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PAGE 3

By KHULU SIBIYA

SECURITY Police interrogators beat up a man until both his ear-drums burst and he could not hear for two weeks.

The man, Mandla Ndlovu, made this claim in his evidence in the trial of Mr Victor Knox Simelane, 22, a fourth-year University of Zululand student facing charges of furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress.

Ndlovu told Magistrate J D Jaquire in Ermelo this week that two members of the Security Police, Sgt Johannes de Witt and Sgt Lisaphi Ngwenya, who are stationed at Ermelo, beat him up soon after he was arrested on November 11 last year.

"During the interrogation, four guns were placed in front of me and I was told to implicate my friend Knox because he is a university student and I was not educated.

"But even after the beatings, I did not say that Knox sprayed

'SP beatings burst my ears'

Ngoye student's ANC trial told of assaults

ANC slogans on walls," said Ndlovu.

Mr Simelane is alleged to have sprayed ANC slogans which read: "Apartheid Divides (sic) - ANC unites" and "Join ANC-Umkhonto We Sizwe" and "Long Live Mandala (Sic) - ANC".

Under defence cross-examination led by Advocate E D Mosenekane, Sgt De Witt denied that he beat Mr Ndlovu, but said beating up detainees during interrogation was an old song - "so old that it has been sung before".

He also denied beating up Mr Simelane.

He said Mr Simelane voluntarily pointed out walls he allegedly sprayed.

"The accused was even given an option of making a statement to the Security Police or the magistrate. He opted to confess to the magistrate," said Sgt De Witt.

Mr Simelane said he made a statement to the magistrate, because he was assured by Sgt Ngwenya that his case was not serious and he would be sentenced to 30 days in prison or fined R30 at worst.

Judgment will be passed today.

Sebe steps in to save bus drivers

CISKEI President Lennox Sebe has saved 240 bus company workers from dismissal.

The workers were due to be dismissed today - to join 300 colleagues laid off last year because of the increasing effects of the Mdantsane bus boycott.

But, President Sebe asked CTC officials to postpone the retrenchments for a month "on humanitarian

grounds".

Although this will cost CTC R500 000 - they have already lost about R5-million in the boycott - the company has decided to comply with the request.

CTC managing director Hans Kaiser told City Press he was not sure how much longer the boycott would continue. Company officials are presently negotiating with the commuters' Committee of Ten.

I have clear

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

conscience

1 APRIL 1984

— Buthelezi

Tribune Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, said this week he had a clear conscience about giving evidence at the trial of Dorothy Nyembe, who was released last week, and that he had acted as a true "patriot".

On her release after 15 years in jail, Mrs Nyembe said she was not bitter or angry that the Chief Minister had given evidence against her at her trial in 1968.

She was convicted of harbouring a member of the African National Congress.

But Chief Buthelezi, in a letter to the Sunday Tribune said: "The overall impression an ordinary reader would get from her statement is that I was responsible for her going to jail."

He said it was in the "national interest" for young South Africans to know his role in the circumstances that led to Mrs Nyembe's imprisonment.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been a member of the African National Congress before it was banned.

"Mrs Nyembe brought a guerrilla trained in the use of arms to my home, KwaPhindangene. She claimed that she was bringing greetings from Mr Moses Mabida, one of the leaders of the ANC's mission in exile in Lusaka. She was, however, accompanied by an ANC insurgent who had just arrived in the country.

"After greetings they asked me to convey a message to Mr M Yengwa in Swaziland that the



■ Chief Buthelezi... 'acted as patriot'

insurgents had arrived safely in South Africa. I informed them quite clearly that I was under surveillance by the Security Branch and that it would be a foolish thing for me to do.

"They also asked me whether my Natal area extended to the sea, and they expressed a desire to land arms on the coast from ships out at sea. I warned them that the Special Branch was very active and again pointed out how naively foolhardy their talk was.

"This behaviour was in violation of the understanding that existed between myself and the ANC's leadership in exile. It was accepted that I should not become involved in the armed struggle.

"By law as a chief, I was obliged to report this visit under pain of being arrested under the Terrorism Act of 1967. Mere contact with so-called ANC terrorists was a criminal act punishable by law. I could not obey such a law and keep the matter to myself."

Chief Buthelezi said a

month and a half later the Security Police began visiting him and interrogated him about plans to visit Swaziland.

He said he knew someone had implicated him.

At the end of the year he was summoned by the Security Branch in Empangeni where he was interrogated.

"It became patently clear that the Security Branch had knowledge of every word of the conversation between myself, Mrs Nyembe and the insurgent. In that interrogation, I acted with all the honour of a patriot.

"When I was subpoenaed to give evidence I had no option, but to tell the truth.

"Those who embark on foolhardy ventures, carrying the risk of incarceration in South African jails, must follow their own consciences. We are, however, entitled to object when what they do implicates others who have more important responsibilities in the struggle for liberation.

"My conscience is clear and my behaviour was impeccable," he said.

Unity the passport to freedom — Buthelezi

By BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO

TWENTY-FIVE thousand people attended a rally in honour of KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi at the Princess Magogo Stadium in KwaMashu this week.

The rally, organised by the Natal African Teachers' Union, was attended by thousands of uniformed students — despite a call by Cosas to boycott it.

Cosas distributed pamphlets in KwaMashu calling on students to "stay away and condemn atrocities like those at Ngoye".

Police were on guard at all the stadium's entrances.

Rally chairman J Shange presented Chief Buthelezi with an ox and a sheep as a gesture of goodwill on behalf of Nats — believed to be an apology to Chief Buthelezi for the "misbehaviour" of students who took part in a demonstration at the stadium in 1980.

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi urged students to turn their backs on people who tried to draw them into confrontation with other black people.

He said black South Africans would never destroy "the scourge of apartheid" and South Africa's "abhorrent constitution" if they remained divided.



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI: "Unity is passport to freedom."

"Inkatha has always held out its hand of friendship to other black organisations who have the same noble objectives," said Chief Buthelezi.

"History is now charging us with the responsibility of the liberation of our country."

He also accused the National Union of SA Students of causing division among black people, saying it displayed a belief "that blacks are so stupid that true leadership cannot emerge from our midst".

Chief Buthelezi said black unity was the only passport to freedom.

City Press

14 APRIL 1984

The secret of the Swazi pact is out

This may be the most damaging move against the ANC yet by an African country, reports JEAN LE MAY

THE most aggressive move ever made by a black African country against the African National Congress is embodied in the security pact signed by Swaziland with South Africa in 1982.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his Swazi counterpart, Mr R V Dhlamini, announced in Pretoria yesterday that a security agreement was signed by them in Swaziland on February 17, 1982, and has been in force since then.

In addition to strangling the ANC militarily, the agreement debars foreign military bases and foreign military units from both countries — a move obviously insisted on by

South Africa to pre-empt the extension of a Soviet or Cuban presence into the region from Mozambique and Angola.

The agreement goes further in its anti-ANC stance than the non-aggression pact South Africa signed with Mozambique only a fortnight ago.

South Africa and Swaziland agreed to combat terrorism, insurgency and subversion "individually and collectively".

It was also announced yesterday that permanent trade representatives would be exchanged between the two countries.

Copies of the security agreement given to the Press were accompanied by a covering

letter from King Sobhuza II of Swaziland to Mr Dhlamini authorising him to sign the "Letter of Understanding on Security Matters" proposed by the government of South Africa.

The agreement says that Swaziland and South Africa: ● Undertake to combat terrorism, insurgency and subversion individually and collectively "and shall call upon each other wherever possible for such assistance and steps as may be deemed necessary".

● Will respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and will refrain from the unlawful threat or use of force and from any other act inconsistent with good neighbourliness.

● Will live in peace and develop and maintain friendly relations and will not allow any activities involving a threat or use of force against each other.

● Will not allow the installation or maintenance of foreign military bases or the presence of foreign military units except in the accordance with their right of self-defence in the case of armed attacks as provided in the Charter of the United Nations.

With the new agreement, another section in the new-look Southern African peace pattern has fallen into place.

The interlocking pieces of the pattern on the eastern side of the sub-continent now effectively debar the military arm of the African National Congress from using Mozambique and Swaziland as bases to infiltrate South Africa, with the only existing gap now in Lesotho. Relations between Le-



● Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and his Swazi counterpart, Mr R V Dhlamini, face the Press

sotho and South Africa cooled in the past week when the Lesotho Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said his government had learned of secret talks in January between Mr Pik Botha and "Lesotho dissidents from an organisation called the Lesotho Democratic Alliance".

He alleged that Mr Botha had promised the LDA financial and military help to topple Chief Leabua Jonathan's government if the LDA did not win the coming general election in Lesotho.

In a strongly worded statement, Mr Botha said yesterday the allegations were based on "fabrications" of what had been said at a meeting in January with Mr Charles Molapo, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, and other Lesotho politicians.

Mr Botha disclosed that Lesotho's Chief Leabua Jonathan had received "decisive assistance from South Africa to help him win the first Lesotho general election — the only election he has ever won".

Chief Jonathan could not,

therefore, object to South African friends and businessmen giving funds for the present election — particularly since Chief Jonathan received in his home ANC leaders who boasted about acts of violence against South Africa, he said.

Meanwhile Mr Botha announced earlier this week that the agreement entered into with Angola in February to establish a Joint Monitoring Commission to combat Swapo forces in Southern Angola was still in force, as a satisfactory explanation

had been received of Angola's earlier statement which appeared to support Swapo.

The peace initiatives extended to the economic sphere earlier this week with the announcement that South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique would enter into an agreement to make effective use of the waters of the Limpopo and Komati rivers.

There were indications at the time that Zimbabwe might also enter into an agreement regarding the use of the Limpopo River.

Politicians bark, but the UK-SA trade caravan moves on

RITAIN'S Labour Party advocates sanctions against SA and supports the "liberation movement", but the present British Government and Britain is engaged in a flourishing trade with SA. "It's a bit of empty rhetoric".

"What a party says while trying for power is one thing. What it does when it assumes power is quite another," a senior civil servant told me in London. John McQuiggan, head of the UK-SA Trade Association (KSATA), which Labour would disband if it could, says: "The policies of a party matter only when it comes to power. Once you're in power and you face the responsibility of policies it's a different matter."

Priority

Since the Social Democratic Party broke away, the Labour Party has been badly battered. Not only did the rift of moderates move the party leftwards, it removed further from office, enabling emotive rhetoric, such as this in its manifesto:

"The next Labour Government will, as a priority, work towards the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory UN sanctions against A. We will... give direct financial and military aid to the liberation movements."

Britain with direct investments of R10 000-million and indirect investments of R12 000-million, still has by far the biggest stake of any foreign nation in SA. These investments are reportedly nearly half of all foreign investment in SA and represent 10% of the UK's foreign investment.

Last year, the UK sold goods to SA worth R2 000-million and bought goods worth R1 500-million. Invisibles would undoubtedly push his trade advantage far higher.

Heavyweights

Although the UK's imports from SA rose 2.6% in money terms, its exports to SA declined 7%. This was far less than the export decline overall, suggesting increased market share for Britain.

So, if the political tide turns dramatically and it

Business Times editor DAVID CARTE reports on a London visit

finds itself in power, Labour might find implementing its policies a trifle difficult.

Heavyweight British trade missions visit this country frequently. Only three weeks ago there was one, including the chairmen of Commercial Union, Johnson Matthey, Smith Industries, Associated British Ports and the chief executive of Hill Samuel.

A senior Government spokesman told me: "Civil trade is a matter of commercial judgment and does not involve government. The same goes for investment."

Oranges

He agreed with Mr McQuiggan that public opinion was irrelevant to most commercial decisions.

Mr McQuiggan said: "Public opinion is not that important commercially. After a particularly controversial political event in South Africa, you might find some reluctance to buy Outspan oranges, but this does not last for long."

"The other day there was some fuss about the import of Ford light trucks from South Africa to Britain, but the agitation came from Ford workers, not from political agitators. Consumers also buy the best product, virtually regardless of origin."

According to a top source in Whitehall, South Africans are mistaken to think Britain is anti-South African merely because television and newspapers are so hostile.

On Channel 4 TV a convicted bank robber told viewers: "I liked to rob Barclays because Barclays is a racist South African bank."

Barclays was not able to respond.

"Strange people say strange things on the television all the time. Nobody takes them too seriously," said the man from Whitehall.

"Thinking people here recognise that in a country with 4.5-million whites and 23-million blacks, one man one vote in the sense we understand it here is not a viable policy."

"Against that, friends of SA who sympathise with that fundamental problem find it hard to justify their sympathy against a background

that SA uniquely legislates a racial structure.

"If South Africa did more to eliminate hurtful discrimination, such as exists in the mixed marriages and immorality laws and even aspects of the Group Areas Act, I believe it would benefit enormously. People here are not looking for change as radical as most South Africans think."

Both Mr McQuiggan and the Whitehall spokesman said reform had been beneficial to South Africa's image

and possibly to trade.

The government man believes South Africa is unwise to talk gloatingly to the rest of the world about its burgeoning trade with black Africa. This, he said, amounted to a humiliating challenge to Africa to free itself from SA links.

Flak

For all these reassurances, SA's image in the UK hardly glows and most UK companies go to extraordinary lengths to play down or, in

some cases, cover up, their SA connections.

Barclays Bank takes flak from anti-apartheid protesters at every annual meeting of shareholders. Its chairman, Sir Anthony Tuke, having worked in South Africa, takes a more unashamed line than most.

In addition, Barclays has put out a brochure defending its presence in this country. Sir Anthony's unapologetic attitude is believed to have led to the nationalisation of Barclays in Nigeria. (This step seems to have backfired on the Nigerian Government and saved Barclays enorm-

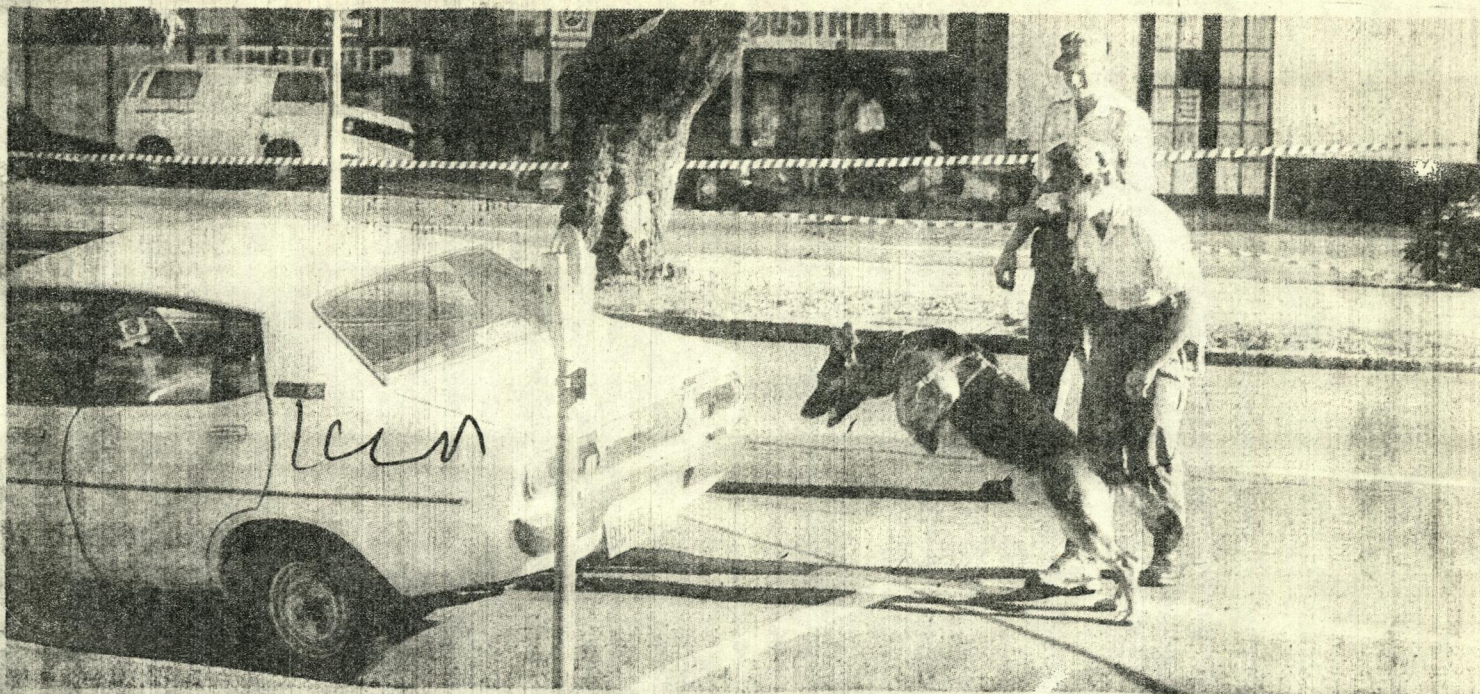
ous exposure to the debt-crippled nation.)

But most British businessmen like to take the money and lie low, while witch-hunters dominate the media largely unchallenged.

What's needed, it seems, is more reform here — and a much more aggressive and unapologetic approach by Britons who trade with SA.

It's not such a far-fetched case that this is a complex situation, that in the long term, development resulting from trade can only benefit and liberate all parties.

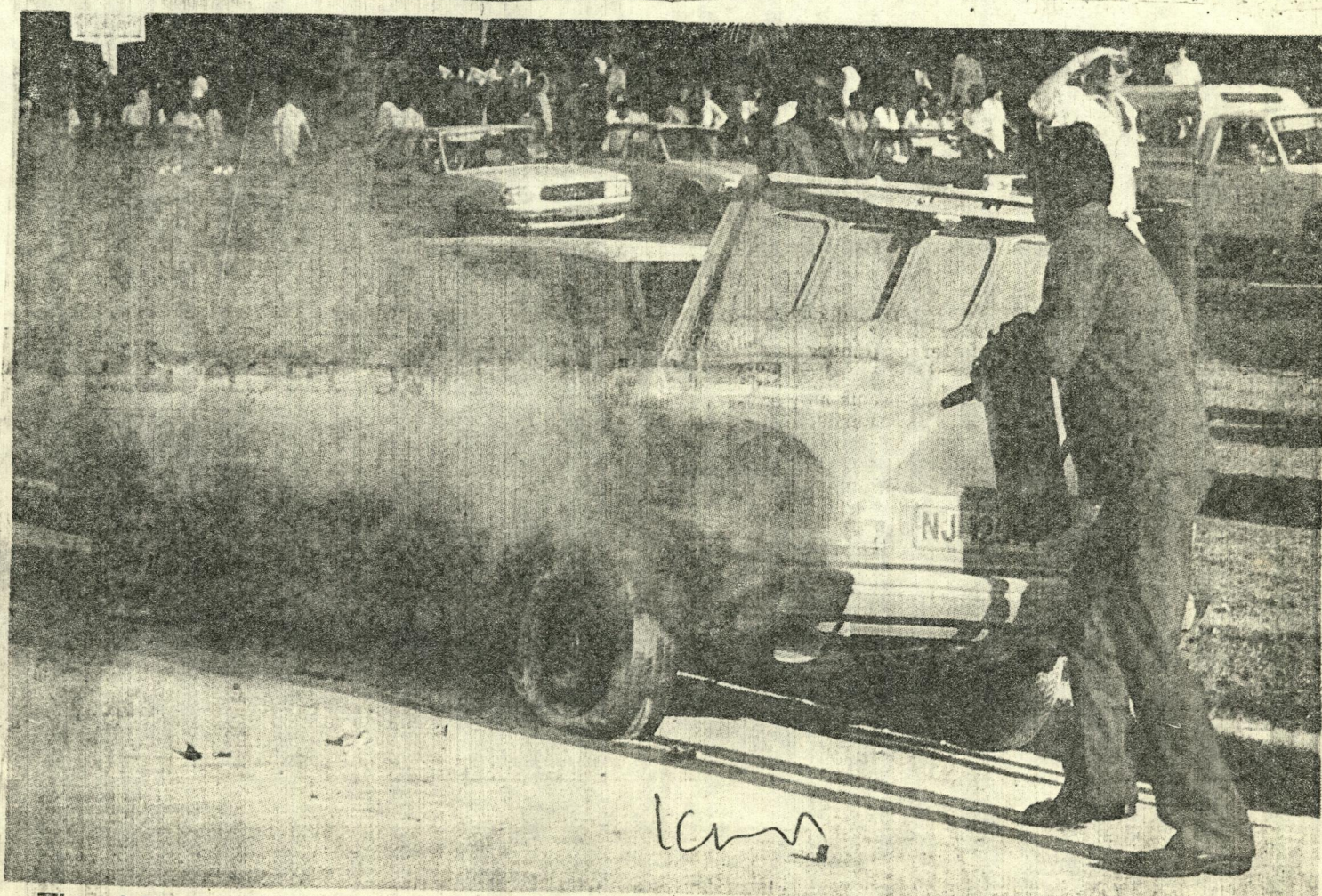
It's a case that is not getting an airing today and one that sorely needs to be put.



The Victoria Embankment was cordoned off and police dogs, trained to sniff out explosives, checked out all cars parked in the vicinity.



Another view of the kombi and a car which crashed into it when it was blown across the road by the blast.



The driver of this car was also injured when it was struck by fragments from the bomb and burst into flames. People from shops across the way rushed out with extinguishers and fought the flames until firemen arrived and put out the fire.