and three fully-loaded magazines.

The children found the cache in a rucksack hidden in long grass near their school fence.

Late last year police uncovered a large cache of arms which they said had belonged to the African National Congress.

It included assault rifles and limpet mines and was found in a house in the industrial city of Manzini.

Police have not speculated yet on who might have hidden the cache found by the children.

Forrest 'linked to ANC' Star 26/2/85

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — A British woman who was arrested in Swaziland last week and released yesterday without explanation was understood to be involved in South African "revolutionary politics".

Diplomatic sources said Mrs Felicia Forrest was thought by the Swazi authorities to have close connections with the African National Congress (ANC) in her work as an administrator of scholarships for Southern African refugees.

Sources said Mrs Forrest denied involvement in South African politics but agreed that ANC members were among those who had received the scholarhips she administered.

The sources said that Mrs Forrest had not been deported but had agreed to leave the country by Thursday.

She is planning to go to Zimbabwe.

About 700 scholarships a year are handled by Mrs Forrest's office, about 300 of them involving Swazi citizens.

Customs fraud: SA firms deny involvement

312
1/3/85 Star

By Gavin Engelbrecht

Several South African companies accused by Swaziland of involvement in a R13 million South African Customs Union fraud have denied the allegations; some claim that they were cleared by customs and excise officials.

The companies were reacting to a charge by Swaziland ombudsman Mr Robert Mabila that 21 companies — 17 of them South African — were involved in the fraud.

Mr Mabila said this showed that Swaziland did not bear the major responsibility for the fraud.

The customs union was defrauded when millions of rands worth of goods — mainly whisky and clothes — were sent to a fictitious bonded warehouse in Swaziland as part of a conspiracy to avoid customs duty on them when they entered the South African Customs Union at Durban.

"Whereas the world was misled into believing that Swaziland was solely responsible for the customs fraud, we point out that this is totally misleading and untrue," Mr Mabila said.

A Banco Wholesalers director, Mr Yacoob Bhana, first denied all knowledge of the fraud but, when told that his company was listed, admitted he was aware of it.

CLEARED

"We have been cleared by customs. A third person used our import permit and committed the fraud. We had nothing to do with it," he said.

He would not name the third person, saying it was "not businesslike".

A Flash Clothing director, Mr S S Maharaj, said he had no knowledge of the fraud. "Although I was subject to an investigation, I was told by customs not to worry about it. I do not import or export anything," he said.

Lockhat and Sons' attorney, Mr Ebrahim Goga, said it was nonsense to say his clients were part of the fraud.

Jabula Distributors' manager, a Mr Hurwitz, and a Universal Imports and Exports spokesman also refuted the allegations that their companies were involved in the fraud.

A Swaziland-registered company named in the fraud charges was Ocean Distributors, of which Prince Mfanasibili, a prominent politician and powerful member of the ruling Supreme Council of State, was reported to be a company director last year. He said his directorship was nominal.

Trapped in foreign SA



Marked for life

Bhabhalazi Bulunga with his jacket — permanently stamped with a security police stamp.

BHABHALAZI Bulunga, 29, who was deported from Swaziland into the arms of the South African police in October last year, has been freed from jail — but is now left stranded in South Africa.

He is homeless and can't return to his wife in Mbabane.

Mr Bulunga was a University of Swaziland student until mid-1984, when he completed his degree and found employment as a personnel officer in a sugar mill at Big Bend.

"I was arrested by Swazi police on October 5, 1984, he says, because of "immigration" technicalities.

When he challenged this – he is a Swazi citizen with a valid Swazi passport – he had no success. He says he was forcibly removed and taken over the border.

"At Oshoek they handed me over to the SAP. At first they didn't want me – but then the Swazis said I was wanted because of ANC activities," Mr Bulunga told City Press.

"They immediately took me in and I spent some time in a jail as they questioned me. I was released on December 21 – but I had no money and all my things are with my wife in Mbabane.

"Shortly after I was released, I found the cops had stamped my clothes with indelible ink. The stamp reads: South African Police, Northern Natal Division, Security Branch 84/12/21 – that is the date I was released.

"I can't remove the ink and now have to walk around in marked clothes."

His lawyer is trying to get compensation for the damaged clothes from the police.

But Mr Bulunga's biggest problem is that he is now forced to live in South Africa. "The only home I have ever known is Swaziland," he says.

He is grateful to his friends from the University of Swaziland who reported his deportation and disappearance last year, as well as to church and other organisations in South Africa, Swaziland and overseas, who tried to help him when he was deported, and who tried to find him when he was held by police.

"I will remain greatly indebted to them all," he said. "We all have to fight injustice wherever it appears."

Mr Bulunga was not tried in court as an "illegal immigrant", but was deported from Swaziland on the orders of Swazi police commissioner Major Simelane.

Before he was deported, he appealed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Mbabane, the Council of Swaziland Chuchers, the World Council of Churches and the OAU to "save his life".

'TOGETHER, WE'LL GET THEM BACK'

3/3/85

312

C. Pers

STUDENTS in Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Zambia are rallying to the support of 21 student leaders expelled from the University of Swaziland.

Students from the universities of Lesotho and Botswana are planning joint demonstrations.

Campaigns are being prepared for the reinstatement of the students – and at least one university, Roma in Lesotho, has said it is willing to admit some of the expelled students if the campaigns fail.

They are also demanding that the University Council asserts its independence and resist pressure from the Swaziland ruling group.

The 21 Swazi student leaders, who include 10 Students' Representative Council members and four Swaziland National Union of Students' leaders, were refused re-admission to the university after it was suddenly closed down in January.

When the university reopened on February 4, the 21 were told they could no longer attend. This followed a commission of enquiry into student unrest.

Swazi student sources say there are troops on campus and allege students are being "forced into classe at gun-point".

Unconfirmed reports say that two South African students who voluntarily deregistered in protest against the expulsion of the 21 – Patrick Gagani and Micah Nkosi – were picked up by the Swazi police this week.

Students are employing various forms of resistance against the authorities, say the sources.

In one incident, students drove nails into the doors of the science block to foil army attempts to force them into classes.

The conflict started last year, when students objected to:

- A government-sponsored trip to Kenya by a group of pro-government students.
- Government attempts to form what students called a "puppet" student body known as the Swaziland National Association of Students.
- The handing over to South African authorities of local student leader Bhabhalazi Bulunga, who was subsequently detained by SA security police.

Swaziland frees SA refugee

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE – A Swazi judge has ordered the release of a South African refugee who was detained by police more than two weeks ago and held without charge.

In papers filed by Mr Terence Tryon, it was shown that he has valid refugee status in Swaziland until December.

Mr Justice Ben Dunn ordered that the police pay the costs of the action.

Mr Tryon was arrested with a British woman, Mrs Felicia Forrest, who administered a scholarship scheme from Swaziland.

Mrs Forrest was later released. She left Swaziland last week.

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United Press. (312) (~~FFA~~) Star 14/3/85

Swazis hold 2 ANC suspects

MBABANE — Swazi police are holding two alleged members of the African National Congress (ANC) for questioning after arms were found in a house in a Mbabane suburb at the weekend. Police spokesman Mr Solly Mkhonta said an AK 47 assault rifle with two magazines and an automatic pistol with 77 rounds of ammunition were found when police surrounded the house in Thembelihle. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

(312) Star 16/3/85

Swazis to get R21-m cotton mill

WASHINGTON — Government and inter-government agencies will jointly set up a R21-million cotton spinning mill in Swaziland to supply neighbouring South Africa, the International Finance Corporation announced this week. The IFC is part of the World Bank. Also taking part will be the African Development Bank, Britain's Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Swaziland government's own National Industrial Development Corporation. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Swazi assassins foiled

Star 18/3/85

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, says a plot to assassinate him and some members of the ruling Supreme Council of State has been foiled.

Addressing a meeting of electoral officials and voters at the weekend, Prince Bhekimpi said the plot had been hatched by the relatives of people who are now in 60-day detention.

The Prime Minister said the plotters had tried to hire "South African hit-men", but the plotters had been intercepted on their way back from South Africa and had confessed.

Prince Bhekimpi gave no further details and gave no indication of when the plot had been uncovered.

Two former senior police officers and two former senior army officials are being held and will appear in court on April 15 to face charges of high treason.

RDM 27/4/83

Top official to probe corporation

MBABANE. — Swaziland's ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, has begun an investigation into alleged misappropriation of funds at the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS).

The investigation follows questions in parliament recently concerning persistent rumours of irregularities in NIDCS.

Swaziland's Minister of Industry and Mines, Mr Derek von Rissell said the legal and financial structures of the NIDCS were under review at the moment. The Minister was quoted as saying that international donors were finding it difficult to lend Swaziland money because of the present structures of the NIDCS.

He said several international donors, including the World Bank, had funds available which Swaziland could not absorb until NIDCS' structure was "regularised". — Sapa.

Swazi bank boss for investment

Sowetan 9/4/85

312

MR Sam Kuhlase general manager of the Central Bank of Swaziland, yesterday joined the debate over disinvestment from South Africa and complained that proponents of the cause overlook "the deleterious effect such action could have on South Africa's neighbours.

Mr Kuhlase is a visiting graduate student in economics at Boston University.

In a letter published on the editorial page of the New York Times, written from Boston, Mr Kuhlase says that South Africa's neighbours "remain vulnerable to disruptions in the South African economy. Unless these independent states can attract United States investment, disinvestment from South Africa will unfairly punish all the people of southern Africa."

Mr Kuhlase continues: "Swaziland, for example, a small nation, with a population of 50 000, is surrounded on three sides by South Africa. Because of a historical dependence on South Africa's economy, Swaziland would have difficulty surviving a US economic war against South Africa, unless American businesses soon came into Swaziland."

"Swaziland boasts an ever-diversifying economy. Yet, it remains overshadowed by South Africa's apartheid economy, which has attracted investments from about 350 US corporations," Mr Kuhlase writes.

"To date, there is no American business presence in Swaziland."

Mr Kuhlase says the benefits of locating in Swaziland are real. US companies are spared the growing condemnation that attaches to business viewed as supporting apartheid. Swaziland has one of the most developed infrastructures on the continent, including the highest literacy rate of any independent black nation in southern Africa. It offers the same sophisticated transport and communications network available in South Africa.

"Moreover, Swaziland is a nation where black and white live peacefully under a non-racial system of government. Already, several large businesses, particularly from Britain, have moved their operations to Swaziland.

"Ending apartheid will take an effort from all quarters. US businesses would be wise to realise that there is an alternative to South Africa," Mr Kuhlase concludes — Sapa.

BRICK TRUCKS

312 N. Mercury 12/4/85

Second Swazi rail link complete soon

MBABANE—Swaziland's second railway link with South Africa will become operational in December, Swaziland Railways' chief executive officer Dan Slabbert said yesterday.

Mr Slabbert also said plans were being drawn up for the construction of a third rail link from Big Bend in east-central Swaziland to Lavisa on the Swazi eastern border with South Africa.

Swaziland Railways was constructing the second link line from Mpaka in north-central Swaziland to Mananga in north-western Swaziland, and South African Transport Services was building the stretch from Komatipoort to Mananga.

It is expected to be used by SATS as a shorter route from the Northern Transvaal for the transport of raw materials and minerals to Richards Bay and Durban via Swaziland Railways. — (Sapa)

Man

Merebank residents protest

RNE 1226/85

Dompas Swazi-style

SWAZILAND Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi this week confirmed that his government would introduce legislation under which all unemployed Swazis in the towns would be made to go back to their homes in the rural areas.

Prince Bhekimpi told the Ngempisi community at a meeting on Monday that those who were sent back to their rural areas would be expected to cultivate the land to support themselves and their families instead of resorting to crime in the towns.

He said the Swazi Government would no longer tolerate the large number of unemployed men and women who "hung about" in the towns.

JAILED FOR THE TRUTH...

SWAZILAND Police Commissioner Majije Simelane last week jailed a Swazi reporter for writing the truth.

By DESMOND BLOW

Reporter Pat Jele of the Times of Swaziland reported last Thursday that police had raided the homes of certain Royal household members or people close to them.

City Press knows this is true.

Last week we reported police had raided the home of Princess Mnengwase, the only surviving sister of the late King Sobhuza II, and searched a chest in which she keeps private papers

They said they were searching for certain documents, but left empty-handed.

The same day the home of exiled Prince Dumise's girlfriend was searched for certain documents — but the cops only took away "love letters" the Prince had written to her.

Apparently a similar report by Mr Jele appeared in the Times of Swaziland.

Mr Jele and editor James Dlamini were immediately summonsed to police headquarters by Mr Simelane.

Mr Simelane said the reports were false and Mr Dlamini was ordered to put a report to this effect in the next edition.

Mr Simelane locked up Mr Jele in the Mbabe police station to make sure the report appeared

After the report appeared the next morning, Mr Jele was released.

I understand Mr Dlamini felt he had no option but to deny a report he knew to be true in order to have his reporter released from jail.

Meanwhile, more top Swazis are expected to be charged by the weekend with high treason

Among those expected to join the four already charged are former Finance Minister Sishayi Nxumalo.

312

CITY PRESS, April 28th, 1985

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AFRICA

Argus 29/4/85 HQ 312

Unwanted ANC finally gets out of Swaziland

DONALD KNOWLER of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Mbabane on the final departure from South Africa's tiny neighbour of the ANC's last guerilla remnants

THE African National Congress of South Africa appears to have been finally "neutralised" in Swaziland after a long drawn-out battle between the guerilla group and the Swaziland government.

ANC-related activity in the tiny kingdom has steadily wound down following a bloody clash between the South African nationalist movement and the Swazi police late last year.

The assassination of the deputy chief of the Swazi security police — which was blamed on the ANC — resulted in known ANC activists in Swaziland being rounded up, sometimes in gunfights, or forced to flee the country.

According to Swazi sources, the ANC top men in the country fled to Tanzania and Zambia after the Swazi Government issued a "wanted list" of 23 ANC personnel. The list was issued after 11 ANC suspects had been arrested and it is now believed a number of these were deported, with the rest accepting political asylum on the condition they did not engage in political activity.

Although many Swazis — particularly the younger generation — give moral support to the ANC, Swazis have grown increasingly critical of the movement in recent years for bringing violence to the country.

"The problem with the freedom fighters is that people are getting caught in the middle," said a young Swazi waiter at a top tourist hotel here.

He was referring to the latest round-up of ANC members and a shoot-out between an ANC guerilla and Swazi police officers, resulting in the death of a child caught in the crossfire.

"The liberation struggle must be fought in South Africa, not in Swaziland. We are not a part of South Africa," said the waiter.

★★★

A general view in Swaziland is that the ANC has outstayed its welcome and most people have no regrets about seeing them depart the country.

Strained relations between the Swazi government and South African exiles became apparent at the time of the Soweto riots in 1976, when many young people fled the South African townships for both Swaziland and Botswana.

The Swazi Government, as did the Botswana authorities, rounded the students up and created refugee centres for them. The ANC and PAC were invited to take to other countries those pupils wanting to sign up with a nationalist movement and the remaining children were treated as refugees.

★★★

Although nationalist activity was frowned on by both governments, ANC members still managed to remain in the countries.

Some of the children who fled South Africa in the winter of 1976 have since returned as fully-fledged guerillas, say Swazi sources.

One such man was 26-year-old Jabulani Ngcobo, alleged by Swazi police to be the ANC "hit man" responsible for the assassination of the security policeman, Superintendent Petros Shiba.

In follow-up operations, the police and army raided known ANC "safe houses" and located a large cache of arms, which included AK-47 assault rifles and limpet mines.

In one house they found Ngcobo and he was later cornered in a dry river bed and shot.

Although the Swazis identified Ngcobo as Superintendent Shiba's murderer, there is doubt expressed in some Swazi circles about ANC involvement in the killing.

★★★

There is a theory the ANC presence here might have encouraged Swazis to settle a few "old scores," knowing the ANC would be blamed for any violent acts.

Superintendent Shiba was shot as he drove away from the police officers' mess in Mbabane, after attending a Christmas function.

Another incident in Swaziland has raised questions about the official version of events.

Early this year a group of ANC suspects was released from a prison in Mbabane, by men claiming to represent the ANC.

The ANC suspects, and the raiders, have not been heard of since and at the time there were rumours in Swaziland that perhaps the police themselves might have taken the suspects, possibly to be handed over to the South African authorities.

A similar incident happened in April last Year, and four "freed" ANC suspects were not heard of again.

Riot police

(312) NM 30/4/85

MBABANE—Heavily-armed Swazi riot police were called to restore order at the Somhlolo National Statium at Lobamba on Sunday when two teams, both claiming to be the Mbabane Swallows, arrived to play the Kwaluseni Rebels in a Castle League match.

Swaziland sugar industry warning

NM 8/5/85

MBABANE—Swaziland's sugar industry, the country's largest employer, may have to change to producing other crops as alternatives if the ongoing world sugar market problems continue much longer.

This warning was contained in an address by the general manager of the Swaziland Sugar Association, Mr Derek Johnson, at a Press conference at the association's head office here.

Mr Johnson said Swaziland's sugar export problems of record low sugar prices had been worsened by the world wide recession, inroads made by artificial sweeteners and the additional problem suffered by Swaziland of exporting sugar via Mozambique.

Swaziland exports about four million tons of sugar annually, which accounts for more than 40 percent of the country's total exports. — (Sapa)

Swazi royal family member held

MBABANE — A close relative of Swaziland's royal Dlamini family was taken into custody by police over the weekend. Sowetan 14/5/85

Police sources would give no reason for the arrest of Mr Jabu Shongwe, except to tell his employers, The Times of Swaziland newspaper that it was not for criminal activities. 312

Mr Shongwe, who is in his early 20s, was not involved in reporting on political matters in his work on the newspaper, according to a Times spokesman.

He is the brother of Chief Sipho Shongwe, Minister of Works and Communications.

1

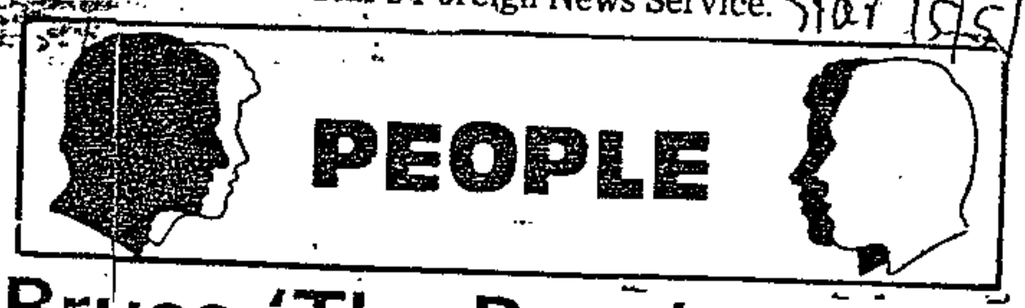
Good introduction

SA police shoot Swazi dead

MBABANE — South African police shot a Swazi smuggler dead just after he drove the car he was smuggling out of South Africa into Swazi territory, police said here yesterday. They said the shooting happened on Friday night when smugglers cut the border fence and tried to drive two cars into Swaziland. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

312

Star 15/5/85



Bruce 'The Boss' marries

LOS ANGELES — Rock superstar Bruce Springsteen slipped briefly into an Oregon church early yesterday morning to marry Miss Julianne Phillips (25), who he met backstage at one of his concerts.

At 15 minutes past midnight — 15 minutes after their marriage licence went into effect — Springsteen (35), and Miss Phillips were married in a Roman Catholic Church at Lake Oswego, Oregon.

Miss Phillips was a model before moving to Los Angeles.

Springsteen, known as the "working man's rock star" and "The Boss" has produced seven big-selling albums. — Sapa-Reuter.



TRANSVAAL — Cloudy and cold with scattered showers except over the south-western parts where it will be fine and cold.

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today: 8 am 12 deg C; yesterday: maximum, 16 deg C; minimum, 9 deg C. Rainfall: 4,0 mm; so far this month, 11,4 mm; so far this year, 334,9 mm. Average rainfall for May over 92 years, 24 mm. (Average annual rainfall 769 mm.)

SUNSET today, 17h30; sunrise tomorrow, 06h37.

MOONRISE today, 01h43.

ROUND THE WORLD:

	Max	Min			Max	Min	
Athens	25	15	Cloudy	New Delhi	41	26	Clear
Amsterdam	22	16	Cloudy	New York	27	20	Clear
Beirut	23	19	Cloudy	Paris	19	7	Clear
Brussels	19	8	Clear	Peking	21	16	Cloudy
Copenhagen	15	7	Cloudy	Rome	27	9	Cloudy
Frankfurt	25	11	Cloudy	Rio de Janeiro	25	15	Cloudy

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Swazi man convicted for keeping ANC arms cache

312 Stor 15/5/85

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — African National Congress members bribed a 70-year-old Swazi man to keep weapons for use in South Africa in his home, a court in Mbabane heard yesterday.

The large cache of arms included nine AK-47 rifles, one commando sub-machine-gun, six limpet mines, one anti-personnel mine, five detonators and plastic explosives and 1 537 rounds of ammunition.

The accused, Jameson Mngomezulu, told the court that, last year, ANC members gave him R200 to hide the arms at his homestead until they needed them for operations in Natal. They also gave him an automatic pistol as a present, he said.

Police said they discovered the arms at Mngomezulu's homestead in November and he told them that he had not checked how many weapons were hidden.

Mngomezulu's defence counsel said that it was unfortunate that the ANC men had taken advantage of an illiterate old man.

Mngomezulu was found guilty by High Court judge Mr Denzil Will and will be sentenced today.

Chief cop sought

A SWAZI police superintendant is being sought by the police after he allegedly attacked the Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaji Simelane, with a bottle at the weekend.

312 Sawutan 21/5/85

A front page report in yesterday's edition of The Times of Swaziland said the incident occurred on Saturday night in the police officers' mess in Mbabane after an argument between the two men.

Swazi-S A finance men discuss disinvestment

NM 27/5/85 (4) 312

CAPE TOWN—The disinvestment campaign against South Africa featured among issues discussed by the finance ministers of South Africa and Swaziland in Cape Town yesterday.

The talks between Mr Sibusiso Dlamini and five Swazi finance officials and Mr Barend du Plessis's team, which included his Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Kent Durr, and the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Killen, ended shortly after noon.

In a statement released after the two-hour meeting, the ministers said the meeting was a result of the visit of the Prime Minister of Swaziland to President Botha in Cape Town last year.

A number of subjects were discussed, including the state of the South African and Swaziland economies, economic prospects, the harmonisation and development of taxation systems in the area, and development opportunities.

'The ministers emphasised their concern about the detrimental effect that economic measures against South Africa would have on the well-being of the area and the development of the region.'

Replying to questions, Mr Dlamini said it was his Government's view that disinvestment would work against Swaziland.

'We believe in peaceful change in the region and if this campaign succeeds it will not result in peaceful change.

'We will not support it because we are sure we will be among the first to suffer,' he said.

The Swazi minister said the most pressing economic problem facing his country was the R100 million needed to rebuild the country's communications infrastructure destroyed by Cyclone Demoina last year.

Although the matter had not been raised at the meeting, it was hoped South Africa would be able to assist in the funding of the R80 million budgeted for this item over the next three years.

'We have an export-based economy and our communications are therefore essential,' he said. — (Sapa)

Swaziland set to become an investor's paradise

MBABANE — Swaziland is set to become an investors' paradise, despite the strong competition offered to investors by the South African homelands, says the Minister of Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr Derek von Wissel.

In 'Business in Swaziland,' Mr von Wissel says it would do so only if the close co-operation between the public and private sectors continued.

He gives a list of incentives to investors, which includes a five-year tax-free holiday for new investors, the welcome given by the Government to expatriate skilled manpower, Swaziland's unequalled record of political and industrial peace and its unspoilt tourist attractions.

Markets

Mr von Wissel says that Swaziland not only offers the advantages of access to international markets, but also membership of Southern African Common Customs Union with its market of 30 million people.

There is also the 20 percent tariff preference (benefit) which Swaziland enjoys because of ts preferential trade access to markets in the EEC and the U S.

He refers to Swaziland's numerous other advantages through her many bilateral trade agreements through membership of the 14 member-State preferential trade area of East and Southern Africa, her membership of the SADCC and her continued participation in the rand monetary area in which the Swazi lilangeni is freely exchangeable.

Mr von Wissel said his ministry is to establish a trade promotion unit with international trade agencies which will provide an information service for investors. — (Sapa)

It is valuable
In growing especially.

Swazi 'no' to disinvestment

MBABANE — Swaziland's Minister of Finance said that a disinvestment campaign against South Africa would be "cut-throat action" against his country.

Mr Sibusiso Dlamini was speaking at the airport after arriving from several days of talks with South African Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, and other officials. ~~60~~ 312

Mr Dlamini pointed out that the economies of the two countries are inter-related, and any adverse effects on South Africa are bound to hit Swaziland.

He said Swaziland was keeping her fingers crossed that any disinvestment campaign against the Republic will not succeed. SOWETAN 24/5/85

Charged

MBABANE—Swaziland's State counsel, Mr Eric Carlston, has confirmed that the country's former finance minister, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, has been charged with treason and will appear in the High Court, possibly in early June. — (Sapa)

Swaziland may drop the rand

STAR 6/12/85

312

MBABANE — Swaziland is expected soon to cut its currency loose from parity with the South African rand, according to a statement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini.

The statement said the rand would lose its status as a legal form of currency in Swaziland.

It would be for the Swaziland Government to decide whether in the future it might be desirable to change the present one-for-one exchange rate between the rand and the lilangeni, the statement said.

The implications were not immediately clear here and there was confusion over whether it implied an imminent withdrawal from the Rand Monetary Area.

The Minister's statement said the effects of the one-to-one relationship with the rand were not always advantageous to Swaziland. The removal of legal tender status from the rand was intended to reduce inconvenience which would be caused to residents of Swaziland by any future change in the rate position.

— The Star's Africa News Service.

manage full-time as well as part-time courses.

(a) (i) PTD (Pre-primary) course.

(aa) 1982: 0
1983: 19
1984: 18

(bb) Not applicable.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Only students whose mother tongue is Xhosa and who have the qualities looked for in a prospective pre-primary teacher are eligible.

(4) Yes.

(a) To increase enrolment to 30 new students per year.

(b) January 1986.

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q. col 2003

Borders between Republic/Swaziland (312)

1000. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 28 May 1985, he or any member of the South African Government has held talks with (a) KaNgwane and (b) KwaZulu concerning adjustments of the borders between the Republic and Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date, (b) where, (c) with whom were these talks held and (d) what was the nature of these discussions in each case;

(2) whether any decisions were reached; if so, what decisions;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No, not by me or the Department of Foreign Affairs since the appointment of the Rumpff Commission on 6 May 1983.

(2) and (3) fall away.

KwaZulu: consolidation proposals

1015. Mr M A Tarr asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) With reference to the 1975 consolidation proposals, (a) which specified areas had been excised from KwaZulu, (b) (i) which farms had been purchased from White farmers and (ii) in which districts are these farms situated, and (c) what was the total area of land affected by the above (i) excisions and (ii) purchases in terms of these consolidation proposals, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) what areas of excised land have been placed under control of the South African Development Trust and KwaZulu, respectively, and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(3) what is the total estimated cost of expropriating White farms in Natal in the current financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) The areas involved appear in Schedule B to the Second Report of the Select Committee on Bantu Affairs, 1973 and Schedule B to the First Report of the Select Committee on Bantu Affairs, 1975.

(b) (i) and (ii) The particulars required in respect of the farms concern 25 areas in the following districts. The names of the farms are contained in the Reports of the Select Committee, as indicated in brackets hereunder:

Port Shepstone	(64 and 93)
Alfred	(65 and 103)

Umzinto	(67)
Ixopo	(69, 70 and 71)
Polela	(72 and 73)
Richmond	(74)
Mpendle	(75 and 76)
Kliprivier	(80)
Newcastle/Dannhauser	(81)
Eshowe	(84)
Vryheid	(85)
Babanango/Vryheid	(86)
Lower Umfolozi	(87)
Hlabisa	(90)
Mtonjaneni/Babanango	(94)
Ubombo	(95)
Estcourt	(98)
Inanda	(99)
Pietermaritzburg	(102)

(c) (i) Approximately 385 900 hectares.

(ii) Approximately 150 000 hectares as at 10 June 1985.

(2) (a) Approximately 112 000 hectares and approximately 273 900 hectares, respectively.

(b) As at 10 June 1985.

(3) R34 million (estimated costs involved in purchasing all the outstanding property situated in KwaZulu and the earmarked areas).

Ovamboland: alleged instances of abuse

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q col 2005

1016. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the State President: (332) (354)

(1) Whether any special liaison committee was established in Ovamboland in or about 1982 to investigate complaints by Namibian civilians concerning alleged instances of abuse; if so, (a) (i) in which centres and (ii) when were liaison offices established, (b) who took the decision to appoint this committee, (c) who appointed the members of the committee, (d) what was the (i) name, (ii) nationality and (iii) occupation of each member of the committee, (e) what was the brief given to this committee and (f) (i) how many complaints had been (aa) received and (bb) investigated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) what were the findings in each case;

(2) whether this committee is still operating; if not, (a) why not and (b) when did it cease to operate?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) Ondangwa.

(ii) No special liaison offices were established.

(b) The then SADF commanding officer of Sector 10 and the Chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee, Mr P Kalangula.

(c) The then SADF commanding officer of Sector 10 invited and involved the commanding officers of other security force elements (Police), and Mr Kalangula involved the members of his Executive Committee. Other people were also occasionally involved in the meetings when it was considered necessary.

(d) The permanent members of the Committee were the following:

Mr P Kalangula (Chairman)
The other members of the Ovambo Executive Committee:
Mr Frans Viljoen, acting secretary of the Administration of Ovambo
Pastor Kandume
Mr Oswald Shivute (interpreter)
The Commanding Officer or a senior representative of the following:

SA Defence Force (Sector 10)
Special Unit K, the Security Branch and the Counter-insurgency unit of the SA Police and

5,30 - 7,00 pm Plenary: Presentation of first drafts of working groups

Proud Swazis leave no room for argument

The proud Swazi nation has only one answer as far as border negotiations over disputed land is concerned — the land is ours. There is no room for argument.

Star 8/7/85 312

The Star's Foreign News Service

One inflexible principle is held by the top-level Swazi delegation which discussed border readjustments with South African officials in Cape Town recently.

That principle is: The land is ours.

The delegation, led by Foreign Minister Mr Mhambi Mnisi, accompanied by the powerful secretary of Swaziland's ruling Supreme Council of State, Mr Robert Mabila, and Minister of Defence, Brigadier Fonono Dvuba, unequivocally repeated the kingdom's claim to areas in Kangwane, over the northern border with South Africa, and Ingwavuma, in Zululand, to the south.

The claims, which began in the 1920s, remain the same to this day and it has often been made clear that there is no room for negotiation. The campaign for what is always called here "The return of our land" was begun by the late King Sobhuza, and that fact explains much of the intensity of the pro return-our-land Swazis.

The late king died in 1982, without seeing a successful end to the negotiations he had carried patiently with the British and then the South Africans for decades.

The authorities in Swaziland, and above all the hightly traditional supreme council of State, now see a satisfactory (to them) conclusion of the campaign as a final tribute to a much-loved king, and perhaps even as a mystic obligation to the ancestors. The claims to the land are based on fairly simple grounds.

It is argued that in the slap-dash colonial carve up of the area in the late 19th century, the borders of the land occupied by people loyal to the Swazi monarch were wrongly drawn up. It is an argument which could be applied to many other countries on the continent, and to avoid a blizzard of similar claims the Organisation of African Unity has ruled that such claims should not be made, and borders should be accepted as they are generally recognised now.

Swaziland's answer to that is to say that the OAU has granted a special dispensation in the kingdom's case, and certainly there is no evidence to show that the OAU has made any attempt to make Swaziland drop the claims. That is the traditionalist Swazi stand, and that is why, in their eyes, there can be no negotiations on claims that are both just and right.

There are, of course, complexities which arise, at a time almost a century since those borders were said to have been wrongly drawn, to cloud the traditionalist Swazi argument.

For example, is the Swazi infrastructure of medical, educational and social facilities capable of sustaining an extra 800 000, one estimate of the populations of Kangwane and Ingwavuma? The future is more than double Swaziland's present estimated population of 300 000.

What practical benefits would there be to Swaziland? Kangwane has little to offer apart from a labour pool for an industrialised society, and Swaziland already has an unemployment problem. It is sometimes argued in Swaziland that the as yet undefined area of Ingwavuma which is claimed would offer an outlet to the Indian Ocean, and international agencies anxious to help a small independent country toward more self reliance would be glad to offer financial help to build a port suitable for exports.

This proposal has already been met with horrified protests by South African conservationists, who point out that the northern section of the Natal coast is ecologically an extremely important, perhaps unique, area which would be ruined by a commercial port.

Finally, vehement Zulu opposition to the land claims, particularly with regard to the Ingwavuma area, is cited as a serious problem by many objectors to the border adjustment proposal.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has condemned the proposals outright and Zulu traditional sources say that the northern Natal area is the site of Royal graves vital in Zulu tradition.

This kind of opposition has filtered down to the point where drivers in Swaziland-registered cars have reported meeting hostility in the northern Natal region with the land claims being given as a reason.

Within Swaziland these objections have been met by the ruling Supreme Council of State in a direct manner, as is usual.

About five years ago, when details of the land claims became more widely known in the Kingdom, a newspaper conducted a street interview in which it asked members of the public to give their views. Many supported the proposals, but some cited the possible problems of a grossly enlarged population, questionable benefits in the land to be claimed, and the opposition of more than 6 million Zulus led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Days after the publication of the man in the street's opinions, the Supreme Council decreed that the border adjustment issue could be discussed by nobody but The council-appointed spokesman at that time Richard Valapi Dlamini, and since then by his successor Foreign Minister Mhambi Mnisis, leader of the recent delegation to Cape Town.

It is an indication of the Supreme Council's power that public discussion on the issue is now unheard-of, and private discussion is discreet.

Another indication is the dismissal in 1983 of former Prime Minister Prince Mabandla, now living and working in Bophuthatswana. At the time of Mabandla's dismissal it was suggested only that he believed that executive power should be in the hands of the Cabinet, and not the Supreme Council of State. His dismissal and subsequent voluntary exile showed that on that issue and in Swaziland's case, he was mistaken.

But earlier this year a prominent member of the Supreme Council, Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini, was more precise when he told a local newspaper that one of the reasons for Mbanandla's dismissal was that he did not want Ingwavuma and Kangwane to be returned to Swaziland.

Swazi traditionalists have held to the principle that the land is rightfully theirs since the 1920s — and are quite capable of holding to it until the 2020.

312

INTERNATIONAL

ARGUS 10/7/85

Appeal by ambassador after thousands flee to Swaziland

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — Mozambique's Ambassador, Mr Daniel Magaia, has appealed to Swazis to report the presence of Mozambicans illegally in Swaziland.

He told a local newspaper the governments of the two countries were working together to solve the problem of illegal migration.

Thousands of people have fled into Swaziland since the beginning of the year because of the operations of rebels in western Mozambique.

Mr Magaia said the problem was made worse by Swaziland farmers employing the refugees and giving them no wages — only food and accommodation.

However, some of the illegal workers are reported by a Swaziland newspaper to have found a way to turn the tables on their employers.

They are said to work only long enough to size up the property and security arrangements.

Then they steal as much as they can and get work on another farm.

The farmers cannot report the thefts without disclosing that they were illegally employing the Mozambicans.

Security checks by Swazi police

MBABANE — Heavily armed Swazi police conducted security checks at roadblocks throughout the country over the weekend "to flush out any undesirable elements".

The checks follow official claims that a large arms cache was found last week in a suburb of Mbabane, and unconfirmed allegations that an ANC "hit squad" was on its way to assassinate prominent members of the Swazi Government.

Reports that a major ANC base had been smashed were denied. — The Star's Foreign New Service.

Concern over illegal migration

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He pointed out in a newspaper interview that the governments of the two countries were working together to solve the problem of illegal migration.

Thousands of people have fled into Swaziland since the beginning of the year from the operations of MNR rebels in western Mozambique.

Mr Magai said the problem was made worse by Swaziland farmers employing the refugees and giving them no wages, only food and accommodation.

Some of the illegal workers are reported by a local newspaper to have found a way to turn the table on the farmers, however.

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The farmers cannot report the thefts without disclosing that they are illegally employing the Mozambicans. — Sowetan Foreign Service.

for

July 1985

Swazi blitz on unwanted

312 Sowetan 16/7/85

MBABANE — Swazi police conducted country-wide security checks over the weekend to flush out undesirable elements.

The police, heavily armed with machine guns and other automatic weapons, set up road blocks throughout the country.

A police spokesman denied weekend reports that a major African National Congress base had been smashed, but confirmed that there had been a minor shooting incident involving two Mozambicans, apparently illegal immigrants.

The weekend checks follow official claims that a large cache of arms was found last week in a suburb of Mbabane and unconfirmed allegations that an ANC "hit squad" was on its way to Swaziland to assassinate prominent members of the Government.

312 STAR 24/7/85

King Sobhuza's wives and children challenge the Prime Minister to arrest them

Rebellion threatens in Swaziland

The Star's Foreign News Service

The authority of Swaziland's ruling supreme council of state, the Liqoqo, is being openly challenged in a rebellion involving senior members of the kingdom's royal family, sources said.

The rebellion has already led to a mass march on Parliament in Mbabane by a large number of the late King Sobhuza's wives and children, who challenged the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, to have them arrested, they said.

The dissidents are said to be aiming to oust the small group of Liqoqo members who are alleged to have virtually seized power after King Sobhuza's death in 1982.

The rebellion could lead to the king's appointed successor, Prince Makhosetive, being brought back from school in England and enthroned ahead of schedule.

If successful, the rebellion would radically alter the power structure in Swaziland and could significantly affect the kingdom's relations with South Africa.

The march of King Sobhuza's wives on Parliament in the second week of June was not reported by the local news media and few Swazis know about it, the sources said.

Asserting that any Swazi challenging the ruling clique had been arrested, the wives challenged the Prime Minister to do the same to them.

No action was taken against them and the wives are considered to have won the confrontation.

According to accounts of the incident, the wives did not specifically demand the resignation of the Liqoqo. Their action appears to have been intended mainly as a protest against the ruling group's hold on government and a demonstration against their alleged flouting of Swazi tradition and custom in seizing power.

Swazis involved in the rebellion are said, however, to be seeking the appointment of a new Liqoqo, claiming the present body was illegally appointed, is not representative of the Swazi nation and has not ended the growing corruption in the country.

They are said to seek the release from detention of political prisoners being held without trial, including the former Finance Minister, Mr Sishayi Nxumalo, former police commissioner Titus Msibi, his deputy Edgar Hillary, and two senior army officers.

The ruling group are accused of paving the way to their seizure of power by using the Liqoqo to depose Queen Dzeliwe, King Sobhuza's senior wife, who under Swazi custom was acting as regent pending the enthronement of the new king. She was replaced by Prince Makhosetive's mother, Queen Ntombi, an action the dissidents say contravened custom.

Queen Ntombi is said to have confounded expectations by refusing to become a mere figurehead. Nevertheless, the dissidents are said to seek the reinstatement of Queen Dzeliwe to restore legality pending the installation of Prince Makhosetive as king.

The prince, now aged 18 or 19 (no official age has ever been given) is not expected to complete his education at a English boarding school until next year. He was to be enthroned in the royal palace at Lobamba after he turned 21.

However, there are said to be growing demands for him to be enthroned earlier to end the struggle for power in the kingdom and restore the stability it enjoyed under King Sobhuza's long reign.

Sources close to the dissidents claim the ousting of the ruling group would have the support of most Swazis, including young people and the university students who have in the past tended to be impatient with tradition.

Most Swazis, it is claimed, want an end to the growing corruption that is seen to have coincided with the present Liqoqo's tenure.

The Liqoqo has identified itself with conservatism as opposed to the relative liberalism of modernist Swazis such as the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, who was ousted by the Liqoqo and now lives in exile in Bophuthatswana.

The traditionalists favour close ties with South Africa.

However, even traditionalists are said now to be increasingly opposed to the Liqoqo.

"This Liqoqo appointed themselves," said a high-ranking Swazi. "The Liqoqo is not supposed to be the supreme power, only an advisory body to the king."



Prime Minister Bhekimpi | Prince Makhosetive | The late King Sobhuza

Right Royal Swazi row

Argus 25/7/85

312

GERALD L'ANGE
Argus Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG.— The authority of Swaziland's ruling supreme council of state, the Liqoqo, is being openly challenged in a rebellion involving senior members of the kingdom's royal family, according to knowledgable sources.

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The dissidents are said to be aiming to oust the small group of Liqoqo members who are alleged to have virtually seized power following King Sobhuza's death in 1982.

School in UK

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Ruling clique

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Conservatism

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However, even traditionalists are said now to be increasingly opposed to the Liqoqo.

"This Liqoqo appointed themselves," said a high-ranking Swazi who asked not to be identified at this stage. "The Liqoqo is not supposed to be the supreme power, only an advisory body to the king."

'Royal 3' on ANC charges

THE SECURITY trial of three prominent KwaZulu residents connected to the Zulu Royal family began last week.

Nongoma-based induna Salusha Malinga Zondo – an adviser to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini – his adopted daughter Kathazile Maphumulo, and the king's former chauffeur Cornelius Mzama Zulu appeared in the Escourt Magistrate's charged with harbouring members of the ANC and possession of arms.



Swaziland call to Taiwan 312

TAIPEI—Prime Minister Bhekimpi Dlamini of Swaziland said yesterday that his country would welcome investment and technology from Taiwan.

Mr Dlamini, on an eight-day visit for economic talks, told reporters Swaziland was revising its regulations to offer better incentives, including tax-concession holidays, to investors from Taiwan and other countries.

He said Swaziland needed technology from Taiwan to develop its own industries, including machinery and textiles. — (Sapa-Reuter) NM 27/7/85

Swazi police arrest three ANC members

09:08:85 E Post

MBABANE — A senior Swaziland police official today confirmed that three members of the African National Congress were arrested during Wednesday's raid on a block of flats in the centre of Mbabane by a contingent of heavily armed paramilitary police.

The official confirmed that one other man, also believed to be an ANC member, escaped the police dragnet.

He said the police also took possession of an undisclosed number of weapons and ammunition from the flats.

Informed sources said the police and security forces had stepped up their vigilance throughout the country to prevent what they believed may be a renewed attempt by determined members of the ANC deported from Swaziland to re-enter the country.

In Maseru, police yesterday raided the offices of the Communist Party of Lesotho (CPL) and confiscated Communist literature, including calendars and catalogues from the Soviet Union.

Mr Jacob Kena, CPL secretary general, said three plain-clothed members of the National Security Service; Lesotho's top intelligence unit, entered his offices shortly after 9am and started searching.

Mr Kena said his offices were used mainly for trade union business.

The confiscation comes a week after the Soviet Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Vladimir Gavryushkin, presented his credentials to King Moshoeshoe 11. — Sapa

Bumper wood pulp harvest for Swaziland

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland's wood pulp industry has announced a bumper harvest, with 127 000 tons to be exported to the world market.

Swazi pulp exports go to South America, Europe, the Far East and elsewhere in Africa.

Usutu Pulp Company MD Mr Pat Rogers says that with the average price of wood pulp selling at $310 per ton, this means sales of $39 370 000.

10:08:85

Swazis arrest ANC 3

312

Dispatch

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Informed sources said it was believed there might be a renewed attempt by ANC members deported from Swaziland to re-enter the country. — Sapa

re than 12 000 hours to his credit and the survivors were seated towards the back of the aircraft.

Sanctions call grows

ATLANTA (Georgia) — A United States House of Representatives Budget Committee chairman, Mr William Gray, yesterday called for economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Gray, a Democrat, is the author of anti-apartheid legislation which would ban the sale of technology to South Africa and forbid American bank loans to businesses in the country. The proposed legislation has passed the House and Mr Gray said he expected Senate approval after Congress' Summer recess.

The first black to chair the House Budget Committee, Mr Gray spoke to the national convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha, a black men's service fraternity. He said his bill would stop American financing of racist policies.

"The sale of Krugerrand gold coins in the US alone generates 600 million dollars (about R1 200-million) for the South African Government," he said.

Mr Gray criticised President Ronald Reagan's administration for the policy of "constructive engagement".

"What constructive engagement means is that the South African Government can do anything it wants," he said. "And the only ally the South African Government has in the world is Ronald Reagan."

SA guards kill gatecrasher

MBABANE — A Swazi motorist died "in a hail of bullets" when South African border guards opened fire after he accidently crashed a borrowed car through a border fence near Gege last Saturday night.

The Times of Swaziland yesterday quoted a police spokesman as saying the vehicle had since been returned to its owner, who had lent it to the unnamed man.

A passenger escaped being hit and was later questioned by the SA patrol.

He was released when the patrol realised the car had not been on a "crime run", *the Times* said.

The driver had apparently been giving people lifts after a party when the car "went out of control" and crashed through the fence.

Negotiations are reportedly under way for the return of the body. — Sapa.

12 MONTHS TO PAY

Pay as you wear

Swazis won't help SA to beat sanctions

STAR 28/8/85

312

By Gerald L'Ange
The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — South Africa cannot look to Swaziland for help in getting around international economic sanctions, says the Cabinet Minister most directly concerned.

Mr Derek von Wissell, Swaziland's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, made it clear in an interview in Mbabane that, even though Swaziland would be hard hit by sanctions against South Africa, it would not help circumvent them.

Sanctions would seriously affect Swaziland's economy, he said. Apart from the many Swazis employed in South Africa, Swaziland obtained 90 percent of its imports from or through South Africa and about a quarter of its export earnings.

NO TAMPERING WITH CERTIFICATES

Nevertheless, Swaziland would refuse to tamper with certificates of origin to help South Africa evade trade sanctions.

"We will not issue a certificate of origin unless it is valid," he said. "We do not intend to be soft on the rule. We will not jeopardise our international position. If only one consignment were found to be suspect, all our products would become suspect."

Mr von Wissell said his department had received many inquiries from firms with South African operations, and from South African firms, about Swaziland's requirements for certificates of origin.

He said Swaziland could gain by having firms establish themselves in Swaziland to take advantage of its foreign trade freedoms.

"We want to create employment for Swazis," he said, "but we will not break rules to do it."

'HUNGER IN A MAN'S FACE'

While restating Swaziland's opposition to South Africa's racial policies, Mr von Wissell said: "We cannot support disinvestment or sanctions because it would definitely hit back on our economy."

It was easy for people to stand up in the United Nations and call for action against South Africa when they did not have to see the hunger in a man's face in Swaziland. But Swaziland had to look to the interests of its own people first, he said.

Spotlight focuses on comp' web of intrigue

312 STAR 9/

Five prominent Swazis have been in jail for more than seven months without trial. Now Amnesty International has stepped into the picture. GERALD L'ANGE of *The Star's* Africa News Service reports on the Byzantine twists of this web of intrigue.

Amnesty International has focused a penetrating spotlight on the Byzantine twists of the political power struggle in Swaziland.

The London-based legal and human rights organisation has taken up the case of five prominent Swazis who have been in jail for more than seven months without being brought to trial.

The offences alleged against all five are political and friends believe they will be released if those now in control in Swaziland lose the power struggle that followed the death in 1982 of King Sobhuza II.

Amnesty International regards at least one of the five, former finance minister Sishayi Nxumalo, as a "prisoner of conscience" — in other words, a political prisoner.

The other four are "probably prisoners of conscience", in Amnesty International's view. The authorities have threatened to charge the four with treason but have yet to do so.

Dr Nxumalo was arrested in November, 1984, on the same day as the police pulled in the former army chief of staff, Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze, and the army's chief of logistics, Major Abednego Dlamini.

Mr Titus Msibi, the former commissioner of police, and Mr Edgar Hillary, the deputy police commissioner, were arrested in January this year.

All five are being held under renewable 60-day detention orders, authorised personally by Prime Minister Bhekimpi Dlamini, and the orders cannot be challenged in the courts.

An unusual aspect of the case is that the prosecution is being handled not by Swaziland's director of public prosecutions but by a Durban advocate, Mr J S Janson, who is briefed by an Mbabane attorney, Mr E Carlston.

No public explanation has been given for the prosecution being handled by private lawyers rather than by Swaziland's director of public prosecutions. This procedure is usually adopted only when the goverment prosecutors are overburdened with other matters. It is not known whether this is the case.

Mr Carlston is on record as saying: "I know everybody wants to dispose of the matter as quickly as possible."

The Johannesburg attorney representing the detainees, Mr Raymond Tucker, declined to comment at this stage.

Amnesty International has issued repeated calls for urgent action, noting only last week that Dr Nxumalo had become seriously ill with pneumonia.

Dr Nxumalo is reported to have gone on a hunger strike after his detention order was renewed in May. He demanded either to be released or brought to trial. According to Amnesty International, he was then told he would be charged with treason but no charges have yet been laid.

□ □ □

Dr Nxumalo, who held several cabinet posts under King Sobhuza, was dismissed as finance minister in 1984 after he had made public details of alleged fraud of more than R13 million involving senior political figures, including members of the supreme council of state, the Liqoqo.

The power struggle revolves around the present members of the Liqoqo, whose opponents are seeking to depose them.

Earlier Dr Nxumalo had alleged that corruption in the government had contributed to the bankruptcy of Chemical Industries, the country's second largest foreign exchange earner.

Dr Nxumalo, who claimed his life had been threatened in an effort to keep him silent, said he would name those involved in the customs fraud if the Liqoqo authorised him to do so.

Also dismissed were the minister of foreign affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, police commissioner Titus Msibi and Colonel Ndzimandze. According to Prime Minister Bhekimpi, the dismissals were ordered by the acting head of state, Queen Regent Ntombi, on the advice of the Liqoqo.

The Liqoqo had appointed Queen Ntombi as regent to replace Queen Dzeliwe, who had assumed the post after Sobhuza's death. It had also appointed Prince Bhekimpi as prime minister after it had dismissed Prince Mabandla from the post, to which he had been appointed by Sobhuza.

According to Amnesty International, Prince Bhekimpi said Dr Nxumalo was dismissed because he had damaged Swaziland's name by making his corruption allegations without identifying culprits.

But on the same day a contradictory reason for the dismissals was given by several Liqoqo members, including Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi (who are alleged to be the strongmen now controlling Swaziland).

They said those dismissed had threatened "bloody revolution" unless the Queen Regent dismissed Prince Mfanasibili and Dr Msibi. An order for the dismissal of the two had been presented to Queen Ntombi but she had refused to sign it.

It was also alleged that Dr Nxumalo and his supporters made several unsuccessful attempts to place the police and army on alert without the authority of the Liqoqo.

□ □ □

He was then sued by Dr Nxumalo for defamation but before the action could come before the court the government issued a decree protecting all Liqoqo members from being sued for actions taken for the Liqoqo.

Commissioner Msibi, deputy commissioner Hillary, Colonel Ndzimandze and Major Dlamini appeared in the magistrate's court on January 23 on sedition charges. They were alleged to have held a meeting in June, 1984, to plan the arrest of Prime Minister Bhekimpi, another cabinet minister and other top officials. They were granted bail but immediately detained under 60-day detention orders.

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Swaziland bricks will be competitive

312 9/10/85 Mercury

Property Editor

SWAZI-made bricks are coming to Natal — and the importers have promised that prices will be competitive compared with local products.

Brian Abery, managing director of Durban-based Alumanation, promised in an interview that the firm would be able to talk prices, especially on large contracts.

The bricks, which will be supplied from the Langa Brickworks in Swaziland, are expected to make an impression because of their light, 'champagne' colour which cannot be reproduced from clays in Natal.

Mr Abery said a depot is being established in Phoenix Industrial Park, north of Durban, and about one million bricks would be kept in stock.

At present, the imports will come by road and rail links were damaged by floods some time ago.

In spite of the obvious extra cost of this transportation, Mr Abery is sure the prices will be competitive because of the lower overheads involved compared with the opposition.

He and fellow directors, brothers Tony and Richard Davis, see nothing out of the ordinary in a waterproofing company moving into the brick-marketing field.

On the contrary, after years of protecting roofs, they see walling — and the protection that provides — as a natural progression into total weatherproofing for buildings.

Mr Abery said: 'An architect commented: "Waterproofing is protection for the roof and brickwork is protection for the interior". So we are now in the protective coatings business. We wrap the whole building in a way.

'There are few waterproofing companies who can say they can reroof a building and, now, provide the walling.

'We offer a whole weather protection packet — yes, we do flooring as well.'

Last year, waterproofing contracts involved 100 000m² or so of roofing — something in the region of eight rugby fields — were undertaken.

The company began operations in 1969 in Park Street, Durban before moving to Clark Road. It moved to Sydney Road a year ago because growth demanded more space for materials, which are mainly imported, and trucks and because of a need to be situated in a major industrial area.

ZIMBABWE

Merging rivals

Zimbabwe PM Robert Mugabe is on the point of pulling off a major political triumph — a merger between his ruling Zanu-PF party and Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu.

For several weeks now, senior members of the two parties have been engaged in a serious dialogue designed to end a quarter of a century of bitter enmity, and, according to political sources close to the talks, the odds are strongly in favour of a final agreement being reached within the next month.

It was in 1961 that Nkomo, then undisputed leader of the nationalist movement in Southern Rhodesia, agreed to the 1961 constitution at a round-table meeting with PM Sir Edgar Whitehead and Lord Duncan Sandys, then British Commonwealth Secretary. When he saw he could not carry his party with him, Nkomo subsequently reneged on the deal — but not before irrevocably blotting his political copybook.

The nationalist movement split — basically along tribal lines — between Nkomo's Zapu and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu. Political rivalry developed into faction fighting and, during the independence war, into military combat, despite the uneasy alliance between the two parties during the sanctions years, known as the Patriotic Front.

At independence in 1980 the alliance started to fall apart. Although Mugabe won an easy victory in the 1980 elections, he tried to keep Zapu within the fold by establishing a coalition cabinet, but within two years, Nkomo supporters — the so-called dissidents — went underground and began to wage a guerrilla campaign against the security forces in Matabeleland. Throughout, Nkomo has denied any links with the dissidents whose activities are responsible for the deaths of more than 300 people in the last three years. In the July elections, Nkomo's Zapu hung on to all 15 seats in Matabeleland, underlining the tribal nature of the split.

Mugabe responded with a frontal attack on the Zapu political superstructure. Leading officials, including members of parliament, city councillors and army officers, have been arrested. Nkomo himself, his bodyguards and some of his closest aides arrested, was left isolated. It was then, with Zapu having been "softened up," that the unity talks proper got under way.

Apparently, agreement in principle has been reached on the key issues. These include offering Nkomo the number three slot in a new party — to be called Zanu — as Second Vice-President, ranking behind Mugabe himself and Deputy Premier Simon Muzenda. It is reported too that the two sides have agreed a formula for the release of political detainees and the return of political exiles.

The importance of the deal — which now has to be finalised by the two party leaders themselves — is that it should isolate the dissidents and end the three-year long banditry in Matabeleland and, possibly even more importantly, it will pave the way for the early creation of the long-promised one-party state.

Without the merger, Mugabe would have had to wait until after the next elections in 1990 to establish one-party rule. Even then, he could face bitter opposition from Zapu. But now — if the merger can be made to stick — he will to all intents and purposes have a de facto one-party state. He would control 79 of the 80 majority-roll seats in parliament, and the one outstanding — the sole parliamentary representative of Sithole's rival party, also called Zanu — would almost certainly be absorbed into the new structure.



Nkomo Mugabe

In 18 months' time, Mugabe would be able to abolish the 20 white seats in parliament since he would easily have the 71 votes necessary in terms of the Lancaster House constitution to carry the legislation through parliament. Within two years, he will be able to create his one-party administration without any breach of the constitution. ■

SWAZILAND

A royal sacking

Something of a "coup from above" occurred in Swaziland last week. Re-asserting the monarchy's authority, Queen Regent Ntombi dismissed the two leading members of the Supreme Council of State (or Liqoqo), Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi. Reaction to the news in Swaziland was, by all accounts, one of unconcealed joy.

The two men were ironically the prime movers in installing Princess Ntombi, the mother of Crown Prince Makhosetive (18), as Queen Regent in the power tussles unleashed by King Sobhuza's death in 1982. But events clearly reveal that Ntombi was not in thrall to her would-be champions.

From their base of apparent control in the Liqoqo (the traditional arm of government which came to supersede parliament in the vacuum left by Sobhuza), Mfanasibili and Msibi in effect dethroned Queen Dzeliwe, the senior royal wife Sobhuza had named as regent. Dzeliwe, however, is said to be revered by the Heir Apparent who is likely to be enthroned next year. And his mother, Princess Ntombi, never in the least appeared to covet the regency although, evidently, she recently started taking a more active role once she and others saw the royal authority being gradually sidelined (*Current Affairs*, August 23 1985). The controversial Mfanasibili and Msibi had in recent months been conspicuously out of the limelight, and the latter was not in the country when the Royal boot came down.

Announcing the decree, PM Bhekimpi Dlamini said the two men were being removed from office "in the public interest." And, days later, a debarred SA lawyer, Yusuf Patel, a cohort of the two former top dogs who was struck off the roll in SA, was arrested by Swazi police. The newly-appointed police commissioner Sandile Mdziniso, himself Ntombi's replacement for the Mfanasibili-Msibi man, said Patel was being questioned about his immigration status and in connection with state security.

No story about Swaziland's machinations is complete without a dose of often accurate rumour. The Mbabane grapevine says Mfanasibili (a royal cousin once said to be close to Ntombi) and Msibi tried to change Ntombi's mind but failed. And, rumour also has it that the two men unsuccessfully attempted to shaft Bhekimpi out of office two months ago when the PM was visiting Taiwan. That, apparently, and if true, was the final straw.

The Liqoqo has now been reduced from 12 members (15 originally) to 10 and its status is now brought more into line under the monarchy. PM Bhekimpi, who had been appointed by the Msibi-Mfanasibili Liqoqo after the Sobhuza-appointed PM Mabandla Dlamini was turfed out and into exile in Bophuthatswana, tended to be regarded as rather lightweight. Bhekimpi has now emerged somewhat strengthened in his own right. It is unclear, however, what the fate now is of various senior officials appointed under the old regime, as well as those, like former finance minister Sishaye Nxumalo, who have been languishing in prison under orders from the dismissed former strongmen.

Nxumalo, and former police chief Edgar Hilary among others were expected to come to trial later this month. Charges could, however, now be dropped. Certainly, it would be interesting to see what the career of the able and ambitious Nxumalo, who championed the Dzeliwe cause, holds in store.

☐ Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman Abdou Diouf, the President of Senegal, was in Swaziland last Saturday as part of his familiarisation tour of member states. The Swazis reiterated to the OAU head the country's rejection of apartheid, but explained that Swaziland could not support sanctions on SA (as the OAU has called for) because such measures would "threaten our own survival." ■

Swazis agree to extradite fugitive — after 12 years

MBABANE — A barred SA advocate and fugitive from justice, Yusof Patel, has been declared a prohibited immigrant in Swaziland and is to be extradited to South Africa.

A Swaziland police spokesman said a formal request had been received from the South African authorities for Patel's extradition. Arrangements were being made to hand him back.

Patel was arrested last Friday.

Patel was sentenced to three year's imprisonment by a South African court in 1973 after being convicted of defeating the ends of justice.

He failed to present himself to serve his sentence and crossed the border into Swaziland, where he has been living ever since. — Sapa.

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Swazis hold SA lawyer

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A top South African advocate who left this country in 1973 has been declared a prohibited immigrant in Swaziland.

Mr Yusuf Patel, of Johannesburg, is being held at Matsapa in Swaziland pending deportation to South Africa.

Mr Patel, who has defended several political prisoners, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a South African court in 1973 after being convicted of defeating the ends of justice.

He fled the country and has been living in exile in Manzini ever since.

A close friend of Mr Patel in Mbabane said yesterday the arrest of the former South African advocate had come as a big shock to many people in Swaziland.

A spokesman for the Swaziland police yesterday confirmed that Mr Patel had been arrested and was being held for possible deportation to South Africa.

28/10/85 Mercury

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Sugar mill to diversify

MBABANE—Swaziland's largest sugar mill, Simunye Sugar Company, has signed a R3 million loan agreement with the International Finance Corporation to diversify the company's farming operations.

The loans will enable the company to develop a crop diversification scheme which began early this month and will produce 720 ha of cotton and 360 ha of dry beans on a rotation basis.

The general manager, Mr John Ranger, said that the diversification to cotton and dry beans would not affect the company's sugar production of about 125 000 tons annually.

Mr Ranger said continuing world-wide low sugar prices did not permit the expansion of its present sugar production. He said the new crops to be introduced would enable the mill to utilise its resources of land, water and management personnel to the best advantage.

The cotton would supply cotton lint to the National Textile Corporation at Matsapa near Manzini. He said there were also ready markets both in Swaziland and outside for dry beans. — (Sapa).

Swaziland premier will wield the real power

By Gerald L'Ange
The Star Africa
News Service

The complex Swaziland political picture is gradually becoming a little clearer. *The Star's* expert on the region takes a look at latest developments and their meaning.

From having the status of a figurehead, the position of Prime Minister in Swaziland has suddenly become an extremely powerful one politically.

The prime minister's powers have been enormously increased as a result of the recent palace coup in which the group that had dominated the country for the past few years was deposed and ultimate control restored to the monarchy.

There is some doubt, however, about which individual is going to exercise the new prime ministerial powers.

Knowledgeable sources believe the post will be retained by the present incumbent, Prince Bhekimpi, despite a desire by some Swazis to see his exiled predecessor, Prince Mabandla, reinstated.

Prince Mabandla was dismissed during the regime of the politicians, Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi, who were thrown out in the palace coup. In his place they appointed Prince Bhekimpi.

Bhekimpi was initially regarded by many as a stooge of the ruling clique and when they were ousted it was widely expected that Mabandla would be recalled from exile in Bophuthatswana to resume the post.

These expectations were heightened by a recent report that a deputation from Swaziland had visited the prince at Mmabatho and urged him to return to Swaziland. It was not clear whether he was being urged to seek the premierhip or just return home.

Prince Bhekimpi, however, has since his appointment as prime minister established a reputation for ability and integrity that makes many Swazis want him to keep the post, according to knowledgeable sources.

A recently gazetted change in the political structure is considered by knowledgeable observers here to have vastly increased the powers of the prime minister and to some extent decreased the influence of the tribal elders.

The Governnment Gazette notice clipped the wings of the Liqoqo, the body around which revolved the power struggle that followed the death of King Sobhuza in 1982. Initially set up purely to advise the monarch, the Liqoqo was allegedly given executive powers by Prince Mfanasibili and Dr Msibi that made it a supremely powerful political tool.

In terms of the gazette notice the Liqoqo has been deprived of its status as the "supreme council of state" and reduced to advisory status.

It has been deprived of the authority to appoint the deputy head of state. That authority now rests only with the head of state (at present Queen Regent Ntombi pending the enthronement of Crown Prince Makhosetive).

Observers in Mbabane believe the new arrangement creates a relationship between the head of state and the prime minister not unlike that between the British monarch and premier. A difference is that the Swaziland head of state has the power to overrule the prime minister. This is considered unlikely to happen, however.

With the downgrading of the Liqoqo there has been an apparent upgrading of the cabinet. The Queen Regent (and later the King) will now rule directly through the prime minister and cabinet, largely bypassing the tribal elders.

The Queen Regent takes little part in public affairs and Queen Ntombi has never spoken in public since she was appointed in 1983. Her appointment was made by the Liqoqo, which to do so ousted her predecessor, Queen Dzeliwe.

The Liqoqo has now been stripped of its power to depose the head of state and there has been speculation — but nothing more — that Dzeliwe will be reinstated as Queen Regent.

Another result of the recently-gazetted changes is expected to be a decline in the importance of the traditional capital, Lobamba, where the Liqoqo has its offices. More emphasis will now be placed on Mbabane as the administrative capital.

An intriguing question that has yet to be answered is the extent to which the changes might have been influenced by Crown Prince Makhosetive. Though he is still at school (an exclusive boarding establishment in England) the teenage prince is reputed to have shown considerable firmness in exercising his powers during his recent return home for the school holidays.

When he ascends to the throne, possibly within the next two years, he will assume the near-absolute powers held by his father, King Sobhuza. It appears, however, that under the new dispensation he will be advised less by the tribal elders and the Liqoqo and more by the prime minister and cabinet.

AFRICA

Another stay for advocate

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — Disbarred South African advocate Yusuf Patel has won another stay in his battle against deportation from Swaziland.

Mr Patel, who is wanted in South Africa to serve an effective two-year prison term for defeating the ends of justice, has asked the Swaziland High Court for an order permitting him to go to the country of his choice. He wants to go to Ireland, where a brother lives.

When his application came before the court his lawyers said they had not had time to prepare their submissions and the hearing was postponed indefinitely. Mr Patel was returned to the prison where he is being held.

Mr Patel was convicted in Johannesburg on three counts of defeating the ends of justice. One count was set aside on appeal to the Transvaal Supreme Court. The other two were upheld by the Appellate Division in March 1977.

In September 1978 Mr Patel, who had fled to Swaziland, was struck off the roll of advocates.

Swazis arrest 16 ANC members

MBABANE — Sixteen members of the African National Congress have been arrested the past few days, a police source in Mbabane said today.

He said they were being held pending their appearance in court to face charges of illegal entry into Swaziland.

The source said five were arrested near Nhlangano and 11 in the Lubili area.

They have admitted that they were members of the ANC in transit from South Africa through Swaziland to other African states. — Sapa

CAPE Times 6/12/82

3/2

Jail for illegal SA group in Swaziland

MBABANE. — Seven young South Africans who crossed illegally into Swaziland hoping to go for insurgent training were on Wednesday jailed for 10 days each.

The seven, aged between 18 and 21, told a magistrate they were intercepted by a Swazi army patrol while heading for the Mozambican border. They had intended ultimately to cross into Angola for military training.

They all pleaded guilty to entering Swaziland illegally, but asked the court not to send them back to their homes in Natal.

They were fined R20 or 10 days' imprisonment each, but preferred to go to jail because they said they did not have money to pay the fines.

Political asylum

Five other South Africans, arrested and charged with illegally entering Swaziland from South Africa, were convicted and each fined R40 or 40 days' imprisonment by the Nhlangano Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

The five accused, who were alleged to have first claimed to be members of the ANC in transit through Swaziland to Zambia, later pleaded that they had simply run away from South Africa to escape the escalating violence in the townships and now sought political asylum in Swaziland.

Five other South African blacks reported to have been arrested last week in eastern Swaziland after illegally entering the country from South Africa are being held in police custody in Siteki pending their court appearance, according to informed sources. — Sapa

Swaziland to 'free' its currency

STAR 7/12/85 (3/2)

MBABANE — Swaziland has begun negotiotiations to free its currency, the emalengeni, from the South African rand.

This has been announced by Swaziland's Minister of Finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini, who said in a statement that the main change at the conclusion of the talks with the South African authorities would be that it would become possible for Swaziland to remove the "legal tender status" of the South African currency in Swaziland.

"At present both the emalengeni and the rand are legal tender currencies in Swaziland, but once the change takes place it will no longer be obligatory in Swaziland to accept South African currency in discharge of money liability.

"From then on only emalangeni notes and coins will be legal tender.

"It will however be reasonable for hotels, shops and other businesses in Swaziland dealing with tourists and travellers, to accept South African currency in payment for goods and services in order to maintain good relations."

The statement said the removal of the legal tender status from the rand would not involve any automatic change in the parity or exchange rates of the two currencies, which was at present one for one. — Sapa.

Top Swazi politicians to refund overpayments

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Two of Swaziland's most powerful politicians were ordered yesterday to return more than R35 000 they received in overpaid salaries when they were in positions of power.

The two, Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini and Dr George Msibi, were paid the monsey when they were members of the once all-powerful Supreme Council of State. Two months ago they were removed from their positions on the council and, shortly after that, the council was downgraded to become an advisory body to the the head of state.

Swaziland's accountant-general, Mr Andreas Fakudze, confirmed yesterday that he was demanding more than R16 000 from each of the men and said this was made up of car loans and salary overpayments. He said five other members of the downgraded council were already repaying similar amounts for the same reason. He did not give further details.

Police, SADF admit 'joint operation'

PRETORIA. — Defence Force headquarters here issued a firm denial yesterday that South African troops had crossed into Swaziland this week and threatened residents.

However, a later joint statement with the South African Police said that the police, supported by the SADF, had carried out a joint operation in the Ingwavuma area the day before Christmas but there had been no incursions into Swaziland itself.

The statement said the operation was a result of a "previous incident" when an ANC presence had been detected in the area. Weapons' caches had also been found.

"The Swaziland police were notified in advance of this action and there was by no means any incusion into Swaziland territory," the statement said.

The denials followed reports from the Swazi capital that South African troops had crossed the border in the sparsely-populated Lavumisa area, near the northern Natal border, and threatened to attack local residents if they gave shelter to guerillas.

Lavumisa residents said the South African border patrols — which usually number eight to 10 men — crossed into Swaziland four or five times on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day and warned people they would attack them if they sheltered members of the ANC.

One villager told reporters the soldiers said: "If we see any suspected member of the ANC crossing from Swaziland into South Africa we will shoot that person and attack the area from which he came." Villagers also said they overheard the troops talk of raiding a refugee camp named Ndzevane.

Fled homes

Residents said a number of people had fled their homes since this week's incidents, saying they feared for their lives.

The Times of Swaziland yesterday quoted a Swazi Defence Force official as saying: "We have stepped up our security efforts following the incursion over Christmas by the South Africans.

"I don't know why South Africa would want to attack us, because to the best of our knowledge there are no ANC members in the country." — Sapa-Reuter